"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER

Showers, followed by fair and cooler today; tomorrow fair; south to west winds, with squalls.

☞For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,412. ... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

KAISER WATCHES VAIN ASSAULTS ON ALLIED LINES

British and French, Applying the Nippers to Combles and Chaulnes, Heavily Attacked.

HOLD 2 MILES OF RAILWAY

French at Verdun Make Strong Drive, Carrying Trenches on a Mile Front.

RUSSIANS BOMBARD HALICZ

Cut Railroad North of the Galician City and Capture 5,645 Austrians, Germans, and Turks.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Heavy attacks by the Germans were the conspicuous feature of the operations on the Somme front last night and today. In Paris these assaults seem to be taken as a sign that the Teuton Generals realize to the full how the successes of the Allies in the severe offensive for four days, beginning Sunday, now menace the German front.

According to the correspondent of Paris Liberté at the front, the Kaiser is himself watching the fierce struggle that is going on for the possession of Combles.

The chief gain of yesterday, the correspondent says, was that of the French General Micheler's forces, which reached the railroad running from Roye to Peronne and now hold it for a distance of two and a half miles, with the result that the German lines of communication behind the Somme are now in the hands of the Allies.

Chaulnes, says the correspondent, is only about two-thirds of a mile distant from the French line and is expected to fall at any moment.

Moreover, the capture of Berny enables the French to dominate Barleux, which is the last point of support of the German second line of defense and completes the encirclement of Deniécourt Park, for which a stubborn struggle is going on.

A German attempt last night to regain possession of Leuze Wood, on the British front, led to hand-to-hand fighting, but the British War Office states that the Germans were beaten back.

A similar powerful effort made by German troops to dislodge the French from Hospital Farm was without success, according to the afternoon Paris bulletin.

Today the French artillery fire south of the Somme prevented the Germans from making a counterattack in that region, according to the official communication of the French War Office. Additional progress for the French troops is recorded.

The French official statement this afternoon says of operations on the Somme:

> North of the Somme the Germans made a powerful effort to dislodge us from Hospital Farm. Their attacks were swept by our machine guns and dispersed with heavy losses. The enemy did not renew his attempts during the night. In other sectors there was nothing to report.
>
> South of the Somme the Germans debouched in force from the village of Horgny and made several attacks against our new positions southwest of Belloy-en-Santerre and south of Barleux. All these attacks were stopped by our curtains of fire before they were able to approach our lines. The losses which the enemy suffered during these fruitless attacks appear to have been very great.
>
> Four hundred prisoners taken south of the Somme yesterday have been counted up to now.
>
> According to fresh information, the German troops beaten back yesterday by our infantry in the region east of Chilly belonged to a Saxon division which was transferred hurriedly from the Aisne front.
>
> Our air service took an active part in the actions of the past days on the Somme front, watching the movements of enemy infantry, carrying out bombardments in the rear of the German lines, and attacking with machine gun troops on the march. Our machines, armed with guns, repeatedly bombarded the enemy's trenches.
>
> During air fights which took place yesterday two machines were brought down by our pilots. One fell in the direction of Gueudecourt and the other in the neighborhood of Brie-en-Santerre. Four other German machines were forced to descend damaged.

The night bulletin of the French War office reads:

> North of the Somme there has been a violent bombardment in various sectors without infantry action. In a trench recently captured four bomb throwers and sixteen machine guns were added to the material previously brought in.
>
> South of the Somme the enemy, reduced to impotence by the violence of our artillery fire, was unable to make a counterattack. Immediatly east of Deniécourt we captured some new trench elements in the course of isolated combats, in which we took fifty prisoners.

The British official communication issued tonight says:

> The general situation is unchanged.
>
> Our artillery dispersed enemy working parties east and southeast of Ginchy. Between the Somme and the Ancre the enemy's artillery was active during the day shelling the rear of our lines. Our artillery replied effectively, and, assisted by aerial observations, successfully dealt with enemy batteries.
>
> Between Souchez and La Bassée Canal our artillery and trench mortars bombarded the enemy's lines continuously, and northwest of Hollebeke we effectively shelled the bridgehead on the Ypres Canal.
>
> Yesterday our machines bombed an important railway junction on the enemy's lines, causing great damage to the station and rolling stock. One of the enemy's aerodromes was bombed. One machine was destroyed on the ground and other damage was done. Many other points of military importance were bombed. Some good work was done from low altitudes in

Continued on Page 3.

Senate Ratifies the Danish Isles Treaty; Copenhagen Opposition to Sale Crumbles

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Senate this evening, after a debate lasting more than two hours, ratified the treaty between the United States and Denmark for the purchase of the Danish West Indian islands for $25,000,000.

An effort to reduce the purchase price to $10,000,000 was voted down. What appeared to be merely a perfunctory opposition to the treaty was made by Republican Senators, led by Clapp, Norris, and Kenyon, all of the Progressive wing of their party.

The treaty was not amended. When the final vote was taken there was no demand for a record roll call.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 7, (via London.)—In well-informed circles it is believed here tonight that whatever the result of the political discussion here may be the sale of the West Indian islands to the United States is now assured. Foreign Minister Erik Scavenius has scored a success, as the opposition is now reduced to a grumbling of two or three newspapers.

The Radicals tonight held a large meeting in the Circus Building. Home Minister Overode was the first speaker. After having mentioned the present opposition to the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States and its political aspect, he said that the islands were only a tropical feather in Denmark's hat.

It was Denmark's duty, he said, to enter into new sale negotiations. He warned the Conservatives of the consequences of their opposition, and said that one thing was sure—the will of the lower house that the islands should be sold was to be fulfilled. It was still possible, he said, that before the necessary assent would be obtained the voters would have to demand it. Amid a roar of applause he asserted that only with the peaceful friendship of all the powers would the future of Denmark be secure.

The President of the Board of Trade, Christoffer Hage, suggested by the opposition as a possible member of a coalition Cabinet, spoke next. He said the present neutral foreign policy must be unswervingly maintained.

The Financial Minister, Dr. Edward Brandes, declared he preferred an election to the present conditions, and that he did not believe in a coalition Cabinet. The Minister of Defense, Dr. Munch, then addressed the meeting, saying that the West Indies sale question was raised by the United States in such a way that it made the Government's application to the Rigsdag necessary. Amid renewed applause the Minister asserted Denmark's wish to keep peace. The meeting finished with a great demonstration for the Premier and the Foreign Minister.

Earlier in the day delegates of all the parties discussed the proposal of the Conservatives for the formation of a coalition Cabinet. The discussion lasted four hours, during which the sale question came up, and resulted in the acceptance of the principle of the proposal.

The opposition to the sale which is said to exist in the Parliamentary Commission is being regarded here entirely as a matter of form, because all the parties are sure to agree to the sale. The Radicals and Socialists are expressing a wish to keep the whole present Government unaltered, but the Moderate Liberals still require a coalition Cabinet as the condition to the settlement of the sale.

CONGRESS CLOSES UP WORK OF SESSION

Passes Revenue Bill to Raise $205,000,000 and Will Adjourn Before Noon Today.

DROPS MAIL RETALIATION

Phelan's Proposal Finally Eliminated—Crowds Flock to the Capitol to Hear Debates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 8.—Congress at 12:58 o'clock this morning, the hour when the Senate's session ended, practically completed the work which it began on Dec. 6, 1915. Final adjournment will be taken soon after 10 o'clock today, when a few tag ends of legislative work will be finished. The General Revenue bill intended to raise $205,000,000 was passed by both houses, although final action in the Senate was not taken until nearly 1 o'clock this morning.

The most important achievements of the Congress now ending are:

- Enlargement of the navy. Reorganization and increase of the army.
- Defense appropriations of $655,000,000.
- A child labor law.
- A rural credits law.
- A Government shipping law.
- A workmen's compensation law.
- A good roads law.
- Creation of a Tariff Commission.
- More autonomy for the Philippines.
- A cotton futures law.
- A railroad eight-hour law.

In the closing hours some changes were made in the Senate in the War Revenue bill, the most important being the elimination of the Phelan amendment, which would give the President power to shut off the mails, the telegraphs, and cables to any nation that restricted the mail service to the United States. The other provisions, authorizing embargoes and refusal of clearances to vessels of offending nations, were retained.

House Galleries Crowded.

The expectation that final adjournment of the session would come last night brought large crowds to the Capitol. The House galleries were filled, but for some reason comparatively few spectators were in the Senate galleries. President Wilson, finding that adjournment last night was impossible, did not go to the Capitol to give his approval to measures passed.

Beginning shortly before 6 o'clock, the Senate spent more than two hours behind closed doors in discussing the treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States. Under the rules a treaty before being acted upon must go over for a day, and to overcome this obstacle it was agreed that the Senate should "adjourn" from 8:15 o'clock to 8:30 o'clock. Concluding its secret session, the Senate closed its door again fifteen minutes later, the presiding officer announcing that a new legislative day had begun.

In the second secret session the treaty was ratified, but a complication arose that was discussed behind the closed doors. The point was made that the Senate could not adjourn twice in the same calendar day, another adjournment having been taken at 12:20 o'clock yesterday morning. So the Senate decided to put in its records that it had merely taken a recess from 8:15 to 8:30 o'clock. How it overcame the rule that a treaty must go over for a legislative day before being acted on was not disclosed, the debate on the subject having taken place in secret session.

One of the incidents of the evening was a search for a clergyman to offer prayer when the Senate reconvened for another legislative day, after the fifteen minutes interval. It is customary that each day's proceedings be opened with prayer, but the regular Chaplain could not be found and no other clergyman could be located in or near the Capitol. So one legislative day, at least, was begun without prayer.

Oratory in the House.

Debate on the General Deficiency appropriation bill and the General Revenue bill was mainly of an academic character in the House. After the adoption of the conference reports, Representative

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Not a Case of Paralysis in Asheville. Grove Park Inn, the finest resort hotel in the world. Sterilized dishes. Biltmore milk. Water from Mount Mitchell, 7,000 feet altitude. Blankets every night. Phone Greeley 289.—Advt.

ROOSEVELT JUMPS INTO HUGHES FIGHT

To Make Many Speeches and Have a Voice in the Management of Affairs.

DRAFTED BY THE LEADERS

Poses for Movies Today with Willcox and Hitchcock—Managers Want Maine Speech Repeated.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was called upon yesterday to put more life into the Republican national campaign and he consented to do it. Members of the Republican National Committee who are not satisfied with the progress of the campaign have agreed that something exceptional will have to be done to offset mistakes which they say have characterized it since Charles E. Hughes started on his Western trip.

Mr. Roosevelt will not only make many more speeches than he originally intended, but he will have a larger voice in the conduct of campaign affairs. This much was decided upon yesterday at a conference at Oyster Bay, in which the Colonel, George W. Perkins, and Frank H. Hitchcock participated. Mr. Hitchcock would not discuss what had taken place at the conference, but it was learned from other sources that the Colonel expressed himself as not being at all satisfied with the way things have been moving lately and that he volunteered to do everything in his power to speed up matters.

There will be another conference at Oyster Bay today, and a series of moving pictures will be made of Colonel Roosevelt in consultation with National Chairman William R. Willcox, George W. Perkins, Everett Colby, Herbert Parsons, Raymond Robins, Henry D. Estabrook, and Frank H. Hitchcock. Newspaper men have been invited to be in the picture, and a trainload of politicians and reporters will leave the Pennsylvania station this morning at 9 o'clock. The films will be shown all over the country as evidence that Roosevelt is working hard for Hughes.

The Colonel is already scheduled to make at least six speeches in New York State, Illinois and Indiana, but he has consented to do much more and before election it is probable that he will be speaking not only in all the doubtful States, but in the States that he committee feels it is absolutely essential that Hughes and Fairbanks carry in order to win the election. New York State is well to the front in this list and it is likely that the Colonel will be called upon to speak several times in New York City and the important cities up-State.

Colonel Roosevelt has been asked especially to go into the States where he is popular and do all he can for the Republican ticket. Until his Lewiston speech, the Republicans were worried over the Progressive situation in several parts of the country but the speech went so well with the Progressives in Maine that the managers believe the Progressives will flock to him in other States as well if he will show himself on the stump.

"The Colonel is sorely needed to give the big punch to the campaign," said a member of the campaign committee yesterday, "and he has consented to take off his coat and supply the ginger which is lacking in Candidate Hughes's speeches. Roosevelt is specially popular in the Middle West and he will be put into the States where there has been a tendency among Progressives to be lukewarm or to vote for Wilson. Right after the primaries, when the local fights are out of the way, the Colonel will be called upon to bolster up the campaign wherever it shows a tendency to sag. There has been a tremendous appeal for the Colonel since his Lewiston speech and he has decided to listen to it and get out and do the same thing elsewhere."

The Republicans are closely watching the Maine situation for the effect it will have upon the rest of the country. A test of the Roosevelt strength among Progressives will be furnished at the election next Monday, and if it should be shown that the Bull Moose have turned to the Republican Party in large numbers, full credit will be given to the Colonel for the result.

In talking over the situation with Mr. Hitchcock yesterday it is understood that the Colonel insisted that a larger voice in the conduct of the campaign be given him. It was explained that he has no intention of supplanting any of the present managers and that he refrained from any open criticism of what has been done, but it was said that he wanted to be consulted more frequently.

DILWORTH MURDER WITNESSES FOUND; TO ARREST WOMAN

Police Secretly Question Two, Besides Miss McNiff, and Expect to Act Today.

LETTER GAVE FIRST CLUE

Man and Companion in Golf Links Road Give Startling Information.

ROBBERY THEORY GIVEN UP

Suspect Is Being Kept Under Surveillance Following Kingsbridge Station Quiz.

The police investigation of the murder of Dwight P. Dilworth on Sunday night at a lonely spot in the Golf Links Road in Van Cortlandt Park took a new and sensational turn last night. The theory that Mr. Dilworth was the victim of highway robbers or blackmailers who shot him when he resisted their demand for money has been abandoned in the light of what the police term surprising new evidence.

It is probable that a woman will be arrested for the crime some time today. The motive, the police believe, was jealousy. The police information is that the woman who committed the crime was angry because of Dilworth's attentions to other women after he had professed affection for her.

The police took every precaution to avoid publicity, even transferring their investigation to the Kingsbridge Station, hoping that their interrogation of witnesses in this outlying precinct would not attract attention. But it became known that until late last night the authorities were questioning there a man and a woman said to have been witnesses of the shooting; another woman who possessed information of prime importance to the police; Miss Mary McNiff, who was with Dilworth when he was shot and who told the police that two rough-looking robbers had committed the murder, and Eugene Corwin of 102 West Seventy-fifth Street, in whose home Miss McNiff lives.

Take Women to Scene of Murder.

Early this morning two detectives left the Kingsbridge Station with the two unnamed women witnesses and drove away in an automobile. It was not said where they were going, but it was thought that they intended visiting the scene of the shooting so that the woman who, it is understood, admits being a witness of the murder, might illustrate for the police just where she stood in relation to Dilworth when he was killed.

Miss McNiff, Mr. Corwin and Mrs. Corwin, who joined her husband at the station, remained there, as did the man said to have been with the woman witness when the shooting occurred.

It is as a result of the questioning of these witnesses that the arrest of a woman, who has never been publicly accused of the murder, is expected. The police have her name and know her whereabouts, and it is impossible for her to escape. The arrest, it is said, awaits only the taking of the full story of the witnesses in the Kingsbridge Station.

The police and investigators of the District Attorney's office in the Bronx seemed at first to have encountered a setback in their search for the murderer of Dilworth. The story told by Miss McNiff founded the theory that robbers had committed the crime, and as holdup men had been active along the lonely roads of Van Cortlandt Park for some months, there was nothing unlikely in the first explanation of the lawyer's death. But, somehow, the police were not satisfied. Acting Captain Andrew Wines of the Bronx Detective Division did not accept the robber theory.

When, as far as the public knew, the police inquiry seemed at a standstill, District Attorney Martin on Wednesday received a letter from a woman. She wrote that she had been talking with another woman, a close friend, who told of having been in the Golf Links Road at the time of the shooting and nearby. This woman, the writer said, was with a man companion and both witnessed happenings that refuted the theory of robbers and implicated a woman as the murderer.

Witnesses Are Kept Apart.

District Attorney Martin at once summoned the writer of the letter and she confirmed her story to him. She also gave the names of the man and woman said to be in the park. The police were notified, and last night the two women, the man, and Miss McNiff were summoned to the Kingsbridge station.

It is thought that Mr. Corwin went to the station merely to accompany Miss McNiff.

The witnesses were put in separate rooms and, though none of them was in any way a prisoner, all were constantly questioned. Their questioners were District Attorney Martin, Assistant District Attorney William Quigley, Acting Captain Wines, and detectives who have been working on the case. They frequently compared notes and, according to report, satisfied themselves that the story told by the woman who wrote to Mr. Martin, and of her woman friend, was the truth. The man said to have been in the park with the second of these women, it was said, proved something of a recalcitrant witness. He tried to deny that he was in the Park, not so much from a desire to suppress evidence as from reluctance to make public his own movements.

The theory that jealousy was the motive for the murder is in part supported by stories of Dilworth's manner of living which were told to the police yesterday. It was learned that he had a rather wide acquaintance among women and that these acquaintanceships had caused him trouble.

Hear Life Was Threatened.

That his life had been threatened was also learned from James C. Cleary of 51 Chambers Street, a former law part-

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STRIKE AFFECTS ONLY STREET CARS; SUBWAY AND ELEVATED RUN AS USUAL; STRIKERS FEEL THEY HAVE FAILED

GREEN LINES ARE CRIPPLED

Only 19 Per Cent of the Cars Move During the Day.

SUSPEND SERVICE AT DUSK

Second and Third Av. Employes Decide Not to Join the Walkout Now.

DOUBLE PAY TO LOYAL MEN

New York Railways Company Signs Up 800 Men to "Master and Servant" Contracts.

Employes of both the Second Avenue and the Third Avenue railways decided last night not to join the city transit strike. The strike of the New York Railways—operating the green car system—was a success to the extent of effecting a walkout of serious proportions. Service on the system was suspended at dark. During the day the company managed to run hardly 20 per cent. of its cars

Judged by its perceptible effect on the company management, the day netted al loss to the striking employes, since President Shonts and General Manager Hedley put into circulation among the surface workers "master and servant contracts" such as broke the back of the Interborough strike. President Shonts said that 800 men had signed the contracts which granted them increased pay in return for their pledges to work for the company for the next two years. It was asserted that these contracts would serve to keep employes who didn't strike on the first day permanently loyal. The company regarded their use as a tactical triumph, as they were thus counted upon to prevent a spread of the strike. Mr. Shonts said that the contracts are offered for the present to all but a few of the men who went on strike.

The strikers will face another serious obstacle today if the company carries out the intention intimated last night of using strikebreakers on the surface lines. Elaborate preparations for such direct combat with the strikers were evident yesterday. James T. Waddell, so-called king of the strikebreakers, arrived on a special train from Chicago last night.

Many Strikers Lose Heart.

Union officials made efforts to hearten the strikers as the day wore on, asserting that the very life of the Amalgamated Association depended upon victory. They asserted at nightfall that the men would stick, but random conversations with strikers encountered here and there showed that the near-collapse of the subway and elevated strike brought home to the surface men the precariousness of their position. Several of them said bitterly that they had struck in sympathy without making demands of their own, that the men whom they hoped to help seemed to have lost, that the New York Railways Company had declared abrogated the arbitration agreement under which they returned to work last month with the hope of bettering their condition, and that should the combined effect of strikebreakers and individual contracts defeat them, they now would be at the mercy of their employers.

President Shonts admitted that 2,500 of the company's operating employes went out, while 800 of the total of 3,300 remained loyal. The men gave slightly greater numbers of strikers. Included in the number were no power house or barn employes, as far as could be learned, so that the only problem that confronted the company was the actual running of its cars. After a meeting of the Board of Directors emergency double pay was announced for the men who remained loyal.

Nineteen per cent. of the normal weekday service was the best the company succeeded in maintaining at the crest of the day's operation. This was done in accordance with the announced policy of the management to begin operating without strikebreakers. Three hundred and forty-six cars were moving at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the twenty-four lines supplied with green rolling stock. The service ranged from 100 per cent. on the Avenue C horsecar line, manned by veteran "pensioners," to complete paralysis on the Ninth Avenue line most of the day, and on the Thirty-fourth Street and some other crosstown lines for brief periods. This service was maintained under the protection of uniformed policemen and detectives and a number of private guards engaged by the company.

Hoot Car Crews on East Side.

The operation of the cars, particularly on the east side and in other districts largely inhabited by wage earners, was greeted with hoots and jeers, and, here and there, by a volley of assorted missiles, most of which were more unpleasant than dangerous. There was little real violence, and nothing that experienced policemen considered rioting. Crowds gathered from time to time at junction and transfer points. They were

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Shonts Calls Interborough Strike "Negligible" and Expects No Interruption of Train Service

President Shonts of the Interborough last night issued the following summary of the strike situation from the company's standpoint:

> The general facts of the situation this evening are about as clear to the public as they are to us. The strike on the subway and elevated is of practically negligible effect. A total of 1,150 men went out. Some 9,250 men have now signed the individual working agreements to upset which the strike was called.
>
> The best evidence that those agreements were and are satisfactory to the men is the fact that after two months of aggressive propaganda by the union, and in spite of violent threats, practically every man who had signed the agreement stood by his contract,
>
> It is important that the public know that our service is being maintained in large measure by our own regular men. Only three motormen on the whole Interborough system struck.
>
> The police are giving our patrons and employes excellent protection. There are bound to be outbreaks of violence here and there by hoodlums, but the police are making it clear that they will not stand for disorder. With a continuance of adequate protection there will be no interruption of subway and elevated service.
>
> Incidentally, an amazingly large number of former employes are using this strike as an opportunity to get back into service.

SHONTS BLAMES ERROR FOR STRIKE

Tells P. S. Board Railways Co. Had Decided Against Contracts, but Hedley Didn't Know It.

UNION CHARGES DECEPTION

Men Say They Were Led to Believe Interborough Would Accept Railways Agreement.

Frank Hedley, General Manager of the Interborough, admitted yesterday that he had led the heads of the carmen's union to believe that the Interborough would consider itself obligated by the agreement signed by the New York Railways Company on Aug. 7. He was testifying before the Public Service Commission in an investigation of the causes of the present transit strike.

Mr. Hedley was closely questioned by Julius Henry Cohen, special counsel for the commission, as to why he had refused to arbitrate with the union in view of that "understanding," and he was finally excused, despite the objections of Louis Fridiger, counsel for the carmen's union, at the request of James L. Quackenbush, attorney for the Interborough, who will take the stand at 10:30 o'clock this morning to give his version of some points Mr. Hedley failed to explain to the satisfaction of Mr. Cohen.

This admission by Mr. Hedley and a statement by Theodore P. Shonts that the Directors of the New York Railways had not intended to ask their employes to sign individual service contracts on account of which threat the strike on the New York Railways was called, and had decided at a special meeting on Wednesday to withhold the contracts entirely, were the outstanding features of yesterday's hearing.

Says Hedley Did Not Know.

Mr. Shonts said the Directors of the New York Railways Company voted not to send out the individual service contracts about two hours before Mr. Hedley and the union leaders had the conference on Wednesday that resulted in the strikes.

Asked why Mr. Hedley had not told the union leaders that the company did not intend to send out the service contracts, Mr. Shonts said Mr. Hedley had not heard when he went into the conference that the Directors had taken this action.

Mr. Hedley was examined after William B. Fitzgerald, general organizer of the union, had read into the record extracts from a stenographic report of a meeting between Mr. Hedley and delegates of the union on Aug. 30, when the labor leaders had been led to believe that the Interborough would arbitrate all differences on the terms of the agreement with the New York Railways Company. The Interborough had never signed a formal agreement, but Mr. Fitzgerald contended that the assurances given by Mr. Hedley had obligated him and the Interborough to arbitrate the service contracts.

In the record of the conference of Aug. 30, as read into the record, Mr. Hedley was quoted as saying to the labor delegates:

> * * * and the owners of the New York Railways, to a very large extent, are the same gentlemen who direct the policies of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's management, in which company these men are all employed. And I see no reason, in so far as the individuals of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's management are concerned—I refer to the Directors and the President—why their policies on one company should differ from their policies on another.
>
> Now they, of course, have to act as individuals, and whatever decision is arrived at by the Board of Directors, the instructions are transmitted through the President to the management.
>
> I think I have made my position clear to you in stating that whether or no these men here, these employes, represent a minority or a majority, I am willing to treat with them exactly the same way as we have been treating with the New York Railways Company's employes.

Again, in another extract from the record of the conference of Aug. 30, Mr. Hedley was quoted thus:

Policy to Permit Organization.

> * * * Those gentlemen (meaning the Directors of the New York Railways Company) agreed to and molded a policy that the employes of the New York Railways Company had a right to organize without interference. I assume that those individuals who made that arrangement with the railways' employes will have to sustain the same policy for the Interborough that they did for the railways.
>
> I do not see how they can change that policy, and that is what you are asking now, whether—you are asking those gentlemen, as representatives or Directors, or

Continued on Page 2.

SEE THEIR UNION IN DEATH GRAPPLE

Men, Disheartened, Realize That More Than Their Jobs Is at Stake.

LEADERS GIVE WARNING

Enrollment Proved Unsatisfactory Yesterday and Men Must Be Got Off the Cars.

Any pretense that the present strike was anything but a death struggle between unionism and the transportation systems of the city was dropped yesterday and last night, when leaders of the Amalgamated Association of Electric and Street Railway Employes urged the strikers to stand fast, warning them that not alone their jobs, but the life of the association itself, depended on the success or failure of the strike.

P. J. Shea, one of the organizers, addressing a meeting of strikers, declared:

"This is the biggest and most important strike we have ever had. We must win it. If Shonts and Hedley beat us we might as well bind up the remains of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes and bury them. If we lose here we will be jumped upon everywhere. That is why victory is absolutely necessary in our New York fight. The battle, though, has just begun, and you must bring every influence to bear on the other men to save the union. But you must also preserve the respect and sympathy of the public, and for that reason I implore you to be sober and law-abiding while carrying on your fight."

And the men who listened to him promised to stand fast, to urge others to join them, but they were stunned by the events of the day, which had disclosed trains running on schedule on elevated roads and in the subway and had revealed even some cars in operation over the tracks of the green car lines. It had shown them the city, not hand tied and helpless, but busy with its customary activities, as though they and their strike had never existed.

Perhaps the leaders had realized the true reason of the struggle when they gave sanction for a strike Wednesday night, but certainly the men did not appreciate it until yesterday.

Then misgivings came and increased as the day wore on with undiminished service on subway and elevated lines.

The leaders were more cautious about revealing their disappointment at the success of the companies in coping with the situation than were the men who had deserted their jobs, but these men admitted last night that the situation was very grave indeed. They were at a loss as to what step to take next to try to make the strike effective and revealed their discomfiture by denouncing as "pirates" and "plunderers" the Interborough officials.

William B. Fitzgerald, the chief organizer of the union, who has frequently been referred to as the "brains" of the present strikes, was more complacent. He said he was "perfectly satisfied" with the way things were going.

Fitzgerald issued a statement in which he said that President Shonts and General Manager Hedley had acted like "overlords" in treating with the committee that represented the carmen's union.

"They believe that arrogance and bulldozing will succeed where other tactics have failed," he said. "The coercion and intimidation practiced on the New York Street car men is the worst ever seen. It amounts to tyranny and seems almost incredible in these days.

"The New York Railways Company men are striking because the company has brazenly, openly, and defiantly broken an agreement which it solemnly made during the strike in August. The Interborough men are striking because the company is using every means in its power to crush out the organization, to intimidate and frighten them into signing individual agreements upon penalty of dismissal, and for discharging their committee the day after the last conference, although each member made a request in writing for time to do organization work at his own expense.

"Mr. Shonts and Mr. Hedley have deliberately and intentionally provoked these strikes, and they must take the whole responsibility for them. They

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SATISFIED, SAYS FITZGERALD

Public Suffers Little Inconvenience in Travel.

SERVICE BOARD INQUIRY ON

Shonts and Hedley Give Versions of Differences That Brought on Trouble.

UNION IN STRUGGLE FOR LIFE

Leaders Admit Failure in New York Would Bring Attacks in Other Cities.

Mayor Returns to City And Confers Over Strike

Mayor Mitchel reached the city at 8:20 o'clock last night, having motored 210 miles from St. Johnsbury, Vt., to Hartford, Conn., where he took a train.

He conferred last night with Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy and Police Commissioner Woods. Today he will consult Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission on means of ending the strike.

The Mayor said he learned of the true situation at 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

New York City's great transit strike, the threat of which was held over the public for a month, and which, at its call on Wednesday night, was acclaimed as the beginning of a period in which New York would be paralyzed "from Yonkers to Coney Island," simmered down last night, at the end of the first twenty-four hours, to nothing more serious than a tie-up of the cars of the New York Railways Company.

Elevated and subway trains ran so nearly on regular schedules that transit could be called normal; and surface cars of the Third and Second Avenue lines gave their usual service to the community.

Only the green cars stopped, and not even all of them were halted until 7 o'clock last night, when the company ordered them into the barns for the night, in accord with the precautionary provision inaugurated in the brief strike of last month.

The public was inconvenienced yesterday, but it was because its own fears had magnified the seriousness of the situation. This was acute on the lines of the New York Railways Cmpany which, throughout the day, operated less than a scant 20 per cent. of its schedule. But with trains running above and below ground, that huge part of the population which twice daily rides the length of the city and which yesterday hurried through breakfast for an early start, got to business earlier than it expected, or wanted to.

No Effect in Other Boroughs.

Traffic in other boroughs of the city was not affected, though trolleymen in Queens were reported as still restless, and men of the Bronx seemed eager to join the strike.

Nor was business affected. If the crowds downtown were not quite so great as usual, business men said the heat probably accounted for it and professed to believe the strike had had no influence.

That was the situation which William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, surveyed last night and which he indorsed with the statement: "I am satisfied."

But it was not the situation which New York Railways Company officials asserted the strikers would face today. Yesterday they scarcely tried to operate the green cars; those which ran were manned by loyal motormen and conductors, or by inspectors in their places. But they announced double pay throughout the strike to loyal men both on the Interborough and the New York Railways lines, and today strike breakers will be put on the cars and an effort will be made to kill the strike with a single blow.

That the entire crisis has resolved itself into a life and death battle between the union and the New York City transportation interests is now admitted. Union leaders urged the strikers to be firm, adjuring them that not only their jobs, but the existence of the association itself, was threatened. If the strike here should be lost, they said, the association would be attacked in other cities and could not hope to defend itself with the stigma upon it of defeat in New York.

Union Moves to Restrict Strike.

Nevertheless, leaders expressed the hope that other lines would not join the strike through sympathy and without acute grievances against the company. From Fitzgerald down they appeared to realize that the association's chief strength lay in retaining public sympathy and sentiment and placing responsibility for the strike on the company. It was due largely to Fitzgerald's efforts that the men of the Second and Third Avenue lines did not join the strike.

The first day's effort of the Public Service Commission to enforce arbitration and thus end the strike failed, but labor men expressed satisfaction over the admission, forced from Frank Hedley, General Manager both of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York Railways Company, that he had permitted the association to believe the Interborough would be bound by the Railways Company agreement. They took pains to publish also the admission of President Theodore P. Shonts that his Directors had already determined not to submit master and servant contracts to the railways men, even before Mr. Hedley, in ignorance of that action, threatened the association with such contracts, and thus, according to the men, brought on the strike.

The disappointment of the men in the first day's results, was expressed in small acts of violence and intimidation, but police protection was so ample that nothing approaching real disorder occurred.

TRAFFIC IN THE SUBWAY REDUCED BY ONE-HALF

Although Service Is About Normal Many, Especially Women, Avoid Underground Travel.

Although few of the 1,900 subway cars generally in daily use were not running yesterday, the number of passengers was only about one-half what it was on weekdays before the strike, and there was a noticeable scarcity of women riders. This, and the preponderance of men in dark suits, gave the cars a sombre appearance, which was added to by the anxious looks of some of the men, who seemed to fear that strikers might attempt to stall some of the trains in the tunnels.

Service on the Broadway and Bronx Park lines was a little behind normal early in the morning, but, according to the Interborough Company, all of the trains were running on time by 9 o'clock A. M. This statement did not agree exactly with the report turned in by the inspectors of the Public Service Commission, which was that only about 95 per cent. of the normal number of trains were in service yesterday.

Observers at the Brooklyn Bridge and Fulton Street stations reported that during the rush periods the company maintained the usual maximum headway of one minute and forty-eight seconds between trains, and that all of the cars were manned as usual by guards and conductors. The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes asserted before the strike was called that a majority of the guards and agents would quit their cars, but if this happened, all of the strikers places had been taken by others within a few minutes after the cars left their depots. Each of the trains carried two or three policemen, but there was little for them to do, as there was apparently no desire by strikers to interfere with the trains.

About 3,000,000 passengers are carried daily by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York Railways Company on the surface cars and elevated and subway trains, and it was the aim of the Interborough officials to accommodate as many of these as possible, and more ten-car trains than usual were run.

"Our first thought will continue to be to keep the subway and elevated trains running because they are needed to carry business people from their homes to their places of work and back again," said James L. Quackenbush, one of the lawyers for the Interborough company. "The travel on the green cars is largely midday travel, and can more easily be dispensed with than the subway and elevated cars.

"We will, therefore, hold all of our force of emergency men for use on the subway and elevated lines, and not try to increase the service on the green cars until we are sure that there is no longer any danger of impairing the schedules in the tunnels and on the overhead roads."

Mr. Quackenbush said the fact that cars were running on normal schedules in the subway was proof that the Police Department was furnishing adequate protection.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the company, announced last night that he was especially gratified by the good showing made on the subway because only twenty motormen who had signed the "master and servant" contracts had quit in response to the strike order of the carmen's union. Their places had been filled promptly, Mr. Shonts said and the company had plenty of other men in reserve, if other motormen decided to quit later.

Brooklyn was affected only indirectly and to a slight extent by the strike of carmen in Manhattan. The only evidence that there was a strike on in the city was to be found in the Interborough subway stations in the borough and at the Brooklyn end of the Williamsburg Bridge. Uniformed policemen were on guard all day on the platforms of the four local subway stations, but there was no disturbance.

At the Williamsburg Bridge Plaza in the morning a big crowd of people waiting for the "green cars" which operate to Brooklyn made a wild rush for the cars of other lines crossing the bridge when they learned that traffic on the New York Railways lines was disorganized. A large number of policemen were on strike duty at the plaza and had no difficulty in preventing serious disorder. More than 1,200 patrolmen and officers of the police force in Brooklyn were shifted to Manhattan.

Conditions on the local street-car lines remained normal throughout the day. President Timothy S. Williams of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said there was no sign of disaffection among the employes of the company and that no trouble was looked for.

NEWSPAPERS NOT DELAYED.

The Times Had Engaged Extra Motor Trucks Before the Strike.

The delivery of newspapers early yesterday morning in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx was not interrupted seriously by the transit strike. Not all the morning newspapers had made any special arrangements to make delivery to newsdealers in anticipation of the transit tie-up, but at the circulation offices of all it was reported no noteworthy delay had been caused. The delivery was taken care of by the American News Company and the Nassau News Company.

To make sure that all its readers got their papers on time, THE NEW YORK TIMES made special arrangements to deliver its issue of yesterday regardless of transit conditions. Extra automobiles and trucks were engaged before the strike was declared, and deliveries direct to the dealers were made either by THE TIMES or the news companies on which it usually depends. No copies of THE TIMES were placed on subway or elevated trains. Yet first editions of THE TIMES, off the press at 1:20 A. M., were on sale in 125th Street soon after 4 A. M.

Delivery of The New York Sun also was made with the use of extra trucks and automobiles.

STRIKE FILLS HOTELS.

Business Houses Reserve Rooms for Their Employes.

The hotels did a big business yesterday as a result of the strike. "Emergency" rooms were pressed into service and high figures were offered for accommodations. This was especially true in the popular-priced hotels, where rooms were taken by the dozen by business houses in order that their employes might not be inconvenienced by the tie-up. Reservations had been made for days in advance at the hotels further downtown in anticipation of trouble, and by late Wednesday evening few rooms were available in the hostelries as far north as Columbus Circle.

The restaurant business also benefited. This was attributed largely to the fact that many in the uptown business sections, who are in the habit of journeying home for luncheon, found it wiser to remain in the vicinity of their offices. The Knickerbocker, Astor, Manhattan, Biltmore, Waldorf-Astoria, McAlpin, and adjacent hotels reported the season's busiest day in their restaurants.

700 STRIKEBREAKERS PUT ON THE TRAINS

Only About One-fourth of Available Force Used by the Interborough.

DON STRAW HATS IN SUBWAY

Polyglot Assortment of Men and Boys Are Coached by Regular Employes.

Less than one-fourth of the 2,800 strikebreakers whom the Interborough officials had ready for the strike have actually been used. President Shonts said last night that so far as he knew the number actually called into service had been between 600 and 700—mostly on the elevated roads, inasmuch as the majority of the strikers had gone out there. No strikebreakers, the company insists, are to be used on the surface lines; and a large number of former employes of the company have come forward, according to Mr. Shonts, and used this opportunity to get back in its employ.

When Mr. Shonts was asked early in the evening if he had an appointment with the strikebreakers' leader, James T. Waddell, who was shortly to arrive from Chicago, on a special train, he looked puzzled and asked, "Who's Waddell?" When newspaper men enlightened him he said: "I don't know anything about his coming. That's all in Hedley's bailiwick. I have no appointment to see him." But James L. Quackenbush, counsel for the company, observed, "I won't say he wouldn't be welcome."

The strikebreakers remained mobilized yesterday at the various subway and elevated terminals, from which parties were sent out to man trains or stations as required. As before, the bulk of them were concentrated at Hedley Hall, at the northern terminal of the Broadway branch of the subway at 242d Street and Van Cortlandt Park—a building generally used as a car barn, which is now serving as a lodging and boarding house for nearly 1,000 men.

Mix-up in Orders Blamed.

The number here yesterday was about 100 greater than it was the day before, which caused some surprise in view of the fact that elsewhere there was a shortage—notably at the terminal of the Third Avenue elevated, at 198th Street and Bronx Park, where the number of extra men available was so small that in the evening rush hour the men handling the trains had difficulty keeping them up to their full complements. But this was explained as due to a clerical error in shifting the reserves.

On the Third Avenue line the percentage of strikebreakers was apparently greater than elsewhere. The motormen, of course, were regulars, and there were two or three experienced guards on each train to keep steady the newer and inexperienced strikebreakers, who didn't know what stations came next, where to change to get to points not on the line, and in some cases even how to open the gates. The spectacle of a guard in civilian clothes trying to push an elevated gate shut by taking hold of the outer edge was frequently seen yesterday, and some of the "extras" on the Subway were inclined to jerk the doors open before trains had stopped.

On the Third Avenue Elevated Line, particularly, a noticeable feature was the youth of many of the strikebreakers. Boys of 16 or 18 often made up the majority of a train crew. When these crews returned to the terminal after two or three runs many of the "extras" were anxious to get out of sight and get a drink, and the regular Interborough employes had hard work getting them back on the same trains.

Subway Guards Wear Straw Hats.

On most of the elevated trains there were in addition to the two policemen who guarded the train from attack three or four strikebreakers who traveled apparently as passengers. Subway guards, who wore the white coat of the uniform over black trousers were not infrequent, and a good many wore straw hats.

All the warring European nations, apparently, furnished men for the Interborough's army. There were also Swedes, a few Japanese, and even one Hindu guard, who admitted he had been a sailor on a British steamer which he had deserted when it came into New York to take on a munitions cargo. One of the guards who attracted a good deal of attention was 70-year-old John Brouwer of Nashville, who was slamming gates on the Sixth Avenue Elevated. He was sojourning in New York, he said, and was "puffectly willin' to help youah town get down to its offices and back."

The strikebreakers were a suspicious set, reluctant to talk to strangers for fear they would find themselves involved in controversy with members of the union.

But there was at least one point of contact where union men met and mastered their successors. Passersby near the 180th Street and Bronx Park subway terminal, shortly after noon, saw a dozen or so idle strikebreakers engaged in rolling dice with a motorman who wore a union button, and the union man was taking away their wages with amazing regularity.

SHONTS BLAMES STRIKE ON ERROR

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> those who direct the policies of the Interborough—they are going to have the same policies on the Interborough that they have on the Railways.
>
> I am frank to tell you that, as individuals, I cannot speak for them; but that I do not see how they can do anything different. If that was right on the Railways, it is right on the subway and right on the elevated.

Mr. Fitzgerald had not been satisfied at the Aug. 30 conference, despite the statements of Mr. Hedley, as to the future policy of the Interborough, and he finally asked, according to the stenographic report:

> We are to understand that the employes on the first section will have the right to organize without interference.

In reply Mr. Hedley is quoted as saying:

> I will say yes to that, but when I say that I say it on this authority, in my personal belief in men. I do not see how the same gentlemen who have agreed with you on that policy on the railways can say that is not good policy for the subways and elevated, and, without getting their word for it, I am perfectly willing to accept that, and say that it will be the law, and I will proceed with you on that basis.
>
> You have not got an agreement with the Interborough, but I do not know how I can find language to make it any more clear. I am the manager for the railways and I am the manager for the Interborough, and I do not see how under God's heavens they can give me one set of morals to live up to and orders to live up to on the railways and another set for the Interborough.

Asks More Definite Answer.

Mr. Fitzgerald still insisted, at the Aug. 30 conference, that he wanted to be certain that the Interborough would arbitrate without such a written agreement as had been signed by the New York Railways, and to this Mr. Hedley, according to the stenographer's minutes, replied:

> Why, Mr. Fitzgerald, unless the men who settle this policy for the railways were to absolutely reverse themselves in the position they take with the Interborough, they will have to agree to that.

Attorney Cohen asked Mr. Fitzgerald at yesterday's hearing before the commission if he finally had been convinced by these assurances of Mr. Hedley, and Mr. Fitzgerald said he had, and that he and the other labor leaders fully expected, therefore, that the Interborough would consent when the union leaders asked Mr. Hedley to arbitrate the company's rights to sign up its employes individually under the "master and servant" contracts.

Organizer Fitzgerald was then asked why the union employes of the green car system had committed the same wrong as that charged against Mr. Hedley by refusing to arbitrate their grievances before calling the strike.

"How does it happen," asked Mr. Cohen, "that, with an agreement to arbitrate, which you regarded as binding the company as well as yourself in the Interborough situation and in the New York Railways situation, ready as you were on the 5th of September to submit that matter to public investigation and inquiry and decision, on the 6th of September a strike takes place, on both lines, without any formal request of this commission for an investigation of the facts on your part? We want your answer to that, as fully and frankly as you can give it."

Mr. Fitzgerald replied that he and his associates had offered to arbitrate the fairness or unfairness of the service contracts circulated among Interborough men, and added:

"Had Mr. Hedley said to us yesterday, 'We will not circulate those letters [meaning letters accompanying contracts sent out among the green car men yesterday] among the surface men, or we will arbitrate,' which was just as much his duty as our duty, there would have been no strike on the green car lines this morning."

Foresaw Fight of Extermination.

Fitzgerald said that it had been the intention of Mr. Hedley and Mr. Shonts from the first to "exterminate" the carmen's union in this city, and that this belief of the organized workers, coupled with the knowledge that the Interborough had not lived up to Mr. Hedley's assurance that it would arbitrate, and the fact that service contracts had been prepared for the employes of the New York Railways, caused the union to abandon its promise to arbitrate with the New York Railways Company.

Mr. Hedley took the stand in the afternoon, after both he and Mr. Shonts had been specially summoned at the order of Chairman Oscar S. Straus. Mr. Shonts and Mr. Hedley had both been subpoenaed, but had sent word to the commission that they were so busy trying to run cars that they could not attend.

Mr. Hedley admitted having told the union leaders that it was his assumption that the same policy would be adopted as regards arbitration of differences by both the Interborough and the New York Railways, but he could not recollect that the union had ever asked him, as the General Manager of the Interborough, to arbitrate the dispute over the service contracts.

After a transcript of the conference, taken from the stenographer's notes, had been shown to him, Mr. Hedley admitted that it seemed that arbitration had been asked for. He said it was hard for him to remember what had taken place at all of the conferences.

Stands on "Signed Agreement."

Asked why he had not consented to arbitration, he said there was no signed agreement between the Interborough Company and its employes, as there was between the New York Railways Company and its men. He was reminded repeatedly by Mr. Cohen in the long cross-examination that followed that he (Mr. Hedley) had told the union leaders that the policies of both companies would be the same, but Mr. Hedley replied each time that no agreement had been signed.

He said that when the labor leaders asked for arbitration the Interborough already had sent out its service contracts, and it would not have been legal for the company to attempt to recall and cancel them.

"I understand there was no signed agreement between the Interborough Company and the men, but you and I will agree that we can make agreements in this life that are very sacred and very binding without putting them into writing and signing them," said Mr. Cohen, "and when you said to the men in the beginning of the conferences that they might proceed upon the assumption that the policy of the agreement on Aug. 7 in the case of the railways company should be the governing policy in your dealings with them in the rapid transit matter, we got your statement and accepted it, and we are proceeding from that point. Now I am asking you whether you regard such a controversy as that one that can be investigated and passed upon impartially by some tribunal?"

"I do not think so," answered Mr. Hedley.

"Why not?"

Mr. Hedley said that one of the reasons was that union leaders had taken the situation into their own hands by threatening to call a strike that would "paralyze traffic from the Bronx to Coney Island," but he admitted that he had obtained the news of this threat secondhand, and that Louis Fridiger, counsel for the carmen, had denied that the labor leaders ever had made such a threat. An investigation of the stenographer's notes of the conferences had by Mr. Hedley and the union leaders failed to show that any of the union men had ever made such a threat to him.

Fails to Find Threat.

Mr. Hedley tried to find that the threat had been made by reading over a part of the notes, but was not successful. He insisted, however, that he had believed that such a threat had been made, and that it was because he believed that the union intended to tie up traffic that he had declined to arbitrate.

Mr. Hedley admitted that he had not been in favor of the agreement of Aug. 7, and that he still thought the road could deal with its own employes directly more effectively than through "outside parties."

He said the New York Railways Company had been willing from the first to live up to the agreement of Aug. 7, but when asked if, as the general manager, he still was willing to arbitrate under that agreement, he said, after a moment's hesitation, that he understood that the agreement had been abrogated by the strike, and that he would have to obtain instructions from his superiors.

In proof of the Railways Company's conviction that it was no longer bound by the agreement of Aug. 7 Mr. Hedley announced that individual contracts, similar to those sent to Interborough employes, had been distributed by the New York Railways Company yesterday. These contracts were accompanied by letters, Mr. Hedley said, telling the men they would be paid double time for each day they worked while the strike emergency lasted.

Mr. Cohen returned to the original line of cross-examination, but Mr. Quackenbush told Mr. Cohen that he would be glad to take Mr. Hedley's place and tell why the Interborough had refused to arbitrate. It being then late in the afternoon, the commission adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

"What I am going to testify tomorrow," said Mr. Quackenbush to reporters, "is this: The Interborough did not refuse to arbitrate the only material point in the controversy. This was the question of wages. Mr. Hedley told the union men on Aug. 30 that he had sent out the individual contracts, and he showed them the scale of pay offered to the non-union or brotherhood employes.

Wanted a Court Decision.

"Now, had the union offered to arbitrate whether the brotherhood scale of wages or the union scale of wages should be enforced, the Interborough would have agreed to it. What the company refused to do was to consent to a hearing as to the contracts before the Public Service Commission, or before any other body that could not make witnesses tell the truth. The union charged that the contracts had been obtained by duress and intimidation, and we wanted any examination that was to be held on those charges to be held in court, where, if a witness did not tell the truth, he could be punished for perjury.

"If Mr. Hedley had not had so much on his mind he would have told the commission that," said Mr. Quackenbush.

Mr. Shonts testified before Mr. Hedley. He was in the best of humor and frequently made joking remarks. He smiled genially at Mr. Fitzgerald and aroused the ire of Lawyer Fridiger by a witty reference to one of the points in controversy. The President of the Interborough and the New York Railways Company was accompanied to the hearing by Lawyers John B. Stanchfield and De Lancey Nicoll, but neither of them took part in the examination.

STRIKE DISORDERS CHECKED BY POLICE

Activity of Whole Force Is Credited with Prevention of Serious Trouble.

TRAINING SQUAD RECALLED

Woods and Schmittberger Stay at Desks and Win Praise from Interborough.

Practically the whole Police Department yesterday, under command of Commissioner Woods, was on active strike service or available for duty in any part of the city if needed. This army of 9,100 uniformed men and 1,000 detectives and plainclothes men had been mobilized in the early hours of the morning, according to plans decided upon weeks ago, and throughout the day and evening 3,300 policemen actually were engaged in guarding subway and elevated trains and stations, surface cars, car barns, power plants, and other scenes of possible trouble.

The field marshal of these forces was Chief Inspector Max F. Schmittberger, who sat all day and until late at night at his desk in Police Headquarters receiving regular hourly reports from all parts of the city.

There was no serious trouble throughout the day. Nothing like a riot or concentrated attack on company property was attempted. There were no serious accidents or injuries. The police were so much in evidence everywhere and so quickly suppressed the few beginnings of what might have been disorder, that Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the Interborough, late in the afternoon telephoned to Inspector Schmittberger his congratulations.

Last night, too, President Shonts said he was entirely satisfied with the work of the police. The Chief Inspector was further gratified that no complaints came from union sources.

How Uniformed Men Worked.

Police Commissioner Woods was at his desk most of the day to confer with his highest uniformed officer. Also Deputy Commissioners Godley, Lord, Scull, and Dunham had their duties and were active every hour in the day.

Of the uniformed men on strike duty many rode in cars all day and night. There were two policemen on each subway and elevated train and the same number on each cross-town surface car. One policeman rode in each car of the green lines, and there was at least one policeman, and often two, in each of the 420 elevated and subway stations. Policemen also guarded constantly the nine power stations, two sub-stations, and twenty-three car barns affected by the strike.

The military training squad of 375 men, who had been in camp at Fort Wadsworth, were recalled and returned to their commanders in the afternoon. Men also were drafted from regular service. About 1,000 were drawn from Brooklyn and Queens, and 200 were transferred temporarily from the Traffic Squad for strike work in Manhattan and the Bronx. The number of men on regular patrol duty was, of course, reduced by the demands of the strike.

Woods Explains Police Attitude.

While the work of the uniformed men was the more conspicuous, the plainclothes men and detectives performed valuable service. They were placed in subway and elevated stations and at terminal points to watch for cases of attempted violence. They had orders to arrest any of the city's gangsters or "strong arm" men seen among the strikebreakers or in crowds, and their alertness is thought to have kept many of these troublemakers away.

Because of misunderstanding following remarks made by Deputy Commissioner Lord concerning pickets during the car strike early in August, Commissioner Woods yesterday made his position concerning picket activity definitely known by the publication of a letter written by him to William D. Mahon of the carmen's union on Aug. 7. In the letter he said:

"In connection with a strike involving trolley cars, another element must be taken into account, and that is safety in operation of the cars for the protection of passengers and people on the street. It is manifestly unsafe to have any one, whether picket or passenger, engage a motorman in conversation while he is on duty. He cannot run his car safely when his mind is taken off his job in this way. Peaceful conversation with men who remain in the employ of the company, however, if it can be carried on without in any way increasing risk to the public, is lawful."

Reports from the twenty-three car barns in the city were somewhat slow in reaching Police Headquarters yesterday, and Inspector Schmittberger said this was because no police telephones had been installed in the barns.

LITTLE VIOLENCE EVIDENT.

Only 20 Arrests Are Made in Strike, and Five Go to Workhouse.

At the end of the first day of the strike it could almost be said that there had been no violence. Certainly there had been no serious violence; bricks thrown at elevated trains or surface cars, a few cases of slugging—only a few—decayed vegetables flung at strikebreakers, the spiking of surface car slots, the stoppage of elevated trains by the pulling of emergency brakes, the routing of faint-hearted train crews—this was the sum of the "rioting" on the first day.

No one was badly injured; only twenty arrests were made, and on five of the men arrested workhouse sentences were imposed by Magistrates, who announced that they would brook no violence.

Despite the presence of nearly 3,000 strikebreakers and the use of several hundred of them—men, for the most part, used to rough work in labor difficulties—there was no gun play, no serious fist fight. The policemen who guarded practically every subway and elevated train and every surface car, who were numerous about every terminal and barn, were enough to discourage hoodlums who might have tried to take advantage of the strike to start trouble.

The police were kept busy in the early hours chasing down reports of bricks hurled from Harlem roofs at elevated trains on Third and Eighth Avenues, and later with similar incidents when strikebreakers attempted to run surface cars on the lower east side. But usually they were unable to find anybody when they reached the scene of the "disorder," and similar failure resulted when they were called to stations where it was reported that violence had been used against ticket choppers and agents.

The longest sentence yesterday was imposed by Magistrate Barlow in the Jefferson Market Court, when he sent Maurice O'Leary, a Sixth Avenue elevated gateman, to the workhouse for fifteen days for pulling an emergency cord on a Ninth Avenue train as it was leaving the Thirty-fourth Street station.

WESTCHESTER UNDISTURBED.

Men Not Anxious for Sympathetic Strike—Autos for Emergency.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The transit strike in Manhattan had no effect on the trolley car service in Westchester County. All cars were run on time and none of the men appeared to be anxious to join in a sympathetic strike. It was reported that these employes would be called out on Saturday. To meet such a contingency plans have been made by the traction companies for automobile bus service if needed.

GREEN CARS HALT SERVICE AT NIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

dispersed by the police, and for the most part they went good-naturedly.

During the early hours of the day Police Headquarters was flooded with complaints that the movement of cars was being interfered with, but for the most part these reports were found to be exaggerated, and in only one or two instances did the police use their clubs. Spikes surreptitiously dropped into third-rail slots caused some interruption till they could be removed.

Despite the little opposition which its efforts met, the company decided not to operate cars after dark. Fear of disorder was one of the reasons given, but the strikers declared it was because the company didn't have men enough to man even the few cars running for more than one shift. As soon as the rush-hour crowds diminished the cars were run into the barns, and by 7:30 o'clock last evening practically all of them were safely housed.

One Policeman to a Car.

The New York Railways Company early demanded two uniformed policemen for each car moved from a barn. Instead the department furnished one. The assertion was made that intimidation of operatives had put a total stop to the operation of the Thirty-fourth Street crosstown line. The strikers countered with a statement that the company was using this as an excuse for its failure to give adequate east-and-west transportation, though the announcement had been made that efforts at service would be concentrated on those lines, while travelers up and down town would be left to depend upon subway and elevated. The department granted the request for two uniformed men on each crosstown line. On such there were periodic interruptions during the busy hours of the day, with total suspension for a time on Thirty-fourth, Twenty-third, Fourteenth, Spring, and Delancey Streets.

Lines running to Brooklyn over the Williamsburg Bridge were terminated at the Manhattan plaza for a time, with the result that unwieldy crowds on the other side made things uncomfortable for each other.

Persons depending upon surface traffic were hampered not only by the diminished service, but by a flood of would-be passengers who normally use the Interborough lines. Many of these doubted assertions that the subway and the elevated were running on schedule, and others feared some accident or violence and preferred to trust themselves to surface lines.

Jam of Traffic in Fifth Avenue.

The resulting situation became acute at the end of the day rush hour, and every available means of getting up town and to ferry and tube terminals was crowded to capacity. The overflow tried vainly to jam itself into Fifth Avenue buses, emergency jitney lines, obliging delivery wagons, and, in the case of the more prosperous, taxicabs and automobiles.

Traffic on Fifth Avenue and other crowded streets swirled and snarled for a time, and some of the policemen who had been put on strike service had to be returned to traffic duty. Commuters who had to make trains on the minute suffered most during the rush hours, many of them being forced to walk to their boats or tube stations.

During the hour that the company was reaching its maximum service of the day several thousand strikers met at the Plaza Assembly Room, Fifty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue. The secret gathering, from which issued sounds of tumultuous enthusiasm, was addressed by General Organizer William B. Fitzgerald, Organizer Matthew J. Higgins, and others. The men were told to keep up their courage and that they were winning. Above all, they were urged to refuse to sign the individual contracts offered by the company. The leaders begged them to refrain from every act of violence that might tend to alienate public sympathy.

Evidence that they were obeying the latter injunction was had last evening when hundreds of patrolmen on strike duty were allowed to return to their homes with orders to report at 5:30 o'clock this morning. During the last strike the entire force was made to sleep in the precinct houses.

Definite information as to the company's intention regarding the use of strikebreakers could not be had last night. But there were strong intimations that unless a great majority of the strikers return to work during today the strikebreakers will be put on the cars. The Interborough, with the same officers as the New York Railways Company, has several thousand experienced strikebreakers on hand who were held in reserve. For the most part they have not been needed on the elevated and subway, and it was pretty well understood last night that they would be transferred to the surface lines unless the strike is broken promptly.

Into the car barn at Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue and several lesser ones were hauled yesterday great quantities of meats, vegetables, and other provisions, showing that the company was preparing to house thousands of its own loyal men and strikebreakers in addition if they proved to be needed. The company co-operative stores were kept going as usual yesterday, and many men in uniform were seen doing their marketing.

800 Sign Agreements.

This statement was issued by the New York Railways Company last night:

> We are steadily building up the service of the "green" (New York Railways) surface car lines.
>
> These lines were supposed to be covered by the agreement of Aug. 7, signed by the union officers, agreeing to arbitrate "all disputes."
>
> But that agreement was thrown overboard and a sympathetic strike declared.
>
> We operated at 3 o'clock today 340 green cars. Tonight we have ordered every car in as a precaution against disorder. Every car operated was by our old men; no strikebreakers have been used.
>
> The agreement of Aug. 7 having been torn up by the men, we today circulated a new contract giving increased wages for the next two years.
>
> While these new agreements were not presented to the men until 5 o'clock this morning, more than 800 men had signed by 7 o'clock this evening.

At the executive offices of the New York Railways yesterday afternoon it was denied that the company had refused to pay a bill for $100 for telephone service incurred by the police in the last strike. The telephones were installed so that patrolmen on strike duty could be in intimate touch with Headquarters. Assertions had been made that the company refused to pay and hence similar arrangements were not made yesterday. Mr. Hedley O. K.'d the bill as soon as it reached him on Wednesday, the company said.

UNION HEAD AVERTS STRIKE OF 3D. AV. MEN

Anxious to Walk Out, Fitzgerald Tells Them to Stick to Their Jobs for the Present.

The talked-of strike on the Third Avenue system was averted by William B. Fitzgerald, General Organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, who for an hour last night pleaded with 1,500 conductors and motormen in Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth Street, to stick at their jobs. Frequent fist fights marked the meeting.

The men went to the hall with their minds fully made up to strike. They were accompanied to the meeting by strikers of the New York Railways Company, who urged a sympathetic walkout. But Fitzgerald told them that there was no good reason to believe their differences would not be arbitrated and added that it would hurt the cause of the elevated and subway strikers for the Red Car men to join their ranks at this time.

"I want you to stand right before the people of New York, the Public Service Commission, and the Mayor," he said.

While Fitzgerald was speaking some one tried to put a motion for a strike vote, but was silenced.

"When the Amalgamated wants you men of the Third Avenue system, of the Second Avenue system, of the Bronx, and of Yonkers to strike, I will give the order," said Fitzgerald. "Don't go out tonight. It will not help the other men who are on strike and it will not help you. I want you men to have confidence in me. If you vote to strike now it will be against my wishes and will do much harm to the cause."

Fitzgerald was especially bitter against the motormen of the elevated and subway lines because they had joined the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers instead of the Amalgamated and few of them had struck. He accused the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of bad faith in attempting to enroll the motormen.

The Third Avenue employes held a meeting yesterday morning at which the men expressed determination to strike. At this meeting a report was circulated that the men would strike at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Yesterday's meetings of the men were regular business meetings and the next is scheduled for the third Thursday in this month. They are, of course, subject to the call of Fitzgerald at any time.

At a conference yesterday between officials of the Third Avenue Railway Company and representatives of the employes, the following letter was read:

> Sept. 6, 1916.
>
> Messrs. W. B. Fitzgerald and P. J. O'Brien,
> Hotel Continental, New York City.
>
> Dear Sirs: On the 7th of last month Mr. Shonts made an agreement in respect to ending the strike on the street car lines under his jurisdiction, which he had underwritten by the Mayor and the Chairman of the Public Service Commission. I do not know what this means, but on the same date a similar agreement was made with this company. I told you at our first meeting that I could not meet your demands for extra pay without very considerable abatement, but that I thought everything else might be settled, and we have been proceeding toward such a settlement.
>
> Yesterday, however, I saw in two newspapers that one or both of you were quoted as having said that in certain contingencies you would tie up all street car traffic from Yonkers to Coney Island. This is a pretty serious step. I think I have a right to ask you whether you are prepared to disavow these statements, or whether you are contemplating thus abrogating your contract with this company, or are prepared to proceed under it without further delay. Yours very truly,
>
> F. W. WHITRIDGE, President.

Fitzgerald was asked last night what reply he would make. He said he would reserve his answer for Mr. Whitridge, but it was generally believed that his attitude at the meeting last night in persuading the Third Avenue men not to strike while negotiations were in progress was his answer in deed.

It was said by officials of the company that O'Brien had promised to give them a formal answer to the letter in forty-eight hours.

General Manager Maher of the Third Avenue system issued a statement last night in which he said, in part:

"This company and its employes have no concern in any dispute between the employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company or any other company or companies. Our duty is the maintenance of service to the people who are patrons of the lines of the Third Avenue system in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and Westchester County, and we are endeavoring to carry out in good faith the method provided for the settlement of any of our own controversies as agreed upon with the Mayor and Chairman of the Public Service Commission on Aug. 7 last. We shall continue so to do, and we have the right to expect and to insist that the employes of the Third Avenue system carry out any agreement made by them or by their authority, no matter what the result may be with other companies or their officials, in whom, as before stated, we are not concerned."

GREEN ELEVATED MEN CAUSE CRUSH AT BRIDGE

Wrong Signals Bring Jam of Trains at Night but During the Day Service Was On Schedule.

Great confusion followed the rush of thousands of persons from downtown office buildings to the Brooklyn Bridge stations of the Second and Third Avenue elevated lines during the rush hours last evening. During the day the company had handled traffic on these two lines as well as on the other elevated lines with such facility that the only visible effect of the strike was the presence on the trains and platforms of strikebreakers and policemen.

The rush hours, during which even under normal conditions the trains of these elevated lines are crowded to capacity, produced a rush that was abnormal last night, on account of the crippling of the surface car service. Soon after the crush began there was so much confusion that it was impossible for the inexperienced ticket sellers to pass out tickets rapidly enough. The throngs surged about the ticket offices, and women and children were caught in the crush.

Trains were run at more frequent intervals and with less headway than under normal conditions to accommodate the extra thousands of passengers, but this special service itself resulted in increased confusion, for inexperienced guards gave the wrong starting signals, or forgot to give any at all. The small headway allowed each train resulted in frequent delays, for when one car stopped an unusually long while at a station on its way uptown all the other cars behind it had to stop at safe distance whether they were between stations or waiting to start from the last station. The delays at the ticket windows caused the crowds behind to bunch up to such an extent that for a time the passage to the Brooklyn Bridge trains was blocked. Many persons gave up trying to purchase tickets and dropped nickels into the choppers' boxes.

Police Captain Toole, who was in charge of the Bridge Police Squad, estimated that more than 250,000 persons flocked to the bridge platforms of these two elevated lines in two hours. Numbers of passengers after getting aboard became nervous and tried to worm their way out of the crowds again to try some other means of transportation, and in many cases new guards gave the starting signal before all the gates were closed. Several arrests were made by the extra policemen on duty at the stations and on the cars as a result of isolated attempts at violence on the part of strikers, but in the main no violence was noticeable save that of the impatient passengers.

Persons accustomed to travel in the elevated trains in the morning rush hours started from their homes before the usual time on account of the strike—and got to work earlier than usual. They were surprised to find the trains running on schedule time.

The trains on the elevated lines left their barns at the regular intervals during the entire morning rush. At some of the starting points the Superintendents reported that it had not been necessary to press into service a single strikebreaker. Most of the trains carried several strikebreakers on the platforms of the cars in the middle of the trains, but the cars at both ends were in nearly all cases operated by old employes. This was the case on the Sixth Avenue line in particular. More of the employes of the Third and Ninth Avenue lines failed to report for work, however, and in all it was said that probably several hundred strikebreakers were pressed into service on these two lines during the day. The company officials said that throughout the day the service on the Sixth Avenue line was normal at all times.

As was the case in the subways, most of the motormen of the elevated lines disregarded the order to strike and reported for duty at their regular hours. Strong wire screens had been nailed on the windows of the motormen's compartments in the cars, to protect them from any missiles that might be hurled.

Thousands of persons avoided the subways and elevated lines altogether on their way downtown, in expectation of the strike tie-up, and made their way to their places of work on motor buses, or by the New York Central trains. Regular commuters on the New York Central trains said they had never witnessed such congestion on the morning trains before, and complained that the company had not placed extra trains in service to meet the emergency.

There was one line belonging to the Interborough on which 100 per cent. of the workers showed up bright and early and where there was not any evidence whatever to indicate that a strike was in progress. This was the Avenue C line. It consists of six horse cars. The men who work on these are veterans in this particular branch of the service. They merely laughed at the "highfalutin capers of the youngsters" when the strike was mentioned to them.

SECOND AVE. MEN STICK, TOO.

Vote Not to Strike After Hearing Organizers' Plea.

Second Avenue railway employes voted last night not to strike. Two hundred of them met in Mozart Hall in East Eighty-sixth Street and heard speeches by Organizers P. H. Shea and William Collins of the carmen's union, who urged them not to go out. The men were told they should stick to the contract granted to them last month through the efforts of General Organizer W. B. Fitzgerald. As far as was learned, no explanation was made to them of the union leaders' decision not to ask them to join a sympathetic strike.

The speakers, according to Chairman Thomas Davuy, warned the men "not to stand for any master and servant contracts" and not to permit any discrimination against the union. Some of those who attended the meeting expressed the opinion afterward that if the contracts were offered to them after the strike is ended and the other surface line operatives have accepted it they would be forced to do likewise.

The men said at the meeting that the contracts had not yet been offered to them, but that "petty officials had been feeling out their sentiment" toward the contracts. The action taken by the first meeting was ratified early this morning by the night shift employes, who met in the hall at 1 A. M.

At a meeting of 200 employes of the Union Railway Company, held last night at Washington Hall, 495 East 166th Street, Louis Fridiger, counsel for the carmen's union, persuaded the men not to declare a sympathetic strike, but to wait until members of their association had decided that something could be gained by extending the strike to the surface lines in the Bronx.

P. J. O'Brien of the union told the men that the strike was to be a long one, but that they must wait for orders from their leaders before joining the strikers. Another meeting of the union will be held this afternoon, and a third one tonight.

'I'LL CRUSH STRIKE,' SAYS BOSS STRIKEBREAKER

J. T. Waddell Comes from Chicago on Special Train to Take Command.

James T. Waddell, known as the king of strikebreakers, arrived in New York at 10:20 o'clock last night at the Grand Central station after making a twenty-hour run from Chicago on a special train. It consisted of a private car in which Waddell traveled with two Chicago newspaper men, and three empty coaches. The first 101 miles to Elkhart, Ind., was made in 100 minutes, and the run of forty-seven miles between Toledo and Sandusky in forty-two minutes.

Waddell is a well-built man, over 6 feet 3 inches tall, with a clean-shaven face, iron-gray hair, and square jaw expressive of dogged determination. He wore a dark gray suit and tall slouch hat of the Western type and expressed surprise when he was told of the report that he had brought 160 strikebreakers on the train with him. He said that there was no one on the train besides himself and the two newspaper men. Mr. Waddell said that he could not make any comments on the strike situation until he had been to the Waldorf-Astoria and consulted with his people.

After a long conference with Frank Hedley over a private telephone and a telephone consultation with his Superintendent, Edward H. Manley, Mr. Waddell announced that he would end the strike in forty-eight hours.

"I will crush this strike in forty-eight hours," he said, "unless something unforeseen occurs. This unforeseen thing is a strike on the Third Avenue Railroad. If this takes place—if those men join in this losing strike—I can assure you that the entire strike will be ended in three days.

"I have 3,500 strikebreakers here and 2,700 of these are now working on the elevated, subway, and surface cars. They are more than enough to control the situation. I will not need any more, and do not intend to bring another man to the city.

"There will be no violence. I do expect sporadic outbreaks that can easily be taken care of by the police. If there should be violence that the police were unable to cope with, then we would call on the militia. The story that my men are armed is absolutely false. I would not allow any of them to carry arms. They are here to operate cars, and not to fight. The police and militia can do that, but it will not be necessary.

"Mr. Manley, my superintendent, tells me that everything is going nicely and as well as could be expected. I will start out at 5 o'clock tomorrow morning and take personal charge of everything.

"I will have all or nearly all the surface cars running tomorrow. There will be no need to worry over the elevated or subway. All their motormen and conductors have stuck—none of them has gone on strike, and only about 60 per cent. of the guards have gone out. Of the men now in the employ of the Interborough more than 20 per cent. are those I brought here in 1905 as strikebreakers.

"I feel sure that we will not need any more strikebreakers. If we do, I have 5,000 more waiting for my call in Buffalo and other cities, and they can be here within fifteen hours. A large number of these are experienced motormen and conductors, and are used to the subway and elevated services.

"This strike has cost the companies $200,000 already. The power house guards cost $10 a day apiece alone. This is not as bad as the 1905 strike, when the commissary alone cost $168,000 for the thirteen days of the strike.

"In Chicago, I had 13,000 men ready for the railroad strike. For these I was paid $5 a day apiece, or a total of $65,000. It was 11:30 o'clock Wednesday night when Mr. Shonts called me over the long distance telephone to my hotel in Chicago. I acted instantly. The railroad company had a six-coach suburban train ready to pull out. I grabbed it. It was cut in half, and a Pullman attached, and we were off. At Erie a coach was cut out on account of a hot box, and then in Buffalo there was a forty-minute delay while we got another coach."

Three hundred more strikebreakers arrived at Hedley Hall, 242d Street and Broadway, last night from Chicago. Officials of the subway said they were not needed and they were sent to the Third Avenue elevated line. About 600 strikebreakers were being held at Hedley Hall last night. An assortment of uniforms had been turned over to them and they spent the evening trying to find sizes to fit them.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Positively Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists

25¢ 75¢

20 Years Successful Use

800,000,000 Sold Yearly

Contains no harmful or deleterious substances.

SUBWAY DYNAMITE REPORT.

Police Watched Points Rousseau Heard Were to be Attacked.

One of the many rumors of imminent violence which reached the Police Department yesterday was one that plans were afoot to dynamite the subway. This never became anything more than a rumor, but if the report had been followed by an attempt to wreck the underground the police believe they could have prevented it. This is what happened:

Some one—name withheld, but said to be reliable—informed Theodore Rousseau, the Mayor's secretary, that he had overheard two men talking about plans to explode dynamite in the subway in three places—at 125th Street, under the East River, and at another point not disclosed by the speakers. Mr. Rousseau immediately communicated this information to Commissioner Woods, who directed the detectives be placed at the places mentioned. In addition, all detectives on duty in stations and on railroad property were warned to be on the lookout for suspicious persons carrying packages, suitcases, or bundles which might contain explosives.

The whole department was put more or less on the alert for an explosion or attempt at dynamiting, but nothing of such nature occurred.

9,977 INTERBOROUGH MEN SIGN

President Shonts Says Only About 1,200 Employes Have Quit.

President Theodore P. Shonts of the Interborough said last night that up to 7 o'clock 9,977 of the 11,700 employes of the Interborough had signed the individual contracts, and that of these only twenty had quit work.

"But not all of the other 1,700 have gone out," he added. "According to our latest figures, between 1,100 and 1,200 men are on strike. These are distributed as follows:

"Four motormen, all on the elevated.

"Eight towermen, all on the elevated.

"Three switchmen, all on the elevated.

"Twenty-three ticket agents on the elevated, and three on the subway.

"Two hundred and sixteen gatemen on the elevated and twenty-five on the subway.

"Four hundred and forty-two guards on the elevated, and 240 on the subway.

"One special officer on the elevated, and one escalator man on the subway. The rest are track walkers, shop helpers and the like. Of the employes of the power houses, all have signed the agreement, and all have lived up to it."

SEE THEIR UNION IN DEATH GRAPPLE

Continued from Page 1.

wanted them and they got them. Our conduct has been above board and our conscience is clear."

Throughout the day strikers gathered at their headquarters in the Lyceum Hall at Third Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street and on the street corners in the vicinity of the hall. The enrollment books of the union were there, but late in the evening one of the leaders told the men they would have to quit waiting for men to come to the hall and would have to go out after the men still at work on the lines.

The enrollment of the day had not proved satisfying, and the men knew that the Interborough Company had not been compelled to use all of the strikebreakers it had at its command. They revealed their fears plainly, and the principal topic of their conversation was whether or not the strike would succeed. Some wondered if they could get their jobs back.

Strike pickets were going up and down on the Third Avenue elevated trains last night trying to get the strikebreakers to leave their posts as guards on the trains. Policemen kept a close watch on them to see that there was no violence accompanying their arguments. In one instance a small group of pickets was arguing with a strikebreaking guard when he opened the gate of the car at the Fifty-ninth Street station. When the train was about ready to start they gave him a sudden push, and, while he was stumbling on the platform, rang the starting bell and left him. A new strikebreaker was on the platform of the next station to take the place.

There is one group of strikebreakers against whom the pickets are specially wrathful. These, according to some of the pickets, are men who were employed on the surface car lines before the present strike was declared, and who went on strike with the other surface car men, expecting to get their jobs back after the strike is over. Meantime, according to the pickets, a number of these men are making their idle time doubly profitable by working for large wages as strikebreakers on the elevated and subway lines.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

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Engineer and Contractor
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THREE GOOD THINGS FROM CALIFORNIA

CRESTA BLANCA WINES

PAUL MASSON CHAMPAGNE VINTAGE OF 1908

NAPA SODA WATER

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To The Leading Dressmakers And Ladies' Tailors—

The Important Collection of

PAUL POIRET

For Fall and Winter Season 1916-17

This collection, which consists of Suits, Coats, and Dresses, has been entrusted in its entirety to our firm. It will be shown to the better class of Dressmakers and Ladies' Tailors.

Max Grab Fashion Co., 392 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst

BUSINESS IS NORMAL IN SPITE OF STRIKE

Workers and Shoppers Had No Difficulty in Reaching Offices and Stores.

MOTOR TRAFFIC HEAVY

More Delays in Thoroughfares Than on the Surface, Subway, or Elevated Lines.

Owing to the fact that all of the transportation facilities of the city with the exception of the "green" surface cars were operated on normal schedules yesterday, the people of New York had no trouble in getting to and from work. Neither did shoppers experience any trouble in getting to any place they desired to visit.

The retail business of the city, if affected at all, was so slightly retarded by the strike that the heads of the department stores were unable to say whether the dullness they observed was to be attributed to the transit situation, the paralysis epidemic, or the hot weather.

Michael Friedsam, President of B. Altman & Co., had this to say:

"I am very glad to say that our employes were punctual. Taking into consideration the time of the year when many persons still are away on their vacations, and taking into consideration also the warm weather, it is not to be considered unusual if business is a little slow."

A falling off in business was noted also at Oppenheim & Collins's, where it was said the employes had managed to get to their work on time notwithstanding the strike.

At Lord & Taylor's it was said business was about as usual, and no more employes were late getting to work or absent than is generally the case.

The effect of the strike on business at James McCreery & Co.'s was reported to be negligible through the office of Vice President William G. Timothy. Employes were not inconvenienced on their way to the store.

Vice President Philip Conne of Saks & Co. said the strike undoubtedly would have a serious effect on business, but he said the number of shoppers in the stores and on the streets yesterday was to all appearances not less than usual during the latter part of the Summer. Mr. Conne said any dullness in business would have to be attributed to a number of causes, including the paralysis epidemic, the lateness of the season, and the hot weather.

No ill effects from the strike were observed by representatives of Best & Co., where the employes were said to have arrived promptly to serve the usual number of customers for this time of the year.

The strike had no appreciable effect on business in the downtown sections so far as the getting to and from work on the part of employes was concerned. A tour of the big office buildings brought the same answer—that practically all employes reported on time.

In some instances bank tellers, managers of brokerage houses, lawyers, and other persons with downtown offices, fearing that even a partial stoppage of regular traffic would mean a delay in reaching their offices, went to business in taxicabs and automobiles. This resulted in a more or less congested state of street traffic at certain points on Broadway and other main thoroughfares, causing delays. Had these persons used either the subway or elevated system they would have been on time.

The New York Telephone Company, which has thousands of girls and many men in its employ, was one of the big corporations which was prepared to meet any emergency. The company had rigged up 100 automobile buses to be used in getting the operators to the branch exchanges in the event local transit systems were tied up. These buses were held in readiness for service yesterday and about twenty-five of them were operated. It was said that about 10 per cent. of the operators used the buses in the districts in which they were tried out.

From the time the day's business started the exchanges of the company did only a normal business, and it was evident that the transit situation had created no unusual demand for the telephone.

Persons living in the Bronx and in Manhattan north of 125th Street in many instances used the New York Central or New York, New Haven & Hartford local trains to get to the Grand Central Terminal and then took the surface, subway, or elevated system.

CONTRACT CAUSE OF STRIKE.

Text of Agreement to Which Carmen's Union Raised Objection.

Following is the "master and servant" contract distributed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which caused the union to call strikes on the subway and elevated lines:

First—The Interborough Rapid Transit Company employs the undersigned for the wages and hours set forth on the annexed schedule in the subway until the beginning of initial operation as defined in Subway Contract No. 3 or on the elevated, until the beginning of operation of any part of the railroads as defined in the elevated railroad certificate and (provided the Public Service Commission shall approve when such operation shall begin) until Aug. 31, 1918.

Second.—The undersigned agrees to work for the company in such positions as may be assigned to him from time to time (provided there shall be no reduction in position except for good cause) for such wages and hours for such periods.

Third.—It is further agreed that if the company shall increase the wages or change the hours set forth on the schedule, the undersigned shall have the benefit of such increase or change notwithstanding this agreement to the contrary.

Fourth—If, after five years' service in any one class, for physical causes beyond the control of the undersigned, he shall be assigned to a lower position, he shall then receive at least the low rate wages on the schedule of the class from which he is transferred.

Dated New York City, Aug. 31, 1916.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.
By FRANK HEDLEY
Vice Preident and General Manager.

……………………………… Employe.
Pass No……………………

The New York Railways Company distributed similar contracts among its men yesterday.

HUGHES PUTS STRIKE ABOVE OTHER ISSUES

Assails Wilson's "Surrender to Force," Says He Would Rather Lose Than Do It.

NEW LIFE IN HIS CANVASS

Speaks at Five Places on First Day of His New England Tour and Gets Big Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 7.—Charles E. Hughes has accepted the passage of the Adamson Eight-Hour Railroad bill by Congress as the paramount issue of the campaign. He charged openly today that President Wilson and Congress surrendered to organized labor in an effort to get votes.

Mr. Hughes put the issue forward in addresses at Beverly, Mass., Hampton Beach, N. H., and Portsmouth, N. H., and later at York Harbor, Me. He repeated his assertions here tonight before a large and enthusiastic crowd. His speech at Beverly was typical of those that followed. In that he said:

"Transcending every other issue is the issue that has just presented itself—whether the Government shall yield to force. If I were President I would not yield to force whether put forth by capital or labor, or any other agency. There should be a fair examination of the facts and a knowledge of what the case actually demanded. Labor least of all can afford to surrender the rule of reason.

"This country must never know the rule of force. It must never know legislation under oppression. I am opposed to that. I am opposed to everything which pertains to the exercise of arbitrary power by any one. That is the strength of our institutions. Show me the way, and I will follow it.

"I desire the peaceful settlement of all grievances in this country, reasonable consideration of the necessities of each cause. We must never permit any of the processes of Government to be surrendered to the dictates of any power. That is the path of disaster. We might as well give up our democratic Government if we are not ruled by reason, if we yield to force."

Would Rather Lose Than Yield.

"I would rather stand on that principal and be defeated," he said in a late address, "than yield one jot or tittle of it to get into office. Nothing amounts to anything if we are to decide issues according to the pressure of force, instead of in accordance with the dictates of reason."

Mr. Hughes's first appearance in New England was marked by cheering crowds, packed houses, from which many were turned away, street demonstrations, and, here in Portland tonight, by an old-fashioned torchlight parade, with red fire blazing along the way. Much of the day was spent in motor cars, and the nominee reached this city, travel-stained and weary, to face an audience in the City Hall Auditorium, from which so many were turned away that an overflow meeting of several thousand was formed outside.

Along the half-mile way from his hotel to the auditorium the crowd was packed so densely that locomotion on the sidewalks was impossible for much of the distance. Arriving at the auditorium, Mr. Hughes spoke from the platform where Raymond Robins, Chairman of the Progressive National Convention at Chicago, had just told the audience why he was no longer a Democrat or a Progressive, and why he supported the Republican ticket.

Mr. Hughes began his New England tour with the understanding that Colonel Roosevelt had established a standard of campaigning which he must maintain. To all such advice he was silent, but he was tuned up to a high pitch. That was apparent the moment he began to talk, and the more he talked on the eight-hour issue the more bellicose he became. It was after he had delivered two addresses that he asserted that he was ready to stake his chances of being elected to the Presidency on his adherence to the rule of reason as opposed to the rule of force.

Mr. Hughes pointed out that the Adamson bill was not in effect legislation for an eight-hour day but for an increase in wages, something which, he held, should be submitted to arbitration. He said he would not have surrendered to force, but would have fought for arbitration, no matter what the consequences.

"Government under pressure is not American Government," he said. "Whenever pressure is applied to any public officer he ought to stand like a rock and say: 'Here I stand until we substitute reason for force. It is not an American doctrine to legislate first and investigate afterward.'"

The candidate made an excellent impression here. The Republican leaders of Maine seem confident of carrying the State for their Gubernatorial and Senatorial candidates in the State election next Monday. They were pleasantly surprised by the vigor of the utterances of Mr. Hughes, following the somewhat discouraging reports they had received from the West. They came to the conclusion, as had others, that Mr. Hughes had been aroused by the insults heaped upon him at Nashville, when he faced a hostile audience, and that he was ready to say what he thought, despite the advice of certain leaders to take a middle course.

The Bit in His Teeth.

Mr. Hughes seemed a changed man. There are politicians here who assert that the strike settlement has been made the great issue, not because the Republican managers were willing to take the chance of antagonizing organized labor, but because Mr. Hughes refused to obey the leaders and jumped over the traces. It is asserted that efforts have been made to restrain Mr. Hughes in his utterances and that such efforts have weakened his campaign.

The general feeling among those who knew the Hughes of 1906 and 1908 is that he made his speeches under restraint up to the time he burst forth at Nashville under the goad of a hostile audience. Now the leaders say he is off at full tilt and cannot be restrained. They are sitting back and watching, aware that it is up to him alone to make the pace; that he has chosen his big issue, and that he must fight it out alone. It is a fight waged against the advice of some of the leaders.

Mr. Hughes made a better impression today than at any time before he left New York on Aug. 5 to tour the West. Here are some of the statements that won approval:

"I deeply deplore, in the name of labor, in the name of justice, in the name of American ideals, the surrender of the Executive and of Congress to force, instead of permitting reason to reign.

"We have one priceless treasure in this country, and that is the reign of good judgment after public discussion. In the long history of the people, victory after victory has been won over tyranny and force. We have a free press, we have a free form of public discussion, to the end that there may be a general understanding of our activities and a general appreciation of what is necessary to the improvement of our conditions. We may disagree about this measure or that, but we have confidence in the public judgment in the long run. Hence there is one thing which we must always maintain, and that is that there shall be no action on the part of our elected representatives, taken under pressure, under dictation. We must know what the facts are and what justice requires.

As to Society's Judgment.

"The measure to which I have alluded was not, properly speaking, an eight-hour measure. It was a wage measure. It was a plain proposition for a change in the wage scale. I do not speak of the equity of that. That is a matter to be fairly considered. I want what is just and right. I would be the first to give what is shown to be just and right with respect to wages. I am for the arbitration and the peaceful settlement of these industrial controversies. We can settle everything in this country if we approach those matters with a fair and open mind and an examination of the facts.

"This particular measure shows on its face that it was legislation in advance of investigation, instead of investigation in advance of legislation. It is said that there was in its favor the judgment of society. The judgment of society in this country has never been passed in favor of legislation without knowledge of the equity and regardless of the facts of the case. There was no judgment of society in favor of the roads which were excepted from its provisions. If there was a judgment of society, why not apply the rule to electric or other kinds of roads or roads less than 100 miles in length. I say, away with such pretense! It was a surrender to force, instead of a clear, candid, faithfully framed examination of the facts, and then action in accordance with American principles.

"Autocracy represents force; tyranny represents force. Democracy represents the rule of the common judgment after discussion, after an opportunity to know the facts.

Has Sympathy With Labor.

"I am sympathetic with every demand to improve the conditions of labor, to secure reasonable compensation for labor," Mr. Hughes said in his Portland speech. "I am in sympathy with every effort to better human conditions, and particularly the condition of those who toil in industrial pursuits, in railroad pursuits, in all these great activities that are essential to our prosperity. But when you have a proposition to change the scale of wages you have a vital proposition which requires examination. You must at least know whether the demand is a just one.

"Labor, of course, should not desire anything but what is just. I do not believe labor intends to ask for anything but what is just. What is just can be examined and will survive investigation. Nothing is lost by having the process of reason applied if only that which is just is required.

"It is said that the judgment of society has made the demand for the eight-hour day. This was not an eight-hour day, and the judgment of society had nothing to do with the proposition laid before Congress and passed by Congress. The proof of this is found in the bill itself, which proposes an investigation to find out whether Congress had any business to do the thing which it was asked to do, and which it did do.

"That kind of virus in our life—surrender to force—would bring us no end of disaster. If we let capitalists or workingmen, any interest, learn that the way to get what is wanted is by applying pressure, and if we continue in that course for a few years, democracy will be a failure, and we might as well give up our form of government.

"Our Government is based on the idea that we have Legislatures to investigate, to consider what is right and to do what is right. It is based on the idea that public opinion is formed from discussion of questions, and that we can come possibly to right solutions. It is not based on the idea that the Government must act without knowing the justice and merits of the cause in which it acts.

Maintenance of American Rights.

"I have a great vision of this country. We are entering, as I have intimated, upon a new economic era. We have got to have behind us the driving force of patriotic sentiment. We must have a dominent sense of unity. That sentiment must express itself in unswerving loyalty; and through its government it must express itself in maintaining the rights of American citizens on land and sea in every part of the world. We cannot progress as a nation without a national sentiment that prizes American citizenship and conserves all the rights that pertain to American citizenship. We must have that indomitable spirit that gave us our country, that preserves our country, if in the days of the troubled twentieth century, we hold an honored place among the nations of the world. We must have efficiency in government."

TWO MORE TOURS FOR HUGHES

Will Visit Middle West Again This Month, Also in October.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—An incomplete itinerary for Charles E. Hughes's second speaking trip in the West was given out today by Alvin T. Hert, Western manager of the Republican National Committee.

The candidate will go direct from New York to Peoria, Ill., where he will address the Republican State Convention Tuesday, Sept. 19, at noon. He will then go to the Illinois State Fair at Springfield, where he will speak at 4:30 P. M. the same day. From there he will go to Madison, Wis., where he will speak Sept. 20, at 3 P. M., and to Milwaukee for a meeting that night.

He will then go to Indiana for a three-day trip through the State, speaking at Indianapolis and practically every other large city. He will close his trip in the West with a two-day trip through Ohio. The detailed schedule for Indiana and Ohio will be announced in a few days.

Mr. Hughes will make his third and last speaking trip of the Western campaign in October, when he will visit Iowa, North and South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and other States. No schedule for the third Western trip has yet been arranged.

Harold L. Ickes, in charge of the Progressive Bureau at Western headquarters, announced that he had received letters from hundreds of Progressive leaders in Western States pledging their support to Hughes and Fairbanks. He said that many of the letters were from Progressives who were formerly Democrats. Mr. Ickes expressed especial satisfaction with the situation in Illinois.

Charles W. Fairbanks, Republican candidate for Vice President, will open his speaking campaign at Springfield, Mo., Monday, Sept. 11, and go from there direct to Oklahoma City, where he will speak Tuesday, Sept. 12. He then will make a tour of Western States, probably going to the Pacific Coast before returning for a trip through the East.

WANT TO BET ON HUGHES.

Republicans Say They Have Money to Wager on Their Candidate.

There was a discussion in the visitors' lobby of National Republican headquarters yesterday regarding the present betting odds on the National and State election results. William Leary, ex-Superintendent of Elections, said he had a sum of money from up-State friends who had commissioned him to place it on Republican victories, but he complained that he could not find any Wilson or Seabury backers. Charles H. Sherrill, organizer of parades, said he knew a number of downtown men who were hunting for Democrats who wanted to bet that Wilson would carry Indiana.

"I have been trying to bet $100 even," remarked Mr. Leary, "that Hughes will carry New York by 100,000 ever since the Democratic Saratoga Convention. I couldn't make the bet with any member of the Democratic National Committee. A friend of mine had to give odds yesterday of two to one that Hughes would win.

COHAN INDORSES WILSON.

Actor-Playwright Says Theatrical World Favors His Re-election.

George M. Cohan, the actor and playwright, assured Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, yesterday that "Stageland is for Wilson." Mr. Cohan said there was a nation-wide movement among stage folk for the President's re-election, and that it was to be organized into a Wilson and Marshall Theatrical League.

"It is not alone as an actor and producer of plays that I admire the President and hope for his re-election," said Mr. Cohan. "As an American I appreciate the wonderful service he has rendered his country. Mr. Wilson is a sincere, faithful, patient, hardworking man of unquestioned ability who has done his very best during the past three and a half years on an exceptionally hard job. It would be a cruel injustice for the people of the United States to fail to re-elect that kind of a President."

JAMES M. BECK FINDS WILSON TACTLESS

Some of President's Remarks on the War and Our Attitude to It Deplored.

CRITICISES AMERICAN SPIRIT

Noted Lawyer Praises French and British Devotion to Flag Before Pennsylvania Society.

Addressing the Pennsylvania Society, of which he is President, James M. Beck yesterday afternoon deplored what he called "the tactless remarks of our President."

Expressions such as "too proud to fight," he said, had placed our people in a peculiar light before the European nations. "Neither," he said, "do the French and English, who are fighting for an issue in which they believe that we are as vitally interested as themselves, wish to be told that we 'have no concern with either the objects or the causes of the present war,' nor do they care to be called 'madmen.'"

Mr. Beck's speech was delivered at a luncheon in the private dining room of the Bankers' Club of America, on the fortieth floor of the Equitable Building. As he had just returned from a visit to France and England, many members of the society were present to greet him. During his stay abroad Mr. Beck met many of the public men of both the countries he visited, and for three days witnessed the battle of the Somme.

Although he was well received everywhere he went, Mr. Beck said that the feeling of the Anglo-French Allies toward the Americans was "neither easy nor pleasant to describe."

"When you get down to the hearts of the people," he said, "you find that they are profoundly disappointed in America. This is not because we have kept out of the war. It is largely because of our failure to protest over the invasion of Belgium."

Comparing the spirits of the people here and abroad, he said that contrasted with the sentiment here, which seems in many circles to hold the country as a corporation in which the citizen is a shareholder, is the intense devotion of a child toward its mother, which marks the attitude of the Englishman or Frenchman toward his flag. "There," he said, "workers do not stand on an eight-hour day, but toil twelve hours turning out munitions for the brave men in the trenches."

Referring to his visit to the firing line, he said the thing that impressed him most was the Allies' command of the air. In this, he declared, they far surpass the Germans. He also said he had been told by the French commanders that none of their airmen excelled in courage the American fliers.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary presided at the luncheon, and advocated thorough aerial preparedness for this country.

MRS. YOUNG FOR WILSON.

Chicago's Ex-Superintendent of Schools Will Not Aid Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 7.—Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, former Superintendent of Schools of Chicago, who was reported to have arranged to make a tour with Charles Evans Hughes, in the interests of his campaign, and who is here attending the convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, said to a TIMES reporter today that there was no truth whatever in the report.

"I was very much upset when I read that story in the papers," said Mrs. Young, "and if I had had the time I should have refuted the statement at once. I have been a Republican all my life, and I am still a Republican, but in view of the present situation in this country I believe that it would be very unwise for us to make any change in the Administration. There are too many questions at a critical point for us to make any change at this time."

"Then will you support President Wilson?" was asked.

"I shall be associated with the Independent League, and that organization will support Mr. Wilson," said Mrs. Young. "It is made up of Republicans, Progressives, and some Socialists, I believe, and whatever we may do will be done in the line of re-electing Mr. Wilson President."

HALE SPEAKS FOR WILSON.

Moose Chief Tells Maine Followers to Vote for Him on Monday.

DOVER, Me., Sept. 7.—Matthew Hale of Boston, acting Chairman of the Progressive National Committee, in an address here tonight, urged Maine progressives to help re-elect President Wilson by voting the Democratic ticket at the State election next Monday.

"We have no candidate of our own, thanks to the treachery of our national leaders to whom we had intrusted our interests," he said. "We have, however, a great responsibility toward the whole Progressive movement in this coming election, for the result of the election in November, as is conceded by both Democratic and Republican leaders, depends on the Progressive vote. We now have it in our power to re-elect Mr. Wilson or elect Mr. Hughes. How shall we exercise that power?

"Some tell us that this is no longer an open question, because our vote has already been delivered to Mr. Hughes. This is not true, because the Progressive men and women of this country are not the kind whose votes can be delivered by a small group of political bosses and Wall Street capitalists acting together to defeat the wishes of the rank and file of the party, as made manifest by the Progressive National Convention last June and by the action of many State organizations since then."

POMERENE LAUDS WILSON.

Tells Other Democrats He Is Sure of President's Re-election.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 7.—President Wilson sent a greeting, to the Ohio Democrats assembled in convention here today, in a telegram read by Senator Atlee Pommerene at the opening of his keynote address to the delegates. Senator Pomerene predicted the re-election of President Wilson and the election of ex-Governor Cox to the chief executive office of Ohio. The convention indulged in a prolonged demonstration of enthusiasm. The State platform was unanimously adopted as read.

"If one-half of the reports which I have heard in Washington within the last two months be true," said the Senator, "victory in Ohio and in the nation is assured. The standard bearer of the Republican Party has been conducting a transcontinental tour. It has created little or no enthusiasm among Republicans. It has filled the hearts of Democrats with joy.

"The people will not change the realities of Wilson for the prophecies of Hughes. They will not change the constructive program of democracy because of the criticisms of Republicans. In the light of the great accomplishments of the past three and a half years, the voters will not displace the presiding genius, under whose guidance this work has been done, for one who indulges in criticisms of details and offers little or nothing affirmative or constructive save and except a return to the discarded protective tariff theories of the past."

SHARP PRAISES WILSON.

Ambassador Asserts President Is Well Liked in France.

Chairman Vance McCormick of the Democratic National Committee had a long conference yesterday with Ambassador William G. Sharp, who is in this country for a three weeks' vacation from his work in Paris. Ambassador Sharp said he was out and out for Wilson and believed that his reelection was assured. Asked as to the sentiment among the French people toward the President he said:

"In an unofficial way I might say that it would be libel to insinuate that there existed between the French and American Governments or the French and American people anything but the friendliest feeling. Little is thought of but the war, but there is no doubt that President Wilson is well liked by the Frenchman of today. I am so thoroughly a Woodrow Wilson man that I cannot see how he is going to be defeated."

SEE NORTHWEST FOR WILSON

Spokane Straw Vote Favors President, McCormick Is Informed.

Chairman Vance McCormick of the Democratic National Committee received yesterday the results of a turnstile poll taken at the Washington State Fair at Spokane this week. Fifteen thousand persons who entered the fair grounds were asked to state their preference for President, according to a telegram received by Hugh Wallace, member of the National Campaign Committee of Washington. Of the number polled, Wilson won by 600 votes. Martin J. Maloney, who sent the result of the poll, added that he believed President Wilson would carry Washington by 25,000.

Chairman McCormick conferred yesterday with J. P. Pence, Chairman of the Idaho Democratic State Committee, who told him the situation in Idaho never looked better for the Democrats. Hughes's trip through Idaho, he said, was a disappointment, and he added that the Progressives in the State were lining up for the Democratic ticket. Another visitor was A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, who told the National Chairman that the Democrats had a good chance of carrying Pennsylvania. Mrs. Joseph Fels of Philadelphia sent word that although she was of German descent she intended to support President Wilson. She wrote:

"The President's foreign policy alone would entitle him to re-election. His internal policy, of course, adds so much to his desirability. What he has done gives us an earnest of what he will do,' she wrote.

DILWORTH MURDER WITNESSES FOUND

Continued from Page 1.

ner of the murdered man. Mr. Cleary said that about three months ago a process server from his office served papers on Dilworth and found him in a heated altercation with two men. These men, the process server reported to Cleary, threatened to take information to the District Attorney's office that would cause Dilworth trouble, and also said that they would "get" him.

It was learned also yesterday that there were stories that Dilworth had had trouble with his wife because of his associations with other women. However, friends in Montclair, N. J., of Mrs. Dilworth denied this. Some years ago, according to one report, Dilworth and his wife became so estranged that she consulted a lawyer about divorce proceedings, which she never began, however, because friends brought about a reconciliation. When the reunion was effected the two were separated and living apart it was said.

The police were likewise told that about five weeks ago, just before Mrs. Dilworth went to Kansas City to visit her family, where she was when the shooting occurred, another disagreement took place between husband and wife which caused Mrs. Dilworth again to seek the advice of a lawyer concerning a divorce.

The police have spent much time investigating Dilworth's associations and activities in which women were concerned. They found, according to report that, although the lawyer enjoyed only a modest income, he frequently entertained his women friends, and automobile rides, suppers, and other expensive pleasures were not unusual with him. Some of the women among those who participated with Dilworth in his parties were married, it is said, and this fact caused the lawyer to become involved in many embarrassing situations.

It was out of the many ramifications and tangle of this activity that the murder motive and the murder grew, the police think.

They think that Dilworth gave the woman, who will be accused of shooting him, cause for jealousy, though his relations with her had no moral sanction, and that she, after remonstrating with him and pleading with him in vain to live up to the promises with which he is presumed to have persuaded her to give him her confidence, resorted at last to extreme expression of her jealousy. The automobile ride, the police believe, lent itself well to her plans to commit the murder where it occurred.

TOLD OF LOVE FOR HUSBAND.

Mrs. Dilworth's Letter to Friend Refutes Story of Discord.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 7.—A letter received by Mrs. H. K. Duff of this town from Mrs. Dwight P. Dilworth, widow of the lawyer who was murdered in Van Cortlandt Park Sunday night, refutes stories that the relations between Mr. and Mrs. Dilworth were not harmonious. The letter was mailed in Kansas City, Mo., on Sunday. Mrs. Dilworth, in her letter, said: "The Duffs and their appreciated kindness to my dear husband are much in my thoughts. My hours are pretty full, but my home, husband, and dear friends share in my thoughts as much, if not more, than when I am there."

Indicative of Mrs. Dilworth's intention to return home at an early date is another statement in the letter. "Dwight's letters grow more insistent each time," Mrs. Dilworth wrote, "and I presume Oct. 1 will see us back in Montclair."

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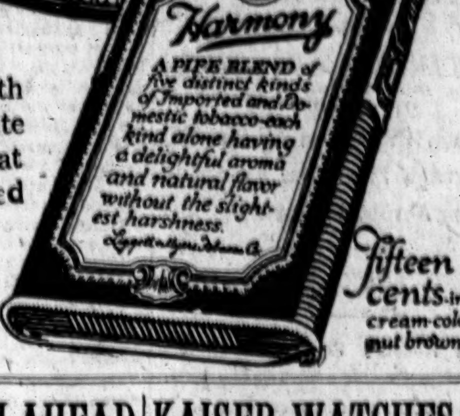
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FRENCH PUSH AHEAD WITH SMALL LOSSES

Foch Has Reduced His Casualties to a Minimum, While Germans' Total Is Mounting.

SEES HARD BLOW TO KAISER

Paris Thinks Teuton Forces on the Somme Look Vainly for Reinforcements or Respite from Slaughter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 6.—There were two distinct battles on the French front yesterday, both of great importance. North of the Somme the troops were engaged in the reduction of the fortress of Combles—which at present is their goal—while south of the river it was the repulse of German attempts, in large force, to recover the ground they lost on Monday.

In three days' fighting, despite the incessant rain, the French have captured some 7,000 unwounded prisoners, 36 guns, (28 of which were heavy howitzers, showing how deeply they have bitten into the German positions,) and no less than 250 quickfirers.

What makes the achievement more extraordinary, according to the view here, is that the advance was accomplished by the same troops, Colonials, Chasseurs Alpines, and the regiments "de choc." That they were able to spring forward, consolidate the ground won, repel counterattacks, and then advance again for three days in succession, under the present conditions, is regarded as proof of the French assertion that their losses are now at a minimum.

It is very different with the Germans. One of the latest dispatches from the front quotes an officer, engaged in yesterday's fighting to the south of Belloy, and southwest of Barleux, as saying that Generals von Stein and von Kirchbach launched ten abortive counterattacks in succession. The dense German masses, preceded by waves of assault, were mowed down in swaths by the French fire. The officer continues:

"In the sector south of the Somme alone, the Germans engaged, in my opinion, numbered fully one army corps yesterday. The ground was covered with bodies. Between Estrées Road, and the main road from Amiens to St. Quentin, I saw at least nine heaps of corpses piled a yard high and more.

"By 4 o'clock the Germans acknowledged their defeat and then, on their shattered remnants, the French charged again and won the hitherto unreduced salient between Chilly and Vardonvillier and captured a new line of trenches, east of Soyecourt and right up to the edge of Denlécourt park."

Such losses as these, it is held here, must have great effect on the Germans at the moment when Hindenburg was inclined to draw away every available man for the defense of the eastern front. The French reserves are still untouched, and the English are arriving in thousands and tens of thousands daily, while the Germans, according to reports, look vainly for reinforcements or a respite from the slaughter.

Colonel Feyler remarks that "the Allies are like a rat, gnawing steadily at the meshes of the German net, and the day is not far distant when the breaking strands will involve the whole German line in confusion."

By yesterday's success the French now menace Combles, "the cornerstone" of the German defense, very close from the south and southwest, and are only three-quarters of a mile distant on the southwest, while the British lines drew nearer to the north.

The French took a big step closer to Peronne also by winning the hamlet of Ommiecout les Cléry, in the river bend between Cléry and the stream itself. Despite furious bombardments, the Germans had held it with desperation, but yesterday's attacking tactics were too clever, and this position fell with but a trifling loss to the assailants.

Approaching from the west and north, they first surrounded a little group of ruined houses, where there was a nest of mitrailleuses on the northern outskirts. Taken by surprise, the defenders, a company strong, surrendered without firing a shot.

The rest of the garrison, numbering half a battalion, tried to escape in the direction of the road to Cléry, but the French Colonials were too quick for them and cut their retreat by an advance astride of the Combles-Peronne light railroad. After a brief struggle, the Germans threw down their arms.

Among the ruins the victors found over forty quickfirers intact and a battery of heavy guns, three of which were in serviceable condition.

The success was highly important, not only because it consolidates the French positions, just across the river before the salient, but also as facilitating a further advance on Mont St. Quentin, the traditional key to Peronne, possession of which in 1870, gave the French the mastery of the Picardy stronghold.

Elkus Leaves for Constantinople.

BERLIN, Sept. 7, (via London.)—Abram I. Elkus, recently appointed American Ambassador to Turkey, left for Constantinople tonight, after a stay of several days in Berlin.

KAISER WATCHES VAIN ASSAULTS

Continued from Page 1.

locating positions reached by our troops.

Three hostile machines were wrecked and four others driven down in a damaged condition. Two of our machines are missing.

The day report of the British War Office reads:

> Under cover of darkness the enemy made a counterattack against our position in Leuze Wood. After hand-to-hand fighting the enemy was driven back, leaving two officers and seventeen men prisoners in our hands.
>
> The fighting at Ginchy continues. There has been considerable artillery activity on both sides during the night and this morning, the enemy using gas and lachrymatory shells.
>
> East of Neuville St. Vaast the enemy exploded a mine.
>
> Yesterday evening we carried out a very effective bombardment of the enemy's trenches west of Lens.

BERLIN, Sept. 7, (via London.)—Repeated attacks were made yesterday and last night by the French and British along the Somme front. Today's official announcement says that Vermandovillers was entered, but that assaults at other points along this sector were repulsed. The statement reads:

> The battle of the Somme continues, and fighting is taking place on the whole line. The British continue to make vain attacks, with especial stubborness, near Ginchy. The French again began to charge on their extensive attacking front, but before the northern portion of our line the attack broke down completely.
>
> In the Berny-Deniécourt sector and on both sides of Chaulnes initial advantages were again wrested from the enemy as a result of a speedy counterattack. The attackers have set foot in Vermandovillers.

FRENCH MAKE BREACH ON THE VERDUN FRONT

Capture German Trenches on a Mile Front in the Vaux-Chenois Region.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—French troops last night captured the German first-line trenches over a front of one mile on the Verdun front, the War Office announced today.

The breach in the German line was made between the Vaux-Chapitre region and the town of Chenois. They took 250 prisoners. The bulletin says:

> On the right bank of the Meuse toward the end of the day yesterday, after violent artillery preparation, our troops attacked the German organizations on the front between Vaux-Chapitre Wood and Chenois. The entire front line of enemy trenches fell into our hands on a length of about 1,500 meeters. We took about 250 prisoners and about ten machine guns.
>
> There is no event of importance to report from the remainder of the front.

The night bulletin of the French War Office reads:

> In Champagne, a German reconnoissance was caught by our fire west of Maisons de Champagne and dispersed. Some prisoners fell into our hands.
>
> On the right bank of the Meuse the enemy bombarded our new positions in the Vaux Chapitre Wood. During last evening's attack in this sector we captured 280 prisoners, including six officers.
>
> Everywhere else there was intermittent cannonading.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—The army headquarters bulletin today has this to say of operations on the Verdun front:

> East of the Meuse repeated French attacks against Thiaumont Work and the wooded heights were repulsed.

GERMANS IN SACK NOW. SAYS BRITISH OFFICER

Taking of Guillemont Gives Allies the Last of Old German Positions on the Somme.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 5, (via London, Sept. 7.)—The British feel that their uphill work in this latest offensive is over, with the exception of the taking of Ginchy. For over two months now their fight has been one to gain high ground over the broad commanding front. Guillemont places them in possession of the last of the old second-line trenches, and from the Somme to Thiepval the Germans have been blasted out of their old positions.

"This is not the only point in our favor," said a British staff officer. "The Germans chose their ground when they built this line of fortifications, which they thought to be invulnerable. When the British first smashed through the Germans said that we were in a sack. So we were, in one sense. But we had to make an opening in that solid line of defense as a start in our plans. We knew the hardest work would come after the great main attack, and this is so far accomplished that it is the Germans now who are in a sack.

"If we prefer to end the Summer offensive and wait for Spring, when we shall have quadruple the number of guns and so much ammunition that we shall have to keep up daily a battle of guns on four times the length of the present front with all the shellfire of the biggest day in this Summer's offensive to consume the supplies arriving daily across the Channel, why, our present position of artillery and infantry advantage on the Somme front in settled trench warfare means simply that we could kill two Germans to every Briton the Germans kill. This was the first step. What the others are to be only the commanders of the allied armies know."

The British and French successes this week have had an extraordinary effect on both armies. The ability of the French to make a second drive over the broad front and the same sector as that of the big offensive of July 1 brought conviction to the skeptics.

"Go over and see the French," said the British officer, "if you want to see an army with its head in the air."

Not even the weather can dampen the high spirits of both armies. The rain has been of the chilly Autumn style. Men who came out of the trenches plastered with chalky clay, who had been charging under a weight of sixty pounds equipment and then lying in miniature ponds made by shell holes or on the wet earth digging and wallowing in the mud, say that Guillemont is taken, which pays for their hardships.

The many new highways which the British build by bringing ponderous road-making machines from England, and the new railways, which are part of Sir Douglas Haig's policy, have saved transports from being mired. Supplies have gone through the storms on schedule time. In the camps at the rear the soldiers make themselves little tents with their rubber blankets under which they cluster for shelter from the downpour.

DEFENDS JEWS IN GERMANY.

Committee Gets Evidence of Their Patriotism to Refute Charges.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The following circular, signed by the statistical section of the Union of German Jews, is quoted in the Deutsche Tageszeitung:

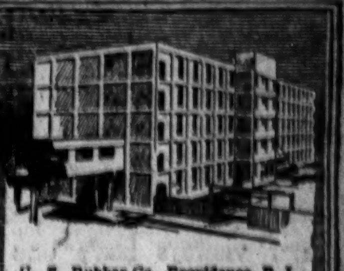
"The undersigned committee, which was formed soon after the outbreak of the war, has undertaken to compile a reliable and exhaustive statistical return of the Jewish participants in the war in Germany, of the work of the Jewish communities in the field of war charities, and of all other material for the refutation of reproaches against the Jews on the score of unpatriotic conduct during the war. There are many signs and indications that a re-awakening of anti-Semitic movement is to be expected after the war, and the chief reproach against the Jews will be that they did not take an adequate part in the war. For this reason the labors of our committee for war statistics must be regarded as of special importance to Jews."

TISZA AWES LEGISLATORS.

Premier Threatens to Prorogue the Hungarian Parliament.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A Zurich dispatch says that on account of the violent opposition with which the Hungarian Government is meeting in Parliament measures have been taken to end the session if the situation becomes more aggravated.

Premier Tisza, the dispatch says, informed the leaders of the Opposition parties that he had procured from Emperor Francis Joseph a decree proroguing Parliament, and that he would take the decree with him to every sitting and promulgate it if the attacks of the Opposition should become too violent.



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When you need a building at a specified time, a penalty payment is a poor substitute.

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Quality of Hurley Shoes results from years of experience in shoemaking.

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Made over a special last—Has C forepart, B instep, and A heel. Prevents foot from slipping at heel. Corset fitting at instep. Absolute comfort in forepart. Cushion inner sole if desired. With or without arch support.

Fall styles now ready in all leathers, including the latest Cordovan shades.

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MANHATTAN SHIRTS FOR FALL

WE are showing an unusual line of new and staple patterns of this shirt that is "known as the best."—Priced slightly higher than last year, which is necessary to maintain the standard.

$1.75 to $10.00

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

IT is said the summer visitors to New York see more of the city than New Yorkers ever do. But New Yorkers and New York's summer visitors have one thing in common: Both, in getting from place to place, see to it that when comfort and enjoyment is the first consideration they go by

Fifth Avenue Bus

PLIGHT OF 35 GERMANS.

Ship Pay from Standard Oil Is Stopped and They Can't Get Work.

Nine Germans, employed by the German-American Petroleum Company in its steamships trading to New York prior to the war, called yesterday morning at the offices of the United States Shipping Commissioner at the Battery as a committee representing thirty-five officers and asked for positions. The Commissioner informed the delegates that he could not ship them as officers or engineers on American ships as they were not citizens of this country. The men said they would rather starve than ship as stewards and that, as the Standard Oil Company had taken over the steamships on which they had been employed, that company was entitled to look after them until the war was over.

Harry Breckwoldt, second mate of the steamship Phoebus, now the De Soto, who was the spokesman, said that after the vessels were transferred to the American flag the Standard Oil began a weekly payment to each officer of from $6.50 to $10.50, according to rank, at the request of the German company. This payment was continued until a week ago, when it was stopped. There were originally seventy of these pensioners, but the number had dwindled to thirty-five, the others having managed to get work. Breckwoldt said the men he represented had sought positions on coastwise vessels, but the companies would not employ them because they were Germans.

Each man had received a letter from David T. Warden, head of the Foreign Department of the Standard Oil Company, stating that the weekly allowance had been discontinued because the company felt the thirty-five German officers and engineers had not made an honest attempt to get work.

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Natural Alkaline Water

SPLITS are now on sale and can be obtained at all first-class Hotels, Bars and Restaurants.

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First of the Fall Styles

Dark Mahogany High Shoes, $2.97

A rich dark color. Newest last
Best Workmanship and Worth $4.00
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About 200 pairs last spring's lasts
Values $7.00 to $8.00
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One Day EXCURSIONS
LAKE HOPATCONG
$1 Next Sunday, Sept. 10
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TEUTONS CAPTURE 20,000 RUMANIANS

Bulgars Storm Tutrakan Fortress with Aid of German Troops and Guns.

100 CANNON ALSO TAKEN

Garrison Prevented by Terrific Barrage Fire from Escaping Across the Danube.

KAISER FELICITATES KING

Strong Russian Forces Reach the Dobrudja Border and Engage Bulgar-German Invaders There.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 8.—The entire Rumanian fortress of Tutrakan, on the south bank of the Danube, has been captured by the Bulgar-German Army with 20,000 men and upward of 100 cannon, according to an official announcement issued today by German Army Headquarters at Berlin. The announcement says:

> The victorious German and Bulgarian forces have taken the strongly fortified town of Tutrakan by storm. The number of prisoners taken by them, according to accounts already received, exceeds 20,000, among whom are two Generals and more than 400 other officers. More than 100 cannon were captured. The Rumanians suffered heavy casualties.
>
> An attack of strong Russian forces against Dobrich, (Basardjik, in southeastern Rumania) was repulsed.
>
> In the Carpathians, southwest of Zielona, (35 miles southwest of Stanislau,) and on the Bagaludova, west of the Kirlibaba Valley, (on the border between Bukowina and Hungary,) the Russians made attacks which were repulsed. We also repulsed attacks delivered by Russian and Rumanian troops on both sides of Dorna Watra, (in Southern Bukowina, near the Rumanian and Hungarian borders.)

In explanation of the capture of the garrison at Tutrakan, a Sofia dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung, received here by way of Copenhagen, says that the Rumanians were prevented from retiring across the Danube by the violent artillery fire of the attacking forces. It became a case of annihilation or surrender, and the garrison surrendered.

The German Emperor has sent the following telegram to the King of Bulgaria, it is officially announced:

> I have just learned that the allied troops have conquered the fortress of Tutrakan, (Turtukai.) Accept my heartiest congratulations on this brilliant feat of arms of thy brave soldiers, from which our new enemy may realize that we not only know how to defend ourselves but may strike him even in his own country. May God help further. Faithfully thine, WILHELM.

Bulgar air raids were renewed Tuesday, according to a Reuter Bucharest dispatch, against Bucharest, Ploesti, Constanza, (Kustendje,) Piatr, Neamtuzu, and Bechet. The public demands reprisals against enemy subjects, the dispatch adds.

The American Embassy in Constantinople has assumed the protection of Rumanians in Turkey, according to a telegram from the Turkish capital received in Amsterdam and forwarded to Reuter's.

VIENNA, Sept. 7, (via London.)—Austrian troops have withdrawn before a threatening Rumanian envelopment to the heights west of Olah Toplitza, south of Dorna Watra and twenty miles west of the Rumanian border, says the official statement issued at Austro-Hungarian headquarters today.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 7.—A bulletin issued by Russian Army Headquarters today says:

> Under the pressure of superior German and Bulgarian forces, Rumanian troops were compelled to evacuate Tutrakan.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 6.—Rumanian troops have occupied Gyergyo-Ditro-Orsova Pass, on the north and northwest frontier of Rumania, says the official statement issued by the Rumanian War Department today. It follows:

> On the north and northwest frontier we occupied Gyergyo-Ditro-Orsova Pass, where we captured seven guns, several machine guns, searchlights, and important food stores.
>
> On the southern frontier the enemy, having received numerous reinforcements, especially in heavy artillery, continues with great violence to attack Tutrakan, the garrison of which is ceaselessly counterattacking. The losses on both sides are very serious.

GREEK COLONEL TAKES TWO KAVALA FORTS

Christodoulos, Who Had Been Reported Captured with Seres Garrison, Reaches the Coast.

SALONIKI, Sept. 7.—Colonel Christodoulos, with the troops of the Greek garrison at Seres, forty-five miles northeast of Saloniki, has succeeded in making his way to the seaport of Kavala, on the Aegean Sea, where he is reported to have seized two forts, despite the opposition of the Bulgarian troops which had occupied them.

It was reported from Greek sources at Saloniki last week that the entire force of about 8,000 men under Colonel Christodoulos, which had left Seres to resist the Bulgarian invasion of Macedonia, had been captured by the Bulgarians.

Constantine Thanks Loyal Officers.

ATHENS, Sept. 6.—King Constantine this morning received 150 officers of the Eleventh Division of the Greek Army stationed at Saloniki, who had refused to join the rebels when a revolution broke out in the Saloniki garrison on Sept. 1. The King delivered an address congratulating the officers on their action, saying it constituted a brilliant page in military history and set a great example for coming generations.

King Constantine said the officers stigmatized those, including the General commanding the Eleventh Division, who broke their oath. With such officers and men as those whom he was addressing, his Majesty said, he was ready to face any enemy.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Events of greater importance and also of greater interest have prevented recent reference to the campaign of the Rumanians. Without jumping to a hasty conclusion, it would appear that the Rumanian campaign has temporarily gone awry. As was pointed out several days ago, if the Rumanians made the Transylvania country their main objective even temporarily, their southern boundary would be in danger of invasion. Transylvania is tempting. It is full of mineral wealth of all kinds and has been the "irredenta" of Rumanian aspirations for years. It is regarded as one of the most potent reasons that induced Rumania to declare war.

If Rumania's enemies were able to concentrate effectively along the border the defense of this border might be a difficult matter. The attack against suitable defenses on the western side of the passes would be correspondingly difficult. At the same time Rumania realized that the Teutonic Allies did not have enough men to concentrate for the defense of the Transylvania passes and, therefore, moved out for the principal border towns on the Hungarian side.

The southern border of Rumania, which is the line of the Danube as far as the beginning of the province of Dobrudja, and from there on a purely artificial line, is more easily invaded, and it was here that strong defensive organization was needed. The crossings of the Danube can, of course, be made difficult by the construction of suitable bridgeheads. But the southern border of Dobrudja is without any such natural barrier. Its defense lies entirely on the border troops who may be stationed there for that purpose. It is, then, along this strip from Tutrakan to the Black Sea that the Teutonic forces have begun their invasion. This would indicate some miscalculation on the part of the Rumanian and Russian forces. We have, needless to say, no definite knowledge as to just what calculations were made. We can but consider probabilities from such facts as are in our possession.

Rumania, of course, was well aware of the weakness inherent in this part of her southern border. Consequently, when she planned for her own invasion of Transylvania she must have made plans for her own defense. The probabilities are these: For political reasons Rumania desired to be the one to move against Transylvania rather than Russia. Also, for political reasons, it suited Russia's purpose better to be the predominant factor in the southern advance which might, in its final analysis, mean the taking of Constantinople.

Therefore it suited the convenience and the policies of both parties that Rumania should be on the offensive against the Austrian right while Russia should guard the southern border, should such guard be necessary, and, if not, to advance to the south in the attempt to pin the Teuton army on the Saloniki front between the army advancing from the north and that in the trenches on the south. The Rumanian Army was ready. It was mobilized close to the frontier which it was to attack and no time was lost in sending it forward. The Austrian strategy was clever. It realized the length of line created by the peculiar shape of the frontier and that it would require many more men than could be spared to defend it. A retirement before the Rumanians was therefore expedient.

But there were also more important reasons why this was the proper move at just this juncture. If the Rumanians were permitted to advance until they were definitely committed to this enterprise, there would be a minimum danger that they would be able to send reinforcements to the southern frontier in case the defensive forces already there should commence to give way.

The Russians, who had been concentrated at Reni, on the border between Bessarabia and Dobrudja, and whose rôle was, in all probability, the defense of this frontier, had a long way to come before the border could be reached. The railroads take a winding course and with one exception do not reach the Bulgarian frontier at all. Therefore, a part of the trip at any rate would have to be made overland. The time consumed in this travel would necessarily be great, so great that the opportunity would be given to the Teutonic Allies to begin an invasion of Southern Rumania before the Russian troops would be able to get into action.

This plan seems to have worked out admirably. The Rumanians apparently struck before they were ready. They miscalculated the time necessary for the Russians to make the trip that would land them on the Bulgarian frontier, and the Teuton stroke, delivered as calculated after Rumania was so involved in Transylvania that she could not stop, found the Russians not yet up and the Rumanians not in sufficient force along the border to prevent the Teutons from forging ahead.

No reports have been received as yet showing that the Russians have yet arrived in force on the battle front. Had the Rumanians waited before moving westward until the Russians had completed their journey, the results accomplished would have been just as great as they are now. The Teutons would have been just as much in the dark as to where the blow was to fall, and, being in the dark, would not have dared to concentrate at any point at the expense of another. Then, when the attack was launched, there would have been no alarm for the defense of the rest of the frontier.

Several things may be noted as to this counteroffensive of the Teutonic powers against the Dobrudja frontier towns. It is against no important line of communication and has no definite point as an objective. The only railroad entering the territory comes down through Bobric, and part of this is, as far as we know, incomplete. There is not really a single important point in all of this southern country—that is, if we draw a line from a point south of the Port of Constanza westward to the Danube, there is nothing south of this line that has any bearing on either the defense or the attack.

The line of Rumanian defense is, and must be, the Danube. This being so, the bridgeheads which guard the crossings of the Danube necessarily assume large importance as strategic objectives. Tutrakan, which Berlin has just announced having taken, is one such point. It is, however, on the southern bank of the river. It therefore guards, not the crossing itself, which naturally would be guarded by works on the northern bank, but the approach to the bridge on the southern side. As far as the reports indicate thus far, the river has not yet been crossed. The fact that a large force of Rumanians were captured means simply that these forces were, by the rapidity of the Teuton advance, pinned in between the advancing troops and the river and found themselves, due to the congestion on the bridge, unable to effect a crossing.

SAYS RUMANIA WARS FOR GREAT PRINCIPLE

Germany's Cupidity Must Be Curbed, Jonescu Tells British.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 8.—The Rumanian statesman, Take Jonescu, telegraphed the following message to The Daily Chronicle, dated Bucharest, Sept. 6:

"Rumania's entry into the war is simply the outcome of the entire history of the Rumanian people. A Latin colony established astride the Carpathians between the Black Sea and the Tisza, the Magyar invasion had separated us into two. In spite of centuries of political separation, the intellectual life of all Rumanians has been one and the same, and in every epoch the national aspiration in the two sides of the Carpathians has been for union and a single independent State.

"Never before this war has the principle of nationality, the corollary of national sovereignty—that is to say, the right of every people to live according to its own genius—been declared as the foundation of political right in Europe. This principle was first declared by immortal France, but it has been English statesmen of this present epoch who have given it its definitive consecration. So, too, are the British people for this principle. Yet more than any conquest do they value being champions of right and liberty. I know no greater good fortune than to be able to assist in the realization of your national ideal while serving at the same time the cause of civilization and permanent future peace. Such is the case of the Rumanian people at this moment.

"For two years I never ceased maintaining that if Rumania had nothing to claim for herself she owed it to her own feeling of dignity and honor to draw the sword on the side of the crusaders for the right. The creation of a great Rumania, which will convert us into a State of 14,000,000 inhabitants, is not only a Rumanian but a European interest. We must put Germany into such a position that she will find it materially impossible to start again that tragedy of armaments à outrance which fatally led to this monstrous war.

"We must put between Germany and the Orient, which she covets, States sufficiently strong and representing military worth sufficiently great to be able to resist all intrigues and sufficiently distant from the German spirit to be by the nature of things soldiers of civilization against German stupidity. Magna Rumania will fulfill these three conditions. With our amazing racial fecundity, we shall have in forty years between Tisza and the Black Sea a State of 25,000,000 inhabitants, and for France, England, Russia, and Italy this will be some recompense for their enormous sacrifices.

"The whole nation has received the declaration of war with a satisfaction that is marked with the greatest dignity. Nothing could prove better how necessary and inevitable war was. Our armies have seized all the passes of the Carpathians with extraordinary rapidity, yet that has turned nobody's head, for the Latins of the Danube have a sense of measure and self-command.

"You will read in the official communiqués of the fighting on the Dobrudja frontier. There, too, we are defending a cause that is not only our own but also that of the Allies, and I might say of Europe. In order that the Turk shall be driven from Europe it is necessary, first of all, to subdue Bulgaria, or rather her rulers, who are the real cause of Bulgaria's madness. In my belief it is the duty of Europe not to repeat the mistakes of last Autumn, but to bring to bear upon the Balkan front sufficient forces to solve the Bulgarian problem. In any case, in dealing with a primitive people like the Bulgarians, a display of force is the first requirement.

"I am sure that the Allies, who have proclaimed the principle of a unity of front, recognize these truths and others, even better than I, but as The Daily Chronicle does me the honor of asking me my opinion I feel it necessary to state my views clearly. As for the ultimate victory of the Allies that has been as clear to me as sunlight for a long time past. Today more than ever the possibility of our common victory is definitely guaranteed, not only by our military superiority, but also and in especial degree by our moral strength.

"The Rumanian nation is more than touched by the marks of sympathy which are reaching it from all sides. As gratitude is characteristic of our race, you may be sure that from the sympathy which is now being shown us there will emerge a firm and lasting fraternity."

WARSHIPS ATTACK BULGARS.

British Artillerymen Ashore and Afloat Silence Foes' Guns.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—An official statement reporting military operations in Macedonia was issued by the British Government today as follows:

> On the Struma front several raids were made by our patrols on enemy trenches. Some prisoners were captured.
>
> The Royal Navy successfully shelled a battalion of enemy infantry concentrated opposite Neochori (in Eastern Greek Macedonia near Orfani.)
>
> On the Doiran front there was considerable artillery activity. Hostile guns which were shelling Vladoja were silenced.
>
> We shot down an enemy aeroplane which fell in flames into Lake Doiran.

The French official statement says:

> On the front as a whole there was an intermittent cannonade except in the sectors of Poroj and Dedzeli, west of Lake Doiran, which the enemy violently bombarded.
>
> A British cruiser effectively beat down the fire of Bulgarian batteries in the direction of the Lower Struma.

Little Activity in Albania.

ROME, Sept. 7.—The Italian forces in Albania, which recently have been advancing inland from Avlona, are now engaged in no heavy fighting, so far as is indicated by today's official account of the operations on this front, which says:

> In Albania yesterday our batteries dispersed some enemy detachments near Hambari, on the right bank of the Voyusa, which were troubling us with their fire.

RESENTS COMPARISON WITH ENGLISH PACIFIST

Prof. Foerster Declares Russell Would Have Been Punished More Severely in Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Hon. Bertrand Russell's misadventures with the military authorities have been extensively reported in the German press. His case has been compared with that of Professor Wendelin Foerster of Bonn, the noted philologist, whose university attempted to suspend him from lecturing because of an anti-Prussian article he had contributed to a Swiss newspaper.

Professor Foerster has written to the Frankfurter Zeitung protesting against comparisons which are being drawn in the reactionary press between his case and that of Professor Russell. Professor Russell, he says, has, as is well known, written and circulated a leaflet advocating refusal to do military service on conscientious grounds. This, the German savant says, was no doubt preeminently a military matter, as it came under military jurisdiction, and it would have been punished much more severely in Germany than it was in England.

"My case had nothing to do with war aims or military affairs," he adds, "and only dealt with the political past of forty years ago. It cannot, therefore, be at all compared with that of Professor Russell. In England there is altogether no political censorship in existence. One can see this by numerous exceedingly frank utterances reproduced in the German papers of British politicians, savants, and writers, about England's share in the responsibility in the war, her world-policy, and the errors or follies of eminent British statesmen.

"Only the other day Professor Goldsworthy Lawes Dickinson issued a book on international anarchy, containing a number of reflections which in Germany could never have been printed. This is to the detriment of our public opinion."

Hon. Bertrand Arthur William Russell is a former fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and heir-presumptive to the second Earl Russell. He is the foremost English authority on German social democracy, and a student of the Liebnitz School of Philosophy. His recent utterances and writings against conscription led the English military authorities to forbid him leaving London, and to the cancellation of an exchange professorships with Harvard by the council of Cambridge, which in July dropped him from its fellowship list. His wife was Miss Alys Smith of Philadelphia, and is a suffragist leader.

AUSTRIANS LOSE HEAVILY.

ROME, Sept. 7.—"Notwithstanding the persistently bad weather," says the War Office announcement of today, "the artillery was particularly active yesterday in the basin of the Tesino at Gringo and Brenta, on Monte Cauriol, in the Fiemme Valley, in the zone east of Gorizia, and on the Carso. At the head of the Rio Felizon, in the Valley of the Boite, an enemy detachment, which attempted a surprise attack against our new position on Punta del Forame, was almost entirely destroyed by our fire. A few survivors were captured, and they confirmed previous indications that serious losses had been suffered by the Austrians in that area in the last few days."

BERLIN, Sept. 7, (via London.)—The Austrian War Office report of Tuesday, just received here, makes the following report of the operations on the Italian front:

"In the Tyrol the activity of the artillery was somewhat increased. In the Rufredo district there was tenacious fighting around the summit of Forame, which temporarily was lost and then reconquered by a brave counterattack.

"Italian troops yesterday crossed the Voyusa near Feran. The attack of our reserves against the left wing of the enemy pushed the Italians back. Our heavy artillery bombarded the Italian columns retreating to the southern bank. During the engagement First Sergeant Arigi shot down an enemy battleplane. One occupant of the machine was dead and the other was made a prisoner."

SAT IN FEAR ALL NIGHT.

Woman's Story of Visit of Zeppelins to Little English Village.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The following extract from a letter written by a woman living in a little English village tells a plain, unadorned tale of one aspect of last Saturday night's Zeppelin raid:

"What a night we had! The first of the monsters that we heard was about 11 o'clock, but we could not see it, because of the thick mist. Then at 2 o'clock there seemed to be two or three. They started dropping their bombs, and continued on and off, and we women sat huddled in a corner of our underground kitchen, too terrified to move or speak.

"In the morning we found there was not nearly as much damage as we had expected. One gentleman's home had been damaged, and eight bombs fell a mile and a half away, where the vicarage of a little church was badly damaged."

ITALY RAISES RAIL RATES.

Higher Freight Charges Are to Meet Increased Wage Schedule.

ROME, Sept. 7.—Railroad freight rates in Italy have been raised 10 per cent. It is estimated that by this action the Government revenues will be increased by $8,000,000 annually. The object in raising the rates was to obtain money to pay extra wages of the railway employes totaling $4,000,000, which were granted recently following complaints by the men of the high cost of living and the extra work entailed by reason of the war.

The newspapers are urging that inasmuch as the wages of railroad employes have been increased steps should be taken to favor other classes of workmen thrown out of employment by the war, some of whom are on the firing line.

HALICZ BOMBARDED AND NOW IN FLAMES

Russians Seize the Railroad Line and Cross River North of "Key to Lemberg."

GET 5,645 MORE PRISONERS

Germans Numbering 3,022 and 690 Turks Among the Captives—The Dvina Crossed in North.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 7.—The Russians are bombarding the Galician town of Halicz, about sixty miles southeast of Lemberg, says the Russian official report issued today. The town is in flames. The railway lines between Halicz and Semikovitze and Wodniki have been occupied. In these operations 5,645 more prisoners have been captured. The announcement reads:

> In the region south of Riga an enemy aeroplane, brought down by our fire, fell within the German lines.
>
> North of Dvinsk our advanced posts, after having crossed to the western bank of the Dvina, drove the enemy from his trenches and captured a portion of his position. Our aeroplanes successfully bombarded the railway station and Baranovichi.
>
> In the directions of Brzezany (twenty-five miles north of Halicz) and of Halicz the fighting is continuing in our favor. The gallant troops of General Tcherbatcheff, having driven the enemy out of a series of fortified positions, and having advanced westward in their pursuit, reached the River Naraiuvka, a tributary of the Gnila Lipa, which they crossed at some points.
>
> In the region of Halicz our troops occupied the railway line from Halicz to Semikovitze and to Wodniki. They are bombarding with heavy and light artillery the town of Halicz, in which the enemy is still stubbornly holding out. The town is now in flames as a result of our bombardment.
>
> In this region yesterday we captured a total of 45 officers and 5,600 men, including 22 German officers and about 3,000 men, and 5 Turkish officers and 685 men. The captures of guns and materials are being counted.
>
> In the wooded Carpathians our advance continues.

Vienna Admits Retreats.

VIENNA, Sept. 7, (via London.)—On the Russian front the Austrian troops between the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester Rivers have been withdrawn, it is announced officially this evening.

BERLIN, Sept. 7, (via London.)—After heavy fighting with the Russians in the sector southeast of Lemberg, in Eastern Galicia, the Germans have fallen back in the sector between the Zlota Lipa and Dniester Rivers, the War Office announced today. Russian attacks near Brzezany on the Zlota Lipa southeast of Lemberg, were unsuccessful. The announcement follows:

> Army group of Prince Leopold—There were no events of special importance.
>
> Army group of Archduke Charles Francis—Unsuccessful attacks were made by the Russians east and southeast of Brzezany. Between the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester, in connection with the battles described yesterday, we withdrew to a position previously prepared further back. Our rear guards reached these positions in the course of the day.

BERLIN, Sept. 7, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An Austro-Hungarian official statement issued at Vienna under date of Sept. 5 says:

> Army group of Archduke Charles—In the Carpathians the Russian attacks are still going on. Near Fundul Moldava our troops repulsed numerous strong attacks. On the upper Czeremosz and south of the Bystritsa there was violent fighting. Northwest of Koeroeswezoe all the attempts of the enemy to gain ground failed. Southwest of Brzezany the last trench of those lost the day before yesterday was reconquered.
>
> Army group of Prince Leopold—The situation is unchanged.

Air Battle Over Riga Gulf.

Owing to the favorable weather, says the Overseas News Agency, there has been lively flying activity along the Russian front in Northern Courland and at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga.

The Russian aerodrome at Arensburg, on the Island of Oesel, in the Gulf of Riga, was successfully attacked, the agency says, by German hydroaeroplanes. Attacks attempted by Russian aviators on the Courland coast were frustrated by German hydroaeroplanes and anti-aircraft guns. Several bombs fell into the sea or into the forest without causing damage. One Russian aeroplane was disabled by German anti-aircraft guns.

ATTACK TURK AERODROME.

British Aviators Drop Bombs on Positions at El Arish.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A raid by British aeroplanes on Turkish positions at El Arish, in the Sinai Peninsula, ninety miles east of the Suez Canal, is reported in the following official statement given out here today:

"On Tuesday two of our aeroplanes raided the Turkish aerodrome and aeroplane repair station at El Arish. Twelve bombs were dropped, apparently with good results.

"Enemy aeroplanes attacked our machines, but did not close in, only opening fire at longe range. They ultimately gave up the fight. Our machines returned undamaged."

Kaiser Decorates Two Generals.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 8.—The German Emperor has conferred the order of Pour le Mérite with oak leaves on Lieut. Gen. Schmidt von Knobelsdorf, who was the Crown Prince's instructor while the Prince was attached to the General Staff. The Emperor has also conferred the Pour le Mérite on General Baron von Luettwitz.

DUTCH QUEEN TAKES PLUNGE IN SUBMARINE

She Goes Under Water Twice at the Manoeuvres of Her Fleet.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 7, (via London.)—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has enjoyed the experience of a plunge under water in a submarine.

The Queen was present at the naval manoeuvres yesterday, according to the Nieuws van den Dag, aboard a submarine, which dived twice while her Majesty was a passenger.

AIR RAID ON BRUSSELS.

Eyewitness Tells of Attack by Allied Squadron of Aeroplanes.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 7, (via London.)—Brussels was bombarded by a squadron of fifteen aeroplanes on Wednesday, according to an eyewitness of the raid, who has arrived here. He said he was sitting with friends in a hotel in the centre of the city when the squadron appeared over the city. Anti-aircraft guns immediately went into action.

It was then 1 o'clock in the morning, he said, and some time previously soldiers had issued warnings for the extinguishing of all lights. The aeroplanes were seen distinctly, and some flew so low that they seemed to touch the roof of the hotel, but their nationality was not made out. Guests in the upper rooms of the hotel fled hurriedly downstairs.

Intermittent bomb explosions and firing continued until daybreak. One machine, he added, was reported to have been brought down at Porte Louise, on the outskirts of the city. He said the damage had not been ascertained when he left Brussels.

"This was the most important raid in a long while," he said. "Smaller affairs occur almost every other day. These frequent air visits by Entente aeroplanes hearten the Belgian people wonderfully and inevitably lead to exaggerated notions of the impending departure of the Germans."

This is the first report of an air raid on Brussels on Wednesday. A British official statement issued Sept. 4 reported that on the two preceding days British aeroplanes had made a raid on Hoboken, near Antwerp, and on a town near Bruges.

EVICTIONS ROUSE SWISS.

Government Urged to Protest Against Lille Deportations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 8.—The Daily Chronicle says public opinion in Switzerland is being urged to express itself vigorously upon the deportations from Lille, Roubaix, and Turcoing.

"M. André Mercier, the well-known professor at the University of Lausanne," it continues, "published a three-column appeal in the Gazette de Lausanne of Aug. 22, and on the following day the text of a petition to the Federal Council issued by Dr. Técon of Leysin.

"The petition, after pointing out that the deportations are an evident violation of The Hague Convention, proceeds:

"'Switzerland has affixed her signature to the foot of this convention. She is a guarantee of it, therefore, at least morally. Not to recognize this engagement would be a blot on our dignity. The newspapers report that the Government of the French Republic has impressed these facts upon the Governments of the neutral countries, praying them to protest against such acts of war manifestly contrary to the law of nations. We ask you respectfully, M. le Président of the confederation and gentlemen of the Federal Council, to follow the lead of the French Government in raising in the name of Switzerland an energetic protest.'

"Professor Mercier, in his appeal, calls attention to the fact that as far back as 1804 the United States of North America forbade traffic in blacks, and that at Vienna in 1815 the powers, on the principles of morality and humanity, restricted the sale of human beings. These and other actions were followed by the 1885 and 1890 conferences, which forbade all traffic in slaves, especially of blacks, as much territorial as maritime.

"'Thus,' says Professor Mercier, 'it is without doubt that the clearances operating at Lille, Turcoing, Roubaix, and neighborhood are contrary, not only to our principles of humanity, but further to an international convention ratified by the Central Empires, as well as by France and also by Switzerland.'"

TWO MORE SHIPS ARE SUNK.

Norwegian and British Vessels Are Destroyed in the War Zone.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 7.—The British steamship Torridge of 5,036 tons gross has been sunk. Nineteen members of her crew have been landed. No news has been received of the other sailors making up the crew.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 7, (via London.)—The Norwegian steamship Rilda has been sunk. Her crew was saved. The Rilda was of 813 tons gross, 144 feet long, and built at Preston in 1883.

TO MARK ZEPPELIN'S 'GRAVE'

Owner of Spot Where It Fell Gives It to the British Nation.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 8.—The site on the hillside at Cuffley, where Lieutenant William Leefe Robinson of the Royal Flying Corps brought down a Zeppelin during the German raid of Saturday night, has been presented to the nation by its owner, Mrs. Kidston.

The gift is made with the understanding that a suitable monument shall be erected by public subscription on the spot where the Zeppelin fell.

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"He vitalizes Jesus, Paul, Joseph and all his characters, . . . touches the furtherest imaginative reaches. . . . In many respects even more plausible than the accepted story."—E. F. Edgett in the Boston Transcript.

"A compelling novel . . . a remarkable literary achievement. . . . Nothing George Moore has written has such sustained beauty and dignity."—George Middleton in The Bookman.

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
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MACMILLAN CREW BACK FROM ARCTIC

Reach Battle Harbor on Relief Ship, Which Battled Four Weeks with Heavy Ice.

LEADERS REMAIN IN NORTH

MacMillan, Dr. Hovey, and Other Scientists Will Stay for a Time in Greenland.

BATTLE HARBOR, Labrador, Sept. 7.—The Grenfell Mission schooner George B. Cluett, which went to the relief of the Donald B. MacMillan arctic expedition in July, 1915, has returned here.

Only Captain H. C. Pickles and the crew are aboard. MacMillan, Dr. E. O. Hovey, who led the relief expedition, and the other scientists of the party elected to remain for a time in the northern part of Greenland.

The MacMillan party wintered aboard the Cluett in Parker Snow Bay, east of Etah, and Captain Pickles reports that on July 20, 1916, when the Cluett left North Star Bay, Greenland, about twenty miles north of the expedition's Winter quarters, all the party were in good health and had abundance of supplies.

The MacMillan party were joined by Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, who has been engaged in that region in mapping out the coast; and it is understood that they will return by way of Denmark.

The Cluett was just able to get clear of her anchorage through a narrow lane of ice, and, after four weeks of battling with heavy ice, reached open water at a point about the latitude of Durban Harbor, forty miles north of Cape Dyer.

Throughout all of August, in addition to having to contend with ice, fogs and southerly head winds prevailed.

The hull of the Cluett on her arrival here appeared to be in good shape, in spite of the hard Winter through which she passed and her buffeting by the ice on her trip south. Her engine has been out of commission since October and her propeller shafts and rudder chains are broken.

The crew seems in good shape, despite the shortage of food and other hardships through which they passed. The Winter's diet of salt horse and bread was varied by a supply of birds and sea pigeons, which were netted in large numbers, and whale, walrus, and polar bear meat.

The Crocker Land expedition, which was organized to explore the land which Rear Admiral Peary believed he sighted in 1906, left the Brooklyn Navy Yard on July 2, 1913. The American Museum of Natural History, the American Geographical Society, and the University of Illinois contributed to the expedition. With MacMillan, who was in command, went Ensign Fitzhugh Green, U. S. N., engineer and physicist; W. Elmer Ekblaw; Dr. Harrison J. Hunt, surgeon; Jerome Lee Allen, wireless operator, and Dr. Maurice C. Tanquary.

From Battle Harbor, which was reached on Aug. 3, the explorers went to Etah, where they established their base, and remained until the Spring of 1914. Then MacMillan and Green made a dash of 150 miles across the polar ice to where Crocker Land was supposed to lie. Like Admiral Peary, they were led on by a mirage that resembled land in the far distance, and they followed this until they realized its nature and determined that Crocker Land did not exist. Their return journey was made with difficulty and through perils, Ensign Green narrowly escaping death.

MacMillan sent word, of Nov. 25, 1914, telling of their failure to find Crocker Land and saying that they had made a journey of 1,200 miles in search of it. He also gave a detailed description of the mirage, which showed a large tract of land with hills, valleys and snow-capped peaks. Following this he announced that he would remain in the arctic for some time and would make the particularly dangerous journey to Finlay Land, about 1,400 miles away.

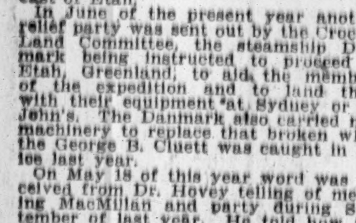
This was the last heard of the expedition for many months, and fears began to be expressed for its safety. Finally, in July, 1915, it was decided to send a relief expedition and bring the explorers back. The schooner George B. Cluett was chartered from the Grenfell Association by the Crocker Land Committee and was sent out from St. John's in charge of Dr. E. O. Hovey, Chairman of the committee and Curator of Geology in the American Museum of Natural History. Owing to ice and engine troubles, the Cluett was compelled to Winter in Parker Snow Bay, 150 miles east of Etah.

In June of the present year another relief party was sent out by the Crocker Land Committee, the steamship Danmark being instructed to proceed to Etah, Greenland, to aid the members of the expedition and to land them with their equipment at Sydney or St. John's. The Danmark also carried new machinery to replace that broken when the George B. Cluett was caught in the ice last year.

On May 18 of this year word was received from Dr. Hovey telling of meeting MacMillan and party during September of last year. He told how the George B. Cluett was delayed by ice conditions and did not arrive in North Star Bay until Sept. 12, 1915. It was impossible to take the vessel to Etah, and he pushed on in a power boat belonging to Knud Rasmussen and arrived in Etah on Sept. 15. Here he found Green, Ekblaw, Tanquary, and Allen, and brought them away with most important records. On the next day he met MacMillan, Hunt, and Small. Dr. Hovey left them in charge of affairs and to continue their scientific work.

At that time MacMillan planned to leave Etah on March 10 with dogs and sledges and four Eskimos for an exploration trip in the region north of Perry Island.

Three members of the original MacMillan expedition already are in the United States. They are Dr. Maurice C. Tanquary, Jerome Lee Allen, and Ensign Green.



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CONGRESS CLOSES UP WORK OF SESSION

Continued from Page 1.

Decker, a Missouri Democrat, made an impassioned defense of the Administration of President Wilson, his speech being in reply to one by Congressman Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts attacking the "retaliatory" amendments in the Revenue bill. Subsequently Congressman William S. Bennet of New York replied to Mr. Decker, and the night session ended with a generous outburst of partisan speechmaking.

The keynote of Mr. Decker's speech, which aroused the Democrats and caused much applause, was the achievement of the Administration in keeping the United States out of the European war. In his peroration Mr. Decker quoted passages from the speech of ex-Governor Glynn of New York at the St. Louis Convention. Mr. Gardner had made a scathing attack on the foreign policy of the Administration.

Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois, a Democrat, alarmed the members of the House early in the evening by threatening to make a point of "no quorum" and thus delay adjournment. Mr. Buchanan advanced two reasons for delay. He demanded adoption of a resolution for a mileage allowance to employes of the House and Senate at the rate of five cents a mile to and from their homes. When he asked unanimous consent to take up this resolution, Representative Cullop of Indiana loudly shouted "I object," and the Illinois man assumed a more belligerent attitude. Various members interceded and asked Mr. Buchanan not to insist upon a point of no quorum.

In withdrawing his objections to consideration of the conference report, Mr. Buchanan finally said:

"The main reason actuating me in making this point is my desire to see the Corrupt Practices bill passed before we adjourn. However, I am just informed that it would be impossible to get this bill through the Senate within the next two or three days, even were we to stay here, and I withdraw the point."

Chairman Fitzgerald of the Appropriations Committee then presented the conference report on the Deficiency measure and it was adopted after ex-Speaker Cannon had expressed regret that the Senate amendment for a new roof for the Federal Building at Chicago and another appropriating for a fish hatchery in Wyoming had been killed in conference. Representative Mondell of Wyoming joined in lamenting the failure of the fish hatchery amendment.

Majority Leader Kitchin was applauded as he arose to present the conference report on the Revenue bill. After desultory discussion the report was adopted without a demand for a record vote.

Approval of the adjournment resolution followed and then the House gave unanimous consent to several speakers who desired to get political views into the Congressional Record.

The customary farewell addresses by Speaker Champ Clark and the majority and minority leaders are on the program for the final hours of the session. Early morning trains will take a number of members out of the city and a general exodus will begin this afternoon and night.

Indicating the heavy work of the session, House clerks prepared the following summary of the bills and resolutions introduced and considered in the lower body during the last nine months:

House bills introduced, 17,800; resolutions, 309; joint resolutions, 303; concurrent resolutions, 60; reports on bills, 1,[illegible], excluding omnibus pensions and claims, and public laws, approximately 200; public resolutions approved, [illegible]; private laws, 146; private resolutions, 4.

RETALIATION ON MAILS OUT OF REVENUE BILL

Measure Still Provides for Embargoes and Hold-Up of Vessels, If Deemed Advisable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Both houses of Congress tonight approved the General Revenue bill. The bill is intended to raise $205,000,000 annually.

Authority to take drastic retaliatory steps against interference with American commerce by belligerents in the European war is contained in the bill as finally approved. The provisions, put into the measure in the Senate at the suggestion of the State Department, were rewritten by the conference committee, but their general effect was unchanged. As finally agreed upon, the first of the retaliatory authorizations reads:

> Whenever any country, dependency, or colony shall prohibit the importation of any article the product of the soil or industry of the United States and not injurious to health or morals, the President shall have power to prohibit, during the period such prohibition is in force, the importation into the United States of similar articles, or in case the United States does not import similar articles from that country, then, other articles, the products of such country, dependency, or colony.
>
> That whenever, during the existence of a war in which the United States is not engaged, the President shall be satisfied that there is reasonable ground to believe that under the laws, regulations, or practice of nations the importation into their own or any other country, dependency, or colony of any article the product of the soil or industry of the United States and not injurious to health or morals is prevented or restricted, the President is authorized and empowered to prohibit or restrict during the period such prohibition or restriction is in force the importation into the United States of similar or other articles, products of such country, dependency, or colony as in his opinion the public interest may require; and in such case he shall make proclamation stating the article or articles which are prohibited from importation into the United States, and any person or persons who shall import or attempt or conspire to import or be concerned in importing such article or articles into the United State contrary to the prohibition in such proclamation shall be liable to a fine of not less than $2,000 nor more than $50,000 or to imprisonment not to exceed two years, or both, in the discretion of the court. The President may change, modify, revoke, or renew such proclamation in his discretion and the Senate agree to the same.

The second retaliation measure, based on the same war conditions, would give the President authority to withhold clearance to vessels of a belligerent nation:

> Making or giving any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage in any respect whatsoever to any particular person, company, firm, or corporation, or any particular description of traffic in the United States or its possessions or to any citizens of the United States residing in neutral countries abroad or is subjecting any particular person, company, firm or corporation or any particular description of traffic in the United States or its possessions, or any citizens of the United States residing in neutral countries abroad to any undue or unreasonable prejudice, disadvantage, injury or discrimination in regard to accepting, receiving, transporting, or delivering or refusing to accept, receive, transfer or deliver, freight or passengers, or in any other respect whatsoever, he, [the President,] is hereby authorized and empowered to direct the detention of such vessels by withholding clearance or by formal notice forbidding departure, and to revoke, modify, or renew any such direction.

The amendment also would give authority to the President to deny American facilities of commerce to citizens in the United States of an offending belligerent nation, and would authorize him to use the land and naval forces of the Government to enforce the retaliatory provisions.

The conference struck out the Phelan amendment authorizing the President to deny use of the mails, telegraph, telephone, express, wireless, and cable facilities to citizens of foreign belligerents which interfere with American mails. It also eliminated the Chamberlain amendment striking at Canadian fisheries in the Pacific Northwest.

In its main features the Revenue bill increases the income taxes, imposes inheritance taxes, provides a protection duty on dyestuffs, taxes profits on munitions, places a special tax on joint stock companies and corporations, creates a bipartisan tariff commission, changes the wine schedule of the Underwood Tariff law, provides measures to prevent the "dumping" of European products in America after the war at prices with which American manufacturers cannot compete, changes the duties on print paper, continues a number of the special emergency taxes, which were to expire by limitation on Dec. 31, including taxes on brokers, pawnbrokers, shipbrokers, custom house brokers, theatres and places of amusement, circuses, bowling alleys, and billiard tables, and manufacturers [illegible]

[illegible] the close of the war in Europe.

Corporation Tax Modified.

A modification of the special tax on joint stock companies and corporations was agreed to by the conferees by which, as the bill becomes a law, there is imposed a tax of 50 cents for each $1,000 of such stock, with a proviso that the tax shall be based on the fair value of the stock, and in arriving at the estimate of this value, surplus and undivided profits shall be taken into account. An exemption amounting to $99,000 is allowed from the capital, surplus, and undivided profits before this tax begins to run.

The income tax applies, as the bill finally stands, to all incomes above $3,000 in the case of unmarried persons and $4,000 in the case of a married man whose wife lives with him, or a married woman whose husband lives with her, as in the present law, but increases from 1 to 2 per cent. per annum the taxes to be levied, assessed and collected on such net incomes. An additional tax of 1 per cent. per annum is to be levied on the amount by which such net income exceeds $20,000 and does not exceed $40,000; 2 per cent. on the amount by which such net incomes exceed $40,000 and do not exceed $60,000; three per cent. between $60,000 and $80,000; 4 per cent. between $80,000 and $100,000; 5 per cent. between $100,000 and $150,000; 6 per cent. between $150,000 and $200,000; 7 per cent. between $200,000 and $250,000; 8 per cent. between $250,000 and $300,000; 9 per cent. between $300,000 and $500,000; 10 per cent. between $500,000 and $1,000,000; 11 per cent. between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000; 12 per cent. between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000, and 13 per cent. on incomes above $2,000,000 per annum.

New Duties on Dyestuffs.

The new paragraph placing high duties on dyestuffs was retained by the conferees, but the Senate provision postponing the operation of the new rates until after the cessation of hostilities in Europe was struck out and the rates were modified so that instead of a specific duty of 5 cents a pound on indigo dyes and alizarene a 30 per cent. ad valorem duty was laid, as originally provided in the House bill. Medicinals and flavors were also left at 30 per cent. ad valorem, the specific tax provided by the Senate having been cut out. A provision was also placed in the bill to establish a gradual reduction of the rates of duty on dyestuffs at the end of a five-year period, which begins with the date of the passage of the bill. This provision is designed to meet the criticism made by Senator Underwood and other Democrats that the dyestuff schedule was indefensible as a Democratic measure and that it was a radical departure from all platform pledges of the party.

A large part of the time spent in the consideration of Senate amendments in the conference was occupied with the controversy between California wine producers and those of the East, mainly in Missouri and Ohio, over taxes on blended wines. On that question a compromise was reached. The Eastern wine interests are satisfied with a tax of 35 per cent. on the resultant product in ameliorated wines, and the California wine interests are content with a tax of 10 cents a gallon on brandy spirits.

Tariff Commission Created.

The sections of the measures creating a Tariff Commission remain intact. The commission authorized is to consist of six members, not more than three of them to belong to one political party. The term of office for the members of the commission is fixed at twelve years, the first members appointed to hold for two, four, six, eight, ten, and twelve years, the term of each to be designated by the President of the United States. The President is to designate the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the commission annually. No member is to be permitted to engage in any other business or employment. The salary of members is fixed at $7,500. Provision is made by an appropriation of $300,000 annually for the employment of clerks and other officials to carry on the work of the commission, these employes to be under the civil service rules.

For the first time in the history of the country a Federal inheritance tax is to be imposed, and the House provision on this subject is retained. It provides a tax of 1 per cent. on estates up to $50,000; 2 per cent. on those between $50,000 and $150,000; 3 per cent. on those between $150,000 and $250,000; 4 per cent. between $250,000 and $450,000; 5 per cent. between $450,000 and $1,000,000; 6 per cent. between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000; 7 per cent. between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000; 8 per cent. between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000; 9 per cent. between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000, and 10 per cent. on all estates amounting to over $5,000,000.

The bone of sharpest contention in the conference was the tax on copper. The House was very insistent on holding its provisions for this tax, the more so because it had been charged in a partisan way that Cleveland H. Dodge of Phelps, Dodge & Co., operating some of the largest copper properties in the country, had been a large contributor to President Wilson's campaign fund. A compromise was therefore made, the Senate gaining on several features that were especially obnoxious to the House, the Tariff Commission being perhaps the most noteworthy of these. Gross receipts of copper smelters will therefore pay a tax equivalent to 1 per cent. where receipts exceed $25,000 and do not exceed $1,000,000; 2 per cent. on receipts between $1,000,000 and $10,000,000, and 3 per cent. on receipts in excess of $10,000,000.

NATION'S OUTLAY $1,626,439,209

Appropriations for Current Fiscal Year $377,121,411 Over 1916.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Appropriations by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, show a total of $1,626,439,209, according to a statement made to the Senate tonight by Chairman Martin of the Committee on Appropriations. They include $423,170,024, representing emergency appropriations for national defense such as transporting the army and its supplies to the Mexican border, coal for the navy, freight, military stores, and miscellaneous expenditures connected with the mobilization of the National Guard. The amounts carried by the regular appropriation bills and the increases over similar appropriations for the fiscal year 1916 are as follows:

	Amount for 1917.	Increase over 1916.
Agriculture	$24,948,852.00	$1,977,070.00
Army	267,596,530.10	165,622,334.23
Diplomatic and Consular	5,355,096.66	1,293,816.65
Dist. of Columbia	12,841,707.10	982,122.65
Fortifications	25,748,050.00	19,687,833.10
Indian	10,967,644.88	1,195,742.12
Legislative, &c.	37,925,690.25	1,020,890.59
Military Academy	1,225,043.57	155,230.20
Navy	313,300,555.84	163,638,690.96
Post Office	322,937,679.00	9,573,012.00
River & Harbor	40,598,185.00	10,598,135.00
Sundry civil	128,299,285.24	1,376,534.45
Total regular annuals	$1,349,800,269.64	$377,121,411.86

Appropriations for pensions for the fiscal year 1917 were $158,065,000, a decrease of $[illegible] from the [illegible] a month instead of $12 as now.

PRESIDENT APPROVES THE SHIPPING BILL

Secretary McAdoo Predicts That New Law Will "Vindicate" Itself as Did the Federal Reserve Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—President Wilson today signed the newly-enacted shipping bill. The pen with which the measure was signed was given to Secretary McAdoo, who has been advocating this legislation. Secretary McAdoo tonight issued a statement, in which he said:

"I am sure the new shipping bill will vindicate itself as thoroughly, and command in the same high degree the approval of the American people, as the Federal Reserve Act has vindicated itself and earned the approval of the American public.

"The Shipping Board has not the wide powers of the [illegible] not only the American shipper and the American shipowner, but as well American commerce upon the high seas.

"The bill gives the Shipping Board $50,000,000 for the purpose of constructing and purchasing merchant ships suitable for naval auxiliaries and for the commerce of the United States. Most of these vessels will undoubtedly be built in American shipyards. American navy yards will also aid.

"The bill gives the board power to lease or to sell to American citizens the ships [illegible] whenever they are needed for naval or military purposes. The bill also gives the Shipping Board power to establish lines of steamships to South America and other places under conditions that do not interfere with private enterprise in the shipping field.

"If private capital wants to operate such lines on terms that are fair to the public and advantageous to American commerce, the board can permit such private operation; otherwise, the board itself may operate such lines; but the bill provides that such operation shall not continue for a longer period than five years after the close of the European war."

WEIGHS RETALIATION PLAN.

Manchester Guardian Warns Britain to Consider Our Sentiments.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Commenting on the amendment to the Revenue bill empowering the President to retaliate against interference with American commerce, The Manchester Guardian says that, although those who see in it no more than a flourish, having a special virtue on the eve of election, may be right, "nevertheless we should do well to note two things:

"First, these reprisals are directed against the Allies and primarily against ourselves; second, they are popular in America."

The Guardian thinks that it is not generally realized here how strong a sentiment has been aroused throughout the United States by the blacklist policy and interference with mails, and asks "if the Foreign Office is convinced that these practices of ours are so useful as to counterbalance the weakening of American sympathy they involve, or if they cannot be modified so as to meet American objections without impairing any utilities they may have for ourselves."

Stanley R. Milward Killed in War.

Stanley Reginald Milward, a brother of Douglas A. Milward of Greenwich, Conn., was recently killed at the front in France, where he was serving a machine gun detachment. He was 20 years old, and volunteered at the beginning of the war, being enrolled in the First Civil Service Rifles of London. Three other brothers of Mr. Milward are at the front.

F. B. Lynch to Address Democrats.

Fred B. Lynch, Democratic National Committeeman of Minnesota and a member of the Democratic Campaign Committee in charge of Political Organizations and Clubs, will address the members of the Executive Committee of the Young Men's Democratic League at the National Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue, tonight.

REPORTS 3 PEACE PLANS DISCUSSED BY WILSON

Dr. Jordan Tells of Washington Conferences—Thinks Nothing Can Be Done Before Election.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Sept. 7.—That definite plans were outlined at recent conferences between President Wilson and peace advocates for bringing about peace in Europe was the statement made today by David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Stanford University, who has just returned from Washington.

According to Dr. Jordan the conferences [illegible] one of three plans would be feasible:

1. A congress of executives of neutral nations might take the lead in bringing the belligerents of Europe together.

2. Congress might appoint representatives to meet with representatives of other neutral congresses to act.

3. The United States might act independently.

Dr. Jordan said he was not at liberty to give out the details of the plans, as that would be handled by the President himself.

"In my judgment, without relation to the conference with President Wilson," said Dr. Jordan, "the President can do nothing before the coming election, as it would be unwise to undertake a peace movement that would be attacked politically at home.

"It is probable that the President and Congress will join in a peace movement which will not come, however, for two or three months, as the entrance of Greece and Rumania into the war has given hope of victory to the Allies."

ESCAPES DEATH BY DIVE.

Rower Loses Boat When Run Down by Hudson River Steamer.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Paul Corvin, 25 years old, clerk at the Florence Inn, had an extraordinary escape this afternoon when the boat in which he was rowing was knocked into splinters by the Hudson River Day Line steamer Albany. He saved himself by diving under the big paddle wheel.

Corvin was out in the channel at about 3:45 o'clock when the Albany was coming up stream and ran close to Corvin's boat.

Corvin, realizing that he would be killed if he was sucked into the paddle wheel, dived deep and stayed there until the big boat passed overhead. Corvin, who was rescued by a launch, was little the worse for his experience.

WILSON'S OFFICE STAFF GOING TO ASBURY PARK

White House Force to Have Headquarters There While the President Is at Shadow Lawn.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—All arrangements were completed today for the transfer of the executive offices of the White House from Washington to Asbury Park, N. J., tomorrow. For the first time since Mr. Wilson became President a complete staff of secretaries, clerks, telegraphers, and other attaches will accompany him on his vacation. For the last three Summers he has spent short periods at Cornish, N. H., but then he took only his personal stenographer with him.

Although President Wilson intends to spend most of his time at Shadow Lawn, the estate at Long Branch, he will go to Asbury Park as often as necessary to visit the executive offices and attend to public business. A suite of rooms has been engaged in a modern office building there, and office furniture has been sent from the White House.

President Wilson will have with him during his stay at Shadow Lawn Mrs. Wilson, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, his cousin; the Misses Lucy and Mary Smith, of New Orleans, also cousins, and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the White House physician, and Mrs. Grayson. Secretary Tumulty has a cottage at Asbury Park near the executive offices. Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo, who have a cottage at Spring Lake, only a few miles away, will be frequent visitors.

Mr. Wilson intends to leave here tomorrow afternoon for Atlantic City, where he will speak tomorrow night before the convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. After spending the night in a hotel there he will go by motor to Shadow Lawn, to remain until Sept. 21, when he goes to St. Louis to speak at a convention of underwriters.

Reopening of Keith Theatres.

The entire circuit of Keith theatres in Greater New York will be in operation by Sept. 18. The Alhambra will reopen next Monday and the following week the Colonial will begin its new season. The Palace and Royal in Manhattan and the Prospect in Brooklyn remained open all Summer. The Bushwick resumed last Monday and the Orpheum will start its new season Sept. 18.

TAKES UP RUSSELL'S CASE

Congressman Bennet Asks if Writer Was Held Up in Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—A report published in this country today that the American Embassy at Paris had refused assistance to Charles Edward Russell, the Socialist author, in his efforts to go to the French front [illegible]

"The statement," said Mr. Bennet, "is that Charles Edward Russell, [illegible] is not an American citizen and as such entitled to certain rights [illegible] by the American Embassy at Paris to visit the French front."

STRIKE HURTS THEATRES.

Majority Suffer Drop in Receipts—Hippodrome Runs Autos.

A protracted street car strike will mean a great loss to the theatres, if the first day of the strike is any criterion. All of the Broadway playhouses suffered a falling off in business yesterday on account of the strike. The greatest loss was in the sale of balcony and gallery seats, though the orchestras were less crowded than usual. The business at the majority of theatres last night was several hundred dollars less than it would have been under normal conditions. There are only a few theatres that give Thursday matinées, so the loss was generally restricted to the night performances.

The Hippodrome placed in commission four large sightseeing automobiles to ply between the Pennsylvania and Grand Central terminals and the playhouse to carry suburban patrons. It is estimated that 60 per cent. of those in the matinée audiences at the Hippodrome are from the suburbs. The autos bore signs announcing that they were for the free use of Hippodrome patrons. When one of the autos was going through Forty-fourth Street with a load of passengers a wheel dropped into an excavation, and it required the help of Jennie, one of the Hippodrome elephants, to start it on its way again.

Isaac Stern, Jr., Accidentally Shot.

While playing with a loaded rifle, Isaac Stern, Jr., 11 years old, son of Isaac Stern, a broker and member of the Board of Governors of Mount Sinai Hospital, was accidentally shot by a chauffeur's son, whose name has been withheld, in front of his home in [illegible] yesterday afternoon. The wounded boy was taken to the [illegible] Hospital, where the bullet was extracted. He will recover.

Adriatic Sails with War Supplies.

The White Star liner Adriatic sailed yesterday at noon for Liverpool with 176 cabin passengers and mails and 17,000 tons of provisions and munitions for the Allies. Among her passengers were Mrs. Guy Gaunt, wife of Captain Gaunt, the British Naval Attaché at Washington; Sir William Wiseman and Captain Peter Laycock, who brought over $20,000,000 worth of securities on the Carpathia from the Bank of England.

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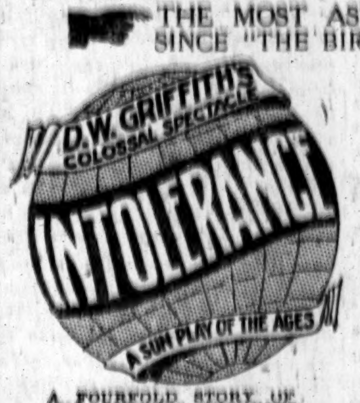

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¶ NO ROOM for quotations here—See the Saturday Night and Sunday papers for the enthusiastic reviews.

Meanwhile the Long Lines are once more in evidence at THE LIBERTY.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed.
LAST 3 WEEKS
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After the Show SEE (Atop This Theatre)
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

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GAIETY Theatre, B'way & 46th St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Eve. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
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EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Eve. at 8. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. at 2.
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ANN MURDOCK—in the Laughing Triumph, Please Help Emily
with Charles Cherry & Ferdinand Gottschalk.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
FAIR and WARMER
with MADGE KENNEDY

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Eve. at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:30.
THE BOOMERANG

FULTON 46 St. & B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
THE SILENT WITNESS
"Gripping Melodrama."—Herald.

C. and H. FORMERLY CANDLER THEATRE 42d ST. W. of B'WAY. EVES. 8:20—MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:20
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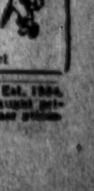

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 8, 1916.

WHAT WOULD MR. HUGHES HAVE DONE?

> I would not surrender to anybody in the country. * * * I stand for two things: First, for the principle of fair, impartial, thorough, candid arbitration; and, second, for legislation on facts according to the necessities of the case. And I am opposed to being dictated to, either in the executive department or in Congress, by any power on earth before the facts are known, and in the absence of the facts. We have a great country and a great future, but it can be preserved only in one way—the way of honest, fair investigation and candid treatment. Show me the way that is right and I will take it, but I won't take any way that I do not know anything about.—Mr. HUGHES at Nashville.

Well, what way would Mr. HUGHES have taken? What would he have done? Here was Mr. WILSON's position: The brotherhoods refused arbitration, the railroad Presidents would not accept the settlement Mr. WILSON proposed, granting the eight-hour standard day with provision for an impartial inquiry into its working. There was no law on the statute books to enforce arbitration. The President knew, knew with certainty and beyond question, that he could not get such a law from the Congress now in session. The sure and inevitable alternative to his acceptance of the eight-hour standard day measure was a strike, the suspension of railway service, freight and passenger, all over the country, beginning on the morning of Sept. 4.

Mr. HUGHES "would not surrender to anybody in the country." Then he would have surrendered the country to the disturbance, immeasurable loss, and peril of a strike. Would he, in fact, have done that? In his position of "greater freedom and less responsibility" as a candidate he says that he would yield to nobody. Had he been President, confronted by that situation, failing in his appeal to the brotherhoods on the one hand and to the railroad Presidents on the other, and with a Congress of which it was perfectly hopeless to ask for an enabling arbitration act, would Mr. HUGHES have brought on a strike by refusing to sign the bill granting a wage increase? The manner of its enactment was hateful to all right-thinking Americans, it was in truth a surrender by Congress, the National Legislature acted under threat and duress, it was humiliating, it was shameful. But there was the strike in plain sight, a few hours away, sure to come. Would Mr. HUGHES have vetoed the bill? On the contrary, would he not have done just what Mr. WILSON did, sign it?

The Republican candidate stands for two things: "First, for the principle "of fair, impartial, thorough, candid "arbitration; and, second, for legis"lation on facts according to the "necessities of the case." Mr. WILSON stands for those two things and much more, has pledged himself to use all his influence to secure them. What more could Mr. HUGHES do? Would it be too much to ask the Republican candidate to put a little common fairness into his speeches? Is he afraid to tell his audiences what the President actually did urge upon Congress?

"I earnestly recommend the following legislation," said the President in his address to both houses of Congress on Aug. 29. He then specified, first, an enlargement of the Interstate Commerce Commission to enable it better to perform its many, great, various, and new duties; second, the establishment of the eight-hour day as the legal basis of work and wages for railway employés engaged in operating trains; third, the appointment of a commission to study the actual working of the eight-hour day in railway transportation "alike for the men and for the railroads," its effect "in the matter of operating costs," and to report to Congress, to the end that the public might be informed as to the results; fourth, "explicit approval by "the Congress of the consideration "by the Interstate Commerce Com"mission of an increase of freight "rates," should an increase be rendered necessary by the adoption of an eight-hour plan; fifth, an amendment of the Newlands act providing for a compulsory public investigation of the merits of labor disputes, strikes or lockouts attempted before the completion of the investigation to be made unlawful; sixth, the vesting in the Executive of the power to take control of railways required for military use and to operate them by drafting into the military service train crews and administration officials, should such action become necessary. As a true champion of arbitration, President WILSON recommended further that arbitration judgments be made records of a court of law, in order that their interpretation and enforcement may not lie with the parties to the dispute, but "with an impartial and authoritative tribunal."

"These things," said the President, "I urge upon you, not in haste or "merely as a means of meeting the "present emergency, but as permanent "and necessary additions to the law "of the land." It was his purpose in this recommendation to provide against future emergencies, to prevent the recurrence of such dangers as then confronted him and the country.

Mr. HUGHES and the Republicans, having failed in the first two months of the campaign to discover any issues to which the country would pay attention, have eagerly seized upon the issue of the threatened railroad strike, and they are using it to the best of their knowledge and ability. They are trying to make the people believe that the President got the eight-hour standard day measure through Congress, did nothing else, proposed nothing else. The truth is that it was his purpose not merely to meet a special emergency but to declare a general policy. He did declare one, a policy of remedial legislation. He "earnestly recommended" it to Congress. In fact, he did everything that Mr. HUGHES says he would have done, save only refusing "to surrender to anybody in the country," by which Mr. HUGHES means, if he means anything, refusing to sign the strike bill. Mr. HUGHES, too, would have signed it, we are convinced. So what becomes of the issue? The candidate of the Republicans stands upon the identical labor platform upon which the President has already taken his place—with this sole exception, that Mr. HUGHES now would have us believe that he would have vetoed the preventive measure and let the brotherhoods do their worst to the country.

The people of the United States are not going to be put off with misinformation as to what the President did to avert a strike and to prevent the threat of future strikes. We have reason to believe that the full revelation of what he did, what he tried to do, and what he nearly succeeded in doing in the White House conferences would put such a face upon the matter that Republican efforts to make an issue of it would fall entirely flat. But the people do know, for it was put before them in the President's address to Congress, that he proposed, not a single emergency act, but a broad program of legislation to meet a public need and permanently remove a public danger. It was a program which we are convinced the railroads would be very wise to accept in its entirety. Certainly it seems to us that they are ill advised to pray for the election of Mr. HUGHES, who, if we take him at his word, would have brought on the strike, with all its irreparable injuries to the country's business and peril for the country's peace.

A CURIOSITY OF JOURNALISM.

In THE TIMES of yesterday appeared a cable dispatch from London quoting extracts from German newspapers which had appeared that day in The London Daily Express. The dispatch began with the words, "The Daily "Express this morning prints the ex"tracts from the Berlin Socialist "organ, Vorwärts." Then followed three sentences from that paper, one from the Schwabische Tagwacht of Stuttgart, and then this:

> The Berlin Post says:
>
> "The recall of VON FALKENHAYN is equivalent to an admission by Germany of the defeat suffered before Verdun, an admission which comes more than six months after the beginning of this gigantic adventure.
>
> "It was said that VON FALKENHAYN would be fully justified in the sacrifice of half a million men if he could capture Verdun. He has lost the élite of the Imperial armies and now Verdun represents a military defeat, the consequences of which are now seen in Northern France, in Russia, in the Trentino, and on the Isonzo. It further constitutes a moral defeat of which the reaction is at this moment felt so seriously in the Balkans."

Readers of this must have rubbed their eyes. What was the world coming to when a Berlin newspaper could make such astounding admissions as these? If The Berlin Post believed such things, what was the excuse for saying them? But the explanation is probably to be found in an editorial paragraph which appeared in The New York Evening Post of Aug. 30, beginning as follows:

> VON FALKENHAYN's dismissal is Germany's acceptance of a verdict of defeat around Verdun. It comes more than six months after the beginning of that gigantic adventure. Rumor has it that VON FALKENHAYN declared Verdun could be taken at a cost of half a million men. He has spent the men, the élite of the Kaiser's armies, and Verdun has only turned out a military defeat whose consequences may be observed in the west of France, in Russia, in the Trentino, and on the Isonzo, and a moral defeat whose consequences we now observe in the Balkans.

The New York paper's comment had simply been sent to Berlin, translated into German, republished, and then sent to London and translated back into English. Both translations were sufficiently faithful, for the verbal differences between the first and last publication are slight. But how did The Berlin Post get the credit of it, and how did London print it as a confession by that journal? Here we can only guess, but the probability is that the explanation lies in the name of the paper—The Post—which is the same as that of the New York paper in which the comment originally appeared. Doubtless the whole quotation is from Vorwärts, which, after expressing its own opinion, reinforced it by quotations from the Schwabische Tagwacht and The New York Evening Post. In copying or in transmission to London the name "New York," most likely, was lost, and it was assumed that the Post referred to was the one in Berlin. However it came about, it is an odd occurrence in war-time journalism.

MR. FITZGERALD'S STRIKE.

The sensible men, which means the great majority of the men in the service of the local transportation lines, will be more gladdened by the failure of Mr. FITZGERALD's strike than they were rejoiced at its beginning. They did not and do not want to go out. The pretexts he puts forward as a provoking cause of the demonstration are so trivial that he cannot justly complain if the public concludes that the strike was called in the interests of his union and of himself, to make the Amalgamated Association principle displace the individual trade organization, and to justify his office and its emoluments.

Certainly he has not shown that he ordered the strike in the interests of the Interborough employés. He alleges undue influence or intimidation by the company officers to procure the men's signatures to the individual contracts. The charge rests upon his unsupported assertion. The proof of acts of violence on the part of his agitators and organizers to compel men willing to continue at work to leave their posts is to be found in the records of the Magistrates' courts yesterday. He is evidently in no position to talk about intimidation.

The plain truth of the case is that Mr. FITZGERALD tried to force a strike by the exercise of union tyranny and he has failed. Many strikes, perhaps most strikes, are caused by the tyranny of labor's leaders, and this is often the case even when the sanction of a vote has been obtained. Men who would much prefer to stick to their work hear the jeers and censure of their more hot-headed fellows, they fear violence. Men were dragged off their cars yesterday. Labor leader tyranny is a menace to the peace of society, it is rapidly becoming a subject for legislation. Mr. FITZGERALD's futile attempt to "tie up New York from Yonkers to Coney Island" helps it along that path.

REVENTLOW'S MAULKORB.

In clapping a Maxim silencer on Count ERNST ZU REVENTLOW the Imperial German Government has scored the greatest strategic victory since the abandonment of unbridled submarine warfare on nonbelligerent nations of the world. Indeed, the two brands of ruthlessness had very much in common.

The British censor, shrewder in what he permits to pass than in what he suppresses, found in the furious, vociferous Count a very treasure for his purposes. Aside from the rape of Belgium and the Lusitania murder, perhaps no other person in Germany since the war has done more to turn a horrified and revolted world against German methods and psychology than the ravings of REVENTLOW. It is doubtful whether many of the wild Count's utterances eluded the eager exploitation of the British Press Bureau or failed to be transmitted particularly to America. The disproportionate favoring and emphasizing of REVENTLOW have undoubtedly exercised an influence upon public opinion in this country toward Germany, causing the uncritical at least to judge the entire German people in too large a measure by the unbridled arrogance of this virulent one.

Germany is not, as many of these may have supposed, made up exclusively of Reventlows on the one hand and a small suppressed minority of Liebknechts on the other. The great, quiet, powerful mass of the German people repudiates both the one and the other. The great bulk of the German people these days is doing a lot of clear and quiet thinking. That is the chief reason why the Imperial Government has at last seen fit to hang the muzzling Maulkorb on REVENTLOW.

WHAT HE DID NOT SAY.

Senator LODGE has made a most interesting and important statement about the mobilization of the National Guard on the Southern border. He has declared that of 100,000 men of the organized militia who responded to the call, 2,000 were from Virginia, 500 from Louisiana, and 3,000 from Texas, and that no other Southern State has sent a single man. Four Northern States have sent 42,000 men. Mr. LODGE has derived his figures from some source not accessible to the public. It has been practically impossible to get a definite statement of the number of National Guardsmen now in the active service of the United States. We are inclined to doubt that so many as 100,000 citizen soldiers have been on the border. When the annual report of the Secretary of War is published we shall have the figures.

But while Senator LODGE may not be exact as to numbers, there is much force in his statement. His argument is that the South gets a great deal from the Democratic Administration without a fair return. There are many other States, however, which have not responded fairly to the President's call. Mr. LODGE might have mentioned them. He might, if he had cared to, have presented a strong argument against the federalization of the State troops. Even as it stands, his speech is a severe indictment of that unwise measure.

The military law, of which this poor substitute for a continental army of citizen soldiers is the chief feature, is the greatest mistake of the Democratic Administration. Yet, while the Republicans manage to talk a great deal around this subject, not a man among them dares to say a word against the payment of State troops by the Federal Government, which is the basis of the federalization plan. It is a Republican plan deliberately adopted by HAY of Virginia. The formation of a great political machine on the groundwork of the organized militia of the States was conceived in the Republican mind. A Republican Congress would not repeal this objectionable feature of the Hay law which has already proved a failure. Yet it is clear that the whole military law should be repealed and an intelligent army reorganization bill passed in its place.

MORE FAULTS OF THE SHIPPING ACT.

The good which the Shipping act was meant to accomplish has mostly been anticipated by private initiative, to such an extent that, if present conditions had existed when the bill was conceived, the proposal of its enactment would not have been reasonable. Many defects were discovered before the enactment of the bill, which the President signed yesterday, and the process continues. There has just been held in this city a meeting of commercial forwarders. They are freight brokers, agents of shippers, but are not themselves either shippers or carriers. The act declares that forwarders are common carriers, although they have never done business of that description. The Chicago forwarders already have protested against the regulation of their business as public in its character, and it is proposed that the New York forwarders should protest also.

It is not premature to begin preparations for amendment at the next opportunity when others will be asking for changes. There is the stronger reason for such action in this city because already the owners of tugboats, lighters, and similar vessels have had themselves exempted from the act for reasons similar to those which control the forwarders' business. Shipments abroad differ from domestic shipments in that conditions are so various that anything like uniformity is impracticable. The goods, the destinations, and the services wanted in connection with them differ so widely that a schedule of charges could hardly be drawn up and made practical, according to the opinions expressed at the meeting of the forwarders.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"In a State Purely Defensive."

The "foreign political expert" of the Kreuz Zeitung, quoted yesterday by our Berlin correspondent, has some things to say of the military situation which appear highly significant, especially when the severity of the German censorship is considered. The statements made, while not in themselves surprising, gain that quality from their source and because the author of them does not hesitate to describe a situation which, less than a year ago, was declared confidently by the whole of articulate Germany to be so far from possible at any time in the future as to be unworthy of intelligent consideration.

Then it was of certain victory that Germany talked and wrote; now we read that "the war has entered on a phase of pure defense against the will of our enemies to destroy us by the most unscrupulous use of all means," and that "the existence of our empire and of the States allied with us is at stake."

Now, to admit that existence is at stake is to admit the very gravest of all risks, and commensurate apprehensions as to what may happen. On the other hand, it is not only the military authorities of Germany that have proclaimed, if not exactly that defensive warfare can end only in defeat, at least that a vigorous offensive is the only defensive on which hope of success can be based. Sieges have so nearly to always been successful when persistently maintained, that a beleaguered garrison is counted as practically lost if forced to depend on its own resources and fighting power, and the same rule applies to an encircled country to which no outside aid can come.

Unfortunately for Germany, it is she that must assist her allies, instead of receiving aid from them, and as this is not less true of the greatest than of the smallest of them, they constitute added burdens for her to carry.

A Pacifist Meets a Refusal.

To say that any of the more eminent persons who undertook to help Mr. FORD "get the soldiers out of the trenches before Christmas" did so because of the incidental emoluments would be unsafe as well as unkind. Still, the generosity of the Detroit philanthropist was well known, and the large salaries he offered unquestionably had something to do—in a wholly legitimate way, of course—with the ease and speed with which he collected a more or less, and variously, distinguished company of men and women to make with him that remarkable invasion of Europe. It removed the immediate money difficulties from both departure and absence from home, and to the minds of not a few of the pilgrims justified the abandonment of the activities by which, previously, they had been providing for the material need that, alas! cannot be ignored even by the sincerest devotees of any cause.

Mr. FORD woke from his illusions, or abandoned his hopes, considerably sooner than did those to whom he was paying the big salaries. That happened in like cases so often that it cannot be called surprising. He also seems to have wearied, if not of his own doctrines, at least of the selected exponents thereof, and one by one their connection with the source of supplies has been severed, till now few of the ties that bound are holding fast. These solutions of continuity must have been effected gently, as the several partings have made no audible noises, but they are beginning to have sorrowful consequences that cannot be concealed.

One observes, for instance, that the Rev. Dr. AKED, who resigned a desirable pastorate out in San Francisco to go on the Ford expedition, has recently offered to resume his labors in that vineyard—at a lower salary than he used to get, too—only to have his application suavely rejected by his sometime parishioners. Something has cooled their appreciation of the far-wandering Briton's eloquence, and, so far as can be divined, there was nothing except his pacifistical exploits to bring about the change.

There is a reason, of course, why Californians, unlike Westerners not quite so "Far," are inclined to view "preparedness" with composure, even when it is military, and are displeased by unqualified denunciation of everybody who takes part in any war. There are wars and wars, they probably think, and to almost any war a good as well as a bad side.

It Sounds Rather Plausible.

As airships of the Zeppelin species really were used in peaceful business before the war, the announcement that they are to be employed for the carrying of mails back and forth across the Atlantic will not awaken in suspicious minds quite as much of doubt as did the appearance on this coast in the guise of an out-and-out merchantman of the Deutschland, a craft of a kind to which hitherto nobody had ascribed other than military uses.

No Zeppelin has ever made a voyage as long as those proposed, but there is no particular, or at least no insuperable, difficulty in the way of making one that could do it—when the weather was decent, the winds favorable, and the Allies not too vigilant. Mr. KIPLING already has imagined every detail in the construction and operation of an aerial mail boat, and a Briton who is also a poet is presumably a prophet as good as JULES VERNE, a Frenchman who wrote only prose.

The Zeppelin certainly needs to have its existence vindicated anew, and the carrying of mails would be a vast improvement on any of its recent activities. To visit and search such a vessel, however, would not be much easier than like inquisition of a submarine, and the chances are that the establishment of the new route would lead to some disappearances as mysterious as is that of the more or less supposititious Bremen.

The announced charge of 25 cents for each letter, in addition to regular postage, would not be deemed unreasonable by those who yearn to escape the British censorship.

Americans and Greeks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In speaking of the situation in which Greece finds itself, THE TIMES says:

> The ignoble part their country has been forced to play is not their fault. This is the reason why there are so few harsh words for them, a people betrayed, misrepresented, and misled. The policy of cowardice has once again been proved to lead not to peace but to disaster.

These are strong words and true words, such as are often given THE TIMES to utter. They would be as true were they spoken of the United States of America. The people do not appear to be wrong at heart in this country, but our Government has forced us to play a part as ignoble as that of Greece. The violation of Belgium brought no protest from the Government of America. The massacres and tortures in Armenia provoked no action from Washington. The murder of American citizens and the slaughter of American women and babes by a foreign power was never punished by this country, nor were the perpetrators of these ghastly acts ever called to an accounting of any nature. The lives and property of American citizens have not been safeguarded on the seas or in Mexico. The bold attack upon our domestic security by a labor union brought no rebuff from Washington, but met, instead, with a complete and abject surrender. Our people have been betrayed, misrepresented, and misled. Every crisis has been met with a policy of cowardice, temporizing, and surrender.

Truly our paths lead not to peace and honor, but to disaster and disgrace.

ERNEST A. FAY.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1916.

The Central Powers' Strategy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If you will allow space I would like to make the prediction that the recent elevation of Germany's war idol and most powerful offensive fighter, von Hindenburg, means the drawing in of the Central Powers' fighting forces to shorter lines. The Kaiser has chosen von Hindenburg because he has proved himself to be the best offensive fighter on the Teuton side and because he is the idol of the German Nation. Hindenburg, to the Kaiser and his people, means war waged on offensive lines. Before the addition of the Rumanian front the Central Powers' dwindling armies were already stretched to the breaking point. With the Balkan State now in the field against them, with her 600-mile frontage, it would be sheer madness to start an offensive on their enormous front. The massing of sufficient troops for such a move would so weaken some other point in the long Teutonic line as to allow the Allies to pour through. In order to conduct an offensive—and Germany has declared herself beaten unless she does—von Hindenburg must draw in his lines. Who could order this acknowledged weakening with more assurance to the German people and their armies than their worshipped idol? On whose shoulders could the Kaiser better shift the responsibility for such a move than on those of his ablest and most popular General?

VETERAN GUARDSMAN.

New York, Sept. 6, 1916.

DAWN AT SEA.

Never a star—just a brooding sky
  In a velvet softness enfolds the sea!
Its waters, their mood be what it may,
  Hold ever a mystic lure for me.
Never a sound but the froth and surge
  Of the restless waves as they strain
    and strive;
They seem possessed by the vague unrest
  Born of desire, like a thing alive.

Never a change, as the slow hours pass—
  Or so it seems! But the inky hue
Of the sombre sky shows a purple tinge
  That changes to wonderful sapphire
    blue,
Only to fade to a smoky gray,
  (Never a hint of the sunlight glows,)
It heralds the birth of a sunless day,
  With beauties no golden daybreak
    knows.

Just a suggestion of silver spray,
  (Like the ghost of a kiss uncaptured,
    free,)
Stinging the lips with a dash of brine—
  Mocking and teasing the memory,
Only a breath of the ocean breeze,
  Making the blood in the veins run
    rife—
For youth, and love, and the changing
    sea,
  Hold all of the joy one could ask of
    Life!

BEATRICE BARRY.

CHILEANS' FINE FEAT.

Their Large Share in the Rescue of Shackleton's Men.

New York, Sept. 7, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think the heroes of peace are as worthy as the heroes of war. Don't you think it would be just to render homage to the noble action of the Chilean Captain Pardo, commander of the Yelcho of the Chilean fleet, who piloted his ship to Elephant Island, amid ice and snow, to rescue the twenty-two marooned members of the Shackleton South Pole Expedition, the British attempts having failed several times?

The ship Yelcho, we all know, was not built for any such rough voyage or expedition. It was a high spirit of humanity that determined this brave commander and his crew to make such an attempt. At the risk of being smashed to atoms by the many icebergs in those cold regions they went forward and accomplished this noble and widely known act.

CARLOS CASTRO RUIZ,
Consul General of Chile.

From the Naval Volunteers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In The New York Herald of Sept. 4 is a column entitled "Naval Volunteers Welcome End of Training Cruise." This article was sent in by a reporter, who is a member of the Naval Volunteers. As representatives of the volunteers on board the Kentucky we are authorized to state that to a man we deny the truth of every item of that article. From both officers and crew we have received the best of treatment and instruction. Any complaint about the food or quarters would be more than unfair, it would be untrue. In proof of this statement we herewith submit a copy of a resolution drawn up by the volunteers.

LEWIS R. OWEN,
M. R. McADOO.

Gravesend Bay, Sept. 5, 1916.

[Copy of Resolutions.]
U. S. S. Kentucky,
Tangier Sound, Sept. 3, 1916.
Commander D. E. Dismukes, U. S. Navy,
Commanding Officer, U. S. S. Kentucky:

Sir—The first cruise of civilian volunteers, now closing crowned with success, has imposed upon you duties and responsibilities not included in your regular line of duties. The undersigned representatives of the 184 civilians serving under your command desire to express to you their appreciation of the skill, patience, and unfailing courtesy which have been exhibited by yourself and the officers and men of the U. S. S. Kentucky.

P. M. HAMILTON,
D. P. HAUTSIUS,
F. L. STILES,
E. R. EVANS,
A. PLIMPTON,
J. L. TURNER,
E. H. KNOX,
H. REED.

Mexico and Peru.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In President Wilson's speech on the 2d inst. accepting the Democratic nomination he is reported in the newspapers as having said:

> So long as the power of recognition rests with me the Government of the United States will refuse to extend the hand of welcome to any one who obtains power in a sister republic by treachery and violence. I declared that to be the policy of this Administration within three weeks after I assumed the Presidency.

He also said:

> No permanency can be given the affairs of any republic by a title based upon intrigue and assassination.

It is a matter of history that in 1913, within a few months after President Wilson's declaration of his policy in regard to political powers obtained by violence, a band of political opponents of the then President of Peru by "treachery and violence" made the President a prisoner, after killing a Cabinet Minister and one or more other Government officials, and took entire charge of the reins of the Government. Within a few weeks President Wilson extended the "hand of welcome" to that group and later gave full recognition to the gentleman they acclaimed as President of Peru. From the lack of any information to the contrary, I infer that considerable "permanency" was given to the affairs of the Peruvian Republic by the violent act committed more than three years ago.

H.

New York, Sept. 6, 1916.

Honors at the Marne.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has been written about the battles of the Marne, but we must wait until the close of the war before we shall be able to appreciate the respective parts played by the French and the British. It is still too early to assess the value of the part played by each division in securing the decisive defeat of the Germans, but it is well to remember that the Marne was the sequel to a long series of engagements in which French and British alike played their part and played it well. Let us be content to read the testimony of the historian on both sides when all the evidence in the case is available. It will be a fascinating story. The main thing to remember for the moment is that at the Marne no tactical brilliance of the German high command could conceal the fact that the major German strategy had grossly failed. The Allies don't feel inclined at the present time to dissipate their strength in any quibbling as to whether the French fought best or the British—both sides are agreed that each fulfilled the rôle assigned by General Joffre and fulfilled it well.

PERCY S. BULLEN.

New York, Sept. 6, 1916.

Blease's Popularity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to your comment in Sunday's issue on the present situation in the Palmetto State, as a native and living there through all of her recent and checkered career, I will try to throw a little light on the subject. Blease's popularity comes almost entirely from the class which prejudice blindly rules and which is easily excited on race questions. Unfortunately, South Carolina, with her negro majority, suffers also from a certain class of whites who have resented bitterly compulsory education, and that oft-attempted bill has just been passed in Manning's Administration. Though admitting, from hearsay, Blease's possession of a certain amount of personal magnetism, added to his determination to stick to his friends, it is, I confess, hard to see how a man of so little proved principle can get as many votes as he does.

ELIZABETH G. LEGARE.

New York, Sept. 4, 1916.

Germany's Last Trump.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Living, as I do, a long way from Times Square, I have only just seen George Huneke's letter in your issue of Aug. 29. The agony of egoism revealed is truly classic. Thus we learn of "Germany licking the Allies right and left." Yet Germany has been deprived of all her colonies, and she is immeasurably further from achieving her aims in this war than she was on Aug. 3, 1914. And another year will see changes. Germany's last trump card is now being played in appointing von Hindenburg to supreme command. He drove the Russians back when they were without ball or cartridge, yet his empty achievement swells that insatiable void of egoism in the German till he is ready to crack.

J. W. SMITH.

Pembroke, Ont., Sept. 2, 1916.

Negro Migration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your article on negro migration with heartfelt gratitude and appreciation, and I thank you. It is gratifying to know that the white people of the South are worrying over the movement of negroes to Northern industrial fields. All the negro asks is a chance and he will make good, as has been recently shown.

V. AVIS BUTLER.

New York, Sept. 5, 1916.

ABOUT TWO IRISH LETTERS.

An Answer to Professor Kuno Meyer, Who "Stakes His Reputation as a Philologist" on Their Being "Wretched Fakes."

On Aug. 29 THE NEW YORK TIMES published a letter from an Irish woman whose husband had died from wounds after suffering great hardship in Germany because he had refused to join Roger Casement's Irish enterprise, and another letter from the woman's brother, also a soldier in the British army.

The authenticity of the letters was questioned by Kuno Meyer, formerly professor of Celtic at the University of Dublin and a well-known scholar in Celtic culture. THE TIMES has made further inquiry and is able to throw more light on the letters, which attracted much attention, particularly from Irish societies in this country.

The original letters, which reached THE TIMES from San Francisco, read as follows:

> Salley House, July 30, 1916.
>
> Mrs. C., dere Mam: My Dennis is dead, done to death by those devils of Germans after Sir Roger Casement tried to persuade him to join his Irish brigade. He was kicked and starved, and lay on filth till his leg gangrened, and was amputated, and was exchanged home to die. His pal, Pat Moran, was shot because he booed Sir Roger.
>
> My Denny died cursing him and all those who take sides with such devils. Let them come from America and see what they done in Belgium and France, as our boys has seen, and let them see how they treat our prisoners in Germany.
>
> Mam dere, may the Holy Virgin bless you for all you have done for us. My Denny said there was not an Irish boy in France but will die gladly for England, and to show that all Irish are not traitors, and know how to keep their word when they once give it. My Mistress is very good to me—treats me like a sister, and she with her own troubles, too. I am to keep my wee Johneen with me. Your respectful
>
> MOLLY K.

The following was from a brother of the writer of the above letter, a private in a machine gun section:

> Dear Madam: I am adding a line to Molly's letter. My sister is right. We will fight to death, and if the English Government don't hang Casement, we boys of the Irish regiments will get at him—those who are left to get back. We are just common Irish boys, not a gentleman like Casement, who served the English Government for years and got high honors from them, and then what does he do but go to Germany and make the lot of his country people harder, because they knew how to keep their oath and he didn't. Yours respectfully,
>
> PATRICK M.

The woman to whom these letters were written added:

> I have just heard that poor Patrick was wounded and died of his wounds a few days after writing the above, and Mollie died from grief and shock the next day.

On the day that these letters were published THE TIMES received the following from Professor Kuno Meyer:

> New York, Aug. 29, 1916.
>
> *To the Editor of The New York Times:*
>
> I will stake my reputation as a philologist that the letters of "Molly" and "Patrick" which you print in your issue of today are wretched fakes, and that you have once more been made the all too willing victim of an unworthy hoax. These letters are written in a nauseating mixture of Kiltartan and stage-Irish and should not deceive the veriest tyro in matters of literary composition. That the leading newspaper of New York should have been so easily taken in by a bungling farceur throws an ominous light on American journalism.
>
> KUNO MEYER.

The "Mrs. C." to whom "Molly K." wrote is Mrs. Charles Clements, widow of Major Clements of the West Yorks and Indian Staff Corps and a nephew of the late Field Marshal Sir George White. Professor Meyer's criticism was called to Mrs. Clements's attention, and this is her reply:

> 1,627 Scenic Avenue,
> Berkeley, Cal., Aug. 31, 1916.
>
> *To the Editor of The New York Times:*
>
> Kuno Meyer may be an authority on dialects and bogus statements. The activities of his own people have been such as to make him naturally doubt the good faith of others. All I can say is that the letter of Molly Kelly was from a broken-hearted girl, who had been, not only a faithful servant, but a devoted friend, whose memory, and that of her martyr husband, will ever be dear to me. For martyr he truly was, as were those who, vide the official statement of Aug. 12, died in the cause of honor and good faith and the sanctity of a given word.
>
> Patrick Murphy, Molly's brother, I understand had been brought up by relatives in either the States or Canada, I cannot remember which, but he was in England when the first batch of Belgians came over and *they* decided him to enlist. Now he lies in a little cemetery. A comrade writes: "Just back of us, there is a large cross surrounded by many little crosses; on the large cross is inscribed these words: 'Tell England we lie content, having done our duty.'"
>
> My late husband was a nephew of the late Field Marshal Sir George White and I would like to mention that his son—alas! James Robert, known as "Jack" White, though associated with Casement, was consistent in his convictions, as he gave up a brilliant career which was before him, money, friends, everything. Whereas Casement on the contrary held on to his "high honors" and his £400 a year.
>
> For obvious reasons, I may mention that Kelly and Murphy are not the real names. Though they possess names as truly and typically Irish. An old Irishman here told me when I said I was going to see if I could get Molly's letter published: "For God's sake, Lady, don't give the names; my sister, in Ireland, was 'beaten up' for saying what she thought." Having received a Cork paper, I could understand his warning.
>
> I regret Professor Meyer's doubts, but they do not alter the facts. The letters are genuine.
>
> (Mrs.) J. H. A. CLEMENTS,
> Widow of Major Charles Clements, late of the West Yorks and Indian Staff Corps.

IRELAND'S REBEL FACTION.

A Group Apart from Millions Who Live There.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If you permit me, I shall reply to Miss Connolly's letter in your paper of Aug. 30. My knowledge of the Irish insurrection was acquired at first hand. One of my sisters was in Dublin all the time, and from her I got most of my information. Another of my sisters had her store looted by the rebels and robbed of some hundreds of dollars' worth of goods. Maybe I am prejudiced. I'm afraid I was brought up like that, to be prejudiced against murder and robbery. When you come down to cold facts, that is what these rebellions always amount to. One of the first things the rebels did on this last occasion was to go round to the castle gate and shoot both the sentries without warning. Even rebels must know that that is no way to start "civilized warfare," or "a clean fight." The same evening a band of them lay in wait at Harold's Cross to shoot unarmed soldiers, who had a day's leave and were coming in from the country.

I am aware that the Shelbourne Hotel was not burned. I said it was wrecked, and it was. All the windows were smashed.

I am obliged for Miss Connolly's direction, but when I am in Ireland I do not stay at a hotel. My home is there. My ancestors and my husband's have lived in Ireland for generations. I was born there, and lived all my life in Ireland, except the last four years, and I know the people. I know the class that always start these rebellions. A few hundred of them make a deal of noise and do more mischief than can be counteracted by the millions of real people who have a stake in the country and work for the good of the country.

In conclusion, Miss Connolly says that the rebellion was an attempt to rid Ireland of a foreign foe. And at what a time! Among the organization was there one able to grasp the fact that Ireland at this time could not be Ireland, even for a day, without the protection of the British fleet?

SUSAN GRACE KINCH.

Nyack, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1916.

Blocking Big Strikes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why all this editorial pessimism over the threatened railroad strike, claiming that Congress was bludgeoned into passing an unwise eight-hour law, in a moment of cowardice? Even THE TIMES joined this chorus of gloom and criticism. To my mind the situation is immensely more logical than was portrayed in the newspaper editorials. Isn't this a fairer statement of the case:

Congress represents the innocent bystander, the third party in the case—the American people. Congress finds two gigantic organizations clinching for a death struggle, and says to them:

"Mr. Railroad and Mr. Labor Union, we know nothing of the merits of your quarrel, but you have been wrangling, and you say you cannot or will not settle it. You are both itching for a fight. Whichever side wins, the American people stand to lose enormously. We simply will not let you fight. We decide it for you here and now. Our decision may not be right, but fight you shall not. Furthermore, this is a warning to all other large organizations of labor and capital. Better settle your own quarrels. You can do it better than we, for our settlement may please neither of you. But there shall be no more big strikes. We shall see to that."

Our cooler afterthought will show us that this legislation was a masterstroke, one that will benefit our nation for generations to come.

J. L. TINDALE.

New York, Sept. 6, 1916.

Holidays on Saturdays.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The assigning of all holidays, except Christmas and New Year's, to the nearest Saturday will be of value to both the "holiday seekers" and the "business interests" of the country.

FRANK J. PORTER.

New Britain, Conn., Sept. 5, 1916.

FOR A SERBIAN HOSPITAL.

A Letter from the Front Showing Great Need.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would not this letter, received the other day from Saloniki, be of interest? It was written by a Frenchwoman, and it gives a vivid picture of conditions there before the offensive began:

> Dear Madame: Our friend G. and I were considering yesterday in what way we could help the Serbian Army, which is now reconstructed and stationed here. * * * They have nothing—less than nothing—and must necessarily have recourse to the French hospitals. It is on this account that I have in my charge the care of the Serbian officers and soldiers. I talked yesterday with the chiefs of their medical service, and their anguish was great, for they have nothing, neither hospitals, nor ambulances, nor transports, nor automobiles, and in their great desire to be again at the frontier of their country they are asking each other how they will be able to transport their wounded and sick.
>
> England and France have already a heavy burden. The French hospitals here are far from sufficient, and we need so many beds. The personnel is good, but the material necessities are lacking, both beds and ambulances.
>
> I am head nurse in the largest quarantine hospital (1,500 beds) set apart for contagious diseases. We are working day and night now, and the heat is overwhelming, and all the diseases that we dread are spread by it. The overcrowding is great, and the Serbian soldiers, who have only a few beds, are scattered here and there.
>
> It is necessary to see this to feel the horror of it. Even now we are put to the test by the sickness alone of the allied armies. What will it be when they start fighting?
>
> Please forgive my importunity, for now anything seems permissible, and your country is such an immense storehouse and her generosity is incomparable. Consider that all our gold and all our reserve stores have been turned into ammunition, cannon and bullets. Though we are now in the middle of Summer, the third Winter is approaching, bringing with it new sufferings.
>
> With kindest regards, dear Madame, &c.

Our committee is working to supply this most urgent need, and donations for a field hospital, which we hope to send out as soon as possible, may be sent to the headquarters of the Franco-Serbian Field Hospital of America, 17 West Thirtieth Street, New York.

Mrs. HELEN HARTLEY JENKINS,
Chairman.
HENRY B. BRITTON, Treasurer.

New York, Sept. 5, 1916.

The Truth About Greece.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please accept my hearty thanks for your article "Greece in the War," published on the editorial page yesterday. Your article was republished yesterday evening in The National Herald, a Greek newspaper of this city. You will have the thanks and admiration of 98 per cent. of the 300,000 Greeks living in the United States, who all agree with you. THE NEW YORK TIMES did a great service to the Greek nation in telling the entire world the truth.

A. PATSURIS,
Ex-President of the Greek American Political Club.

New York, Sept. 6, 1916.

From an Australian.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Magazine Section of your excellent paper today there are several extracts from the work of one Dr. Diercks, under the heading of "German Urges Spain to Win Back Gibraltar." Among other things, the learned gentleman says: "England has sullied herself by employing soldiers addicted to bestial savagery—Africans, Indians, Northern Asiatics, Australians"—and he brands them all "uncivilized auxiliaries." I am from "down under," and I want to thank Dr. Diercks for the best laugh today.

CHARLES COLEMAN.

New York, Sept. 3, 1916.

WILL USE $1,000,000 IN SUFFRAGE WORK

National Association Plans Unprecedented Activity in the Coming Year.

WASHINGTON NEW CENTRE

New York Loses Headquarters—Mrs. Catt Urges Importance of State Work on Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 7.—This was a busy day at the convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt read her long address as President, which was received with much enthusiasm. The Executive Council presented a platform which represents the line of the work to be followed by the association for the next two years, and the resolution held over from yesterday called forth a warm discussion. It was nearly 7 o'clock this evening when the delegates and officers left the meeting.

Mrs. Catt took for the subject of her speech "The Crisis." She said there might be some who would disagree with her, but the women applauded heartily when she said it was better to imagine a crisis where none existed than not to see one when it came.

Urges Increased Agitation.

"The woman's hour has struck," said Mrs. Catt. "Fellow-suffragists, I invite your attention to the signs which point to a crisis and your consideration of plans for turning the crisis into victory." She told of the gain in popular opinion made by the suffragists and of the indorsement by political parties and important men and women, and added:

> We have not won the reactionaries of any party, church, or society, and we never will. We have never won the ignorant and illiterate and we never can. We have not won the forces of evil and we never will. But before the vote is won there must and will be a gigantic final conflict between the forces of progress, righteousness, and democracy, the forces of ignorance, evil, and reaction.
>
> Women in schools and counting houses, in shops, on the farm, women in the home with babies at their breasts, and women engaged in public careers will hear. The veins of American women are not filled with milk and water. They are neither cowards nor slackers. They will come. They only await the bugle call to learn that the final battle is on.
>
> Organize in every Assembly district and every voting precinct. Swell the army, then set it on the trail of every legislator and Congressman, for they alone hold the key to our political emancipation. Compel the army of lawmakers to see woman suffrage, to think woman suffrage, to talk woman suffrage every minute of every day until they heed our plea.
>
> In my judgment the women of this land not only have the right to sit on the steps of Congress until it acts, but it is their self-respecting duty to insist upon their enfranchisement by that route.
>
> But, let me implore you, sister women, not to imagine a Federal amendment an easy process of enfranchisement. There is no quick short cut to our liberty. The Federal amendment means a simultaneous campaign in forty-eight States. It demands organization in every precinct; activity, agitation, education in every corner. It means an appeal to the voters only little less general than is required in a referendum. Nothing less than this nation-wide, vigilant, unceasing campaigning will win the ratification.

State Work Is Needed.

> Do not allow my comments to discourage you who represent the States where campaigns are pending. If you win, you have made Federal action and ratification more certain. If you lose, you have organized an army ready for your ratification campaign and have added testimony to the need of Federal action. What you have done in your State must be done in every State.
>
> A few women here and there have dropped out from State work in the fond delusion that there is no need of work if the Federal amendment is to be the aim. I hold such women to be more dangerous enemies of our cause than the known opponent. State work alone can carry the amendment through Congress and through the ratifications. Let no one labor under the delusion that suffrage can be won in any other way than by the education and organization of the constituencies.

It was the discussion of the platform offered by the Executive Council which delayed the meeting. It was generally acceptable to the delegates, but there were points to be discussed, and the convention spent a full hour deciding how the discussion should be carried on and whether it would not be better to postpone it. Five men delegates to the convention took part in the debate, two on one side and three on another. The platform was finally accepted as a whole.

To Raise $1,000,000.

It dwells largely on Federal work with lobbying to be continued in Washington. The national headquarters are to be moved to Washington from New York. A nation-wide campaign will provide for raising a million-dollar campaign fund between Oct. 1, 1916, and Oct. 1, 1917. There are to be national suffrage schools, speakers' bureaus, at least four campaign directors, and 200 organizers, and a monthly propaganda demonstration will be conducted simultaneously throughout the country.

In State campaigns the National Board is first to investigate, and a State going into a campaign without the agreement of the National Board will pay its own expenses. Any State which does not wish to work for the Federal amendment may refrain from doing so if it does not work against it.

Mrs. Catt's resolution, which caused so much trouble in the convention yesterday, was the cause of more trouble today. After it had been hotly attacked by Mrs. Antoinette Funk and Mrs. George Bass it was put over again until tomorrow. The resolution interprets State action by the suffragists to mean that the "Federal amendment is our immediate and principal aim."

Mrs. Bass and Mrs. Funk saw political significance in its wording and said it would cause trouble if passed. Dr. Katharine B. Davis was one of those who defended it.

Amendments to the constitution were passed continuing Dr. Anna Howard Shaw Honorary President, with power to act on the National Board, and giving the national officers a term of two years, beginning with the next convention.

An amendment to limit the number of State societies belonging to the national to one, of 200 members or over, was put in the hands of a committee of five to be brought up at the next convention.

ANTIS WATCH CONVENTION.

Open a Shop on Pier with W. C. T. U. and Have Oratory.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 7.—The anti-suffragists from Philadelphia and this city have opened a W. C. T. U. shop here to keep their eyes on the suffragists during their convention. Incidentally they believe this will show they are not in league with the liquor traffic in connection with which they have been mentioned by some suffragists.

The shop is on the Garden Pier and has been leased for ten days by Mrs. Sara Leeds, Chairman of the Atlantic City Anti-Suffrage Committee, and leader of the local W. C. T. U.

Mrs. George P. White, anti-suffrage leader of Philadelphia, is in charge of the shop, and Miss Marjorie Dorman of New York, one of the anti-suffragists' best speakers, is talking afternoon and evening, and has sent Mrs. Catt a challenge for a debate. The suffragists have for some time refused to debate with the antis, saying it was a waste of time and did their cause no good.

The Antis issued a story from their headquarters today, saying that Mrs. Agnes Newman, sister of Sir Roger Casement, who is stopping at the Bingham, had been refused admission to the suffrage convention, where she wished to address the delegates on the condition of the women of Ireland and Scandinavia.

PEACE LEAGUE CONFERENCE

Thousands of Speakers to Cover Country After Election.

A conference of the officers and field Secretaries of the League to Enforce Peace, of which William Howard Taft is President, was opened yesterday at 25 Madison Avenue, with W. H. Short, the General Secretary, presiding. It will continue for six days. Its purpose is to arrange a speaking campaign in behalf of peace to follow immediately after the national elections. It is purposed to send out thousands of speakers, so that every school district in the country shall be visited.

Mr. Taft sent the following telegram to Secretary Finley J. Shepard:

> The country is ready to give approval to the message that will be borne to it after election by your field Secretaries. With the candidates for President of the two great parties supporting the underlying principles of the League to Enforce Peace, with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States giving the strong indorsement of business men to the league's proposals, and finally with the broad popular approbation expressed during our great annual assemblage in Washington, it seems clear that our country is prepared to give favorable consideration to the league's program.
>
> There are also indications that serious thought is being given our proposals in the belligerent countries and abroad. Mr. Asquith is in agreement with our fundamental plan. So influential a journal as The Manchester Guardian, published in Manchester, England, has given much attention to the league. In fact, both abroad and at home the league is commending itself to thoughtful public opinion as offering the most practicable plan for adoption at the close of the war.

The object of the six-day conference is to familiarize each Secretary with the intimate plans and purposes of the league, so that the big speaking campaign may be conducted without variation in every part of the country. President Lowell of Harvard University will address the conference before its close.

MRS. VIRGINIA HALL A BRIDE.

Weds Philip S. Reed at Her Parents' Home, in Riverside Drive.

The wedding of Philip S. Reed of this city, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Reed of Omaha, Neb., and Mrs. Virginia Whiting Hall, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eliot B. Whiting of New York City, was celebrated quietly yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, 112 Riverside Drive. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. M. Dill, and the guests were confined to the relatives and a few intimate friends.

The bride, gowned in palest gray crêpe and satin, was attended as matron of honor by her sister, Mrs. R. B. Whitridge of Washington, D. C. Her father gave her in marriage. Mr. Reed's best man was his brother, Lewis S. Reed, Jr., of Chicago. On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Reed will live in this city.

The engagement was recently formally announced. Mrs. Reed, as Mrs. Hall, was engaged in philanthropic work for some time. Butler Whiting and Lieutenant Kenneth Whiting of the Aviation Corps, U. S. N., are her brothers. Mr. Reed is a member of the Harvard Club.

Chas. P. Brittons' Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Price Britton of 255 West Seventy-fifth Street, this city, celebrated their golden wedding on Tuesday, at their country home in Kent, Conn. Mrs. Britton was formerly Miss Caroline Berry, daughter of the late Henry Berry of Kent. Mr. Britton is a well-known member of the New York Stock Exchange, where he has been active since 1875. The birthday of their only son, Henry B. Britton, fell on the same day, and the christening of their youngest grandchild, Henry B. Britton, Jr., aged 1 year, also took place that day.

Morrill-Elliott Wedding Oct. 28.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Elliott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Elliott of 1,235 Dean Street, Brooklyn, and Amos Morrill, son of Mrs. Amos Morrill of 6 East Sixty-seventh Street, is to take place on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 28, at 4:30 o'clock, in St. Bartholomew's Church, Pacific Street and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

A reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents.

The couple's engagement was announced about a year ago. Mr. Morrill is a Yale graduate, class of '14.

Delovage-Curtis Wedding Sunday.

The marriage of Miss Viola Curtis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Curtis of 333 Central Park West, and Maurice Delovage of Butte, Mon., is to be celebrated on Sunday at 6 o'clock at the Hotel Gotham.

Miss Jule Curtis is to be maid of honor and the Misses Sadie Delovage and Fannie Abenheimer are to be the bridesmaids. Herman Simon of Montreal will act as best man.

A reception will follow the ceremony. Later the couple will go on a motor trip before leaving for Butte to reside.

Miss McKelvey Weds Tomorrow.

Miss Mary McKelvey, daughter of Mrs. Mary Mattocks McKelvey, and William R. Barbour, are to be married tomorrow at the home of the bride, in Spuyten Duyvil. Miss Jane McKelvey will be her sister's only attendant. Fleming H. Revell, Jr., is to serve as best man.

Mr. Barbour is a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Fleming H. Revell of Riverdale-on-Hudson, with whom he makes his home. The couple's engagement was announced last June.

Miss O'Neill to Wed E. S. Brogan.

Mr. and Mrs. P. F. O'Neill of 130 West Seventieth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marie Blanche O'Neill, to Edward S. Brogan. The announcement was made at a luncheon given yesterday at the O'Neill country place, Lord's Court, Edgemere, L. I. Mr. Brogan is a Deputy Assistant District Attorney. No date has been set for the wedding.

Passengers for Liverpool.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the White Star liner Adriatic were:

Miss B. M. Abbott, Mrs. M. Allan, H. W. Anderson, W. S. Anderson, W. Atkins, S. Blackley, E. H. Brewer, H. Churchill, D. W. Clark, E. H. Cooper, W. E. Courlan, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Fair, Miss Lillian Fair, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Falk, Mrs. Guy Gaunt, A. E. Hawkswood, W. H. Howe, S. Hutchinson, W. G. Jamieson, Dr. William and Mrs. Kelty, Captain Peter Laverock, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Levy, Milton Mack, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Mitchell, Captain A. Morrell, H. L. Murray, Miss E. Pope, F. W. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rhine, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Sargood, John D. F. Scott, E. H. Seward, E. T. Sowter, E. G. Thomas, A. Varney, G. N. Waggoner, Captain Sir William Wisemen.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivingston St.
East Houston St., cor Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

POWER BOATS FAIL IN HUNT FOR MINES

Tiny Craft Balked in First Attempt, Will Drag with Sweeps Today.

NAVAL BATTLE ON TONIGHT

Mosquito Fleet to Have Chance to Prove Ability to Defend New York from Attack.

As a heavily laden, homeward-bound British freighter slowly wallowed her way past Sandy Hook out to the open sea early yesterday afternoon there passed her with the speed of an express train four vessels, strung out in a perfectly straight line. All four were much smaller than the lumbering old tramp steamer. They were two lean, black destroyers and two of the larger power boats of the Mosquito Fleet.

The Captain of the freighter stared as he watched the foam tossed high in the air over the prows of the racing boats, then he started, for he heard directly above his head the roar and whirr of the engines of an aëroplane.

"Well," he remarked, turning to the mate on the bridge beside him, "looks just like we were back in the war zone seeing a submarine hunt, doesn't it?"

What the Captain saw was in fact almost identical with a real submarine hunt, for the boats were in search of six mines laid early yesterday morning by navy vessels. Also, they kept a sharp weather eye out for a dummy periscope which, it was reported, also had been put out for the hunt.

Led by the Dodger II., under the guidance of her owner, H. I. Pratt, and followed by the destroyer Flusser, the power boat Gem, and the other destroyer, Warrington, the little squadron hurled itself, with almost bewildering speed, through Ambrose Channel. All the time circling, far above but clearly outlined against the blue sky, flew a hydroaeroplane, driven by M. C. McCullough.

On the bridges of the destroyers stood sailors, their white uniforms in strong contrast with the dead black of the war craft. With red and yellow flags these seamen were transmitting the orders of the officers on the torpedo boats to the commanders of the motor boats. And the commanders understood these signals, for the way they turned and circled with their craft was a tribute to the officers of the navy who have been only two days instructing them.

There would be a moment of violent wig-wagging from the Flusser and then the little Dodger II., hardly bigger than a canoe, would whirl around at an angle, and like a terrier after a rat would bury its nose in the long swells from the Atlantic in an effort to find those enemy devices.

Once the aeroplane fired a smoke bomb to signify she had seen something suspicious, and the little squadron hurried over to where she hovered, a half mile away, but it was a false alarm and the afternoon's chase ended with the mines of the "enemy" still threatening American commerce from New York harbor. Today they are going to sweep for those mines and show the civilian sailors what the navy men say is the most dangerous and exciting occupation in modern war on the seas, dragging a sweep through a mine field.

While these few members of the Mosquito fleet, the units of which are to be the attacking force today, were hunting mines and dummy periscopes, the rest of the tiny craft were going through every manner of intricate evolution in an effort to prepare for the grand climax tonight, when they actually defend the harbor against a real enemy.

With a new set of signals given them by Captain L. A. Kaiser, and arranged in groups based on the tests of the last few days, the little ships turned and twisted, came head on at top speed, and then turned right about and scudded away without slowing down an instant in a manner which would have convinced the most prejudiced landsman.

Captain Kaiser's signals are flag signals, and he calls them the synthetic method of signaling. Their value lies in their extreme simplicity (the entire system is contained in a two-page pamphlet) and also in the easy way in which they can be memorized. For instance, the letter "A" signaled from the peak means "Yes." It can be remembered as standing for affirmative. The letter "D" annuls the previous order. It is to be remembered as meaning "Don't do." The ships have now been grouped in four squadrons of two ships each and two more of four ships each.

The mine dragging today will be no easy task, for the mines lie four or five feet below the surface and cannot be found easily. In the night attack on the battleships all the boats will sail without lights. It is this formation that will finally show whether the ships of the mosquito fleet can really sting if necessary as well as buzz around.

Obituary Notes.

THEODORE J. ROSE, a hotel keeper of Montclair, N. J., where he lived at 139 Bloomfield Avenue, died suddenly yesterday from heart disease in his forty-ninth year.

LEE W. SINCLAIR, 80 years old, President of the West Baden (Ind.) Springs property, died yesterday of physical infirmities at the West Baden Springs Hotel.

GEORGE G. CAMERON of Providence, a member of the Summer colony at Narragansett Pier, dropped dead there yesterday from heart disease while about to board a train. He was 67 years of age and was at the head of the R. G. Dun Agency of Providence.

EDWIN W. HOLCOMBE, an engineer in the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity for twenty-eight years, died at his home in Whitestone, L. I., yesterday. Mr. Holcombe was born fifty-six years ago in South Carolina, and had lived in Whitestone for thirty years. He belonged to the Whitestone Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the College Point Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association.

THOMAS KILLEEN, for thirty-five years in the employ of the Adams Express Company, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,067 Seventy-first Street, Brooklyn, leaving a daughter and three sons.

Miss ANNIE LEMIRA McGANN, for a quarter of a century teacher in Public School 7, Brooklyn, died from Bright's disease on Tuesday at her home, 407 Stratford Road, Flatbush. Miss McGann was born in Brooklyn and was a daughter of the late John McGann, a civil war veteran.

BENJAMIN H. RAYMOND, formerly a Street Commissioner of Port Chester, N. Y., died on Wednesday at his home there in his sixty-eighth year.

Mrs. KATE LEBRIGHT, wife of Charles Lebright, died on Tuesday at her home in Fort Lee, N. J., in her seventy-eighth year.

HERMAN BURCKHARDT, formerly for forty-eight years a resident of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, is dead at the home of his daughter in New Brighton, S. I., in his seventy-third year.

Mrs. CATHERINE CARNEY, for more than sixty years a resident of the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, died yesterday at the home of her son, Policeman Jefferson Carney, in Maspeth, L. I., in her eighty-second year.

HERMAN HAAK, a retired builder, died on Wednesday at his home in Bayside, L. I., in his seventy-fifth year.

CHARLES T. CLARK, for more than fifty years in business in Dover, N. J., died at his home there yesterday in his eighty-second year.

PATRICK CLARK, a retired shoe merchant and a cousin of Cardinal Farley, died yesterday at his home, 5 West 101st Street, in his seventy-third year.

WILLIAM B. COCHRAN, a cut-card manufacturer and a veteran of the civil war, died on Tuesday at his home in Lakeview, N. J., in his seventy-eighth year.

WILLIAM S. FAUROAT, the oldest resident of the Highlands, N. J., died there on Tuesday in his ninety-first year.

Mrs. MARION G. TERRY VAN CLEEF, wife of Elliott E. Van Cleef of Chicago and formerly of New Brunswick, N. J., died yesterday at a hospital in Chicago.

Mrs. MARY CONWAY, wife of George W. Conway of East Orange, N. J., died on Wednesday at her home there in her fifty-fourth year.

Mrs. ANNA TAYLOR, wife of Charles A. Taylor of Orange, N. J., died suddenly on Wednesday at her home there in her forty-fifth year.

Mrs. CARR CARY, mother of Mrs. William P. Burrell of the East Orange Settlement, died on Wednesday in the Lincoln Home and Hospital in this city.

Mrs. HULDA F. GRAHAM, widow of Charles Graham, died yesterday at the home of her niece, Mrs. W. A. Watson, in Verona, N. J., in her seventy-seventh year.

MRS. WHITE'S WILL FILED.

Estate Estimated at Nearly $1,000,000 Disposed Of.

The will of Mrs. Margaret Stuyvesant Rutherfurd White, who died on Sept. 2 at her country place at Lenox, Mass., and who was the wife of Henry White, former Ambassador to France and also to Italy, was filed for probate yesterday. Mrs. White disposed of an estate estimated at nearly $1,000,000. She was a sister-in-law of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt.

The husband, who is now a resident of Washington, D. C., received all his wife's personal effects, including pictures, motor cars, and jewelry, and the income from the entire residuary estate above $20,000 a year, which is to be divided between John Campbell White, the son, and the daughter, Margaret Muriel, now the Countess Hermann Seherr-Thoss. Upon the death of Mr. White the estate is to be divided between the two children. If either child dies before Mr. White a bequest of $200,000 is to go to the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation at Washington, D. C., to aid in erecting the main building. The cathedral also receives $5,000 outright.

The only other bequest was $10,000 in trust to the decedent's grandson, Hans Christopher, Count Seherr-Thoss, of Oberschleisen, Germany.

DEAD IN AUTO COLLISION.

Peter Garba Killed and Two Men Hurt When Cars Crash.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 7.—One man was killed and two others injured this evening when two automobiles collided on the White Horse road, just outside the city. The injured men were attended by physicians near by and refused to go to the hospital.

The dead man, Peter Garba, was 50 years old and married. He was in the real estate business in this city at 450 South Broad Street, and lived at 607 South Broad Street. He was driving one of the cars, and with him was George Belka of 917 South Clinton Avenue.

The second car was driven by Leon Engelko, 40 years old, of 217 South Warren Street.

Winthrop Sargent Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—Winthrop Sargent, a close connection of several prominent Boston families, notably that of Professor Sargent, head of the Arnold Arboretum, died today at Northeast Harbor, Me., where he had spent several Summers on the estate known as Eastward Way. He was born in New York in April, 1840, and was the son of the late Henry Winthrop Sargent, a distinguished horticulturist of his day. He was the greatgrandson of Daniel Sargent, a prominent Boston merchant. Mr. Sargent inherited from his father the estate Wodenethe at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson. He was graduated from Harvard in 1862.

Justice Joseph H. Lumpkin.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 7.—Joseph H. Lumpkin, Associate Justice of the Georgia Supreme Court, died here last night in his sixty-first year. He was born in Athens, Ga., and had been a member of the Supreme Court bench since 1905. Justice Lumpkin was graduated from the University of Georgia and admitted to the bar in 1877. During 1882-88, he was reporter of the Supreme Court of Georgia. Following this, during 1893-1905, he was a Judge of the Superior Court of the Atlanta Circuit.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

DELOVAGE—CURTIS.—Viola Curtis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Curtis of 333 Central Park West, to wed Maurice Delovage of Butte, Mont., Sunday, Sept. 10, Hotel Gotham. Reception 8 P. M. No cards.

Married

JAMES—EADY.—At the Dune Church, Southampton, Long Island, N. Y., Millicent Eady to Philip James, Sept. 7, 1916.

REED—HALL.—On Sept. 7, at 112 Riverside Drive, by the Rev. E. M. Dill, Virginia Whiting Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eliot Butler Whiting, to Philip Sidney Reed, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Reed.

WETMORE—WEIDENFEED.—On Wednesday, Sept. 6, at St. George's Centennial Chapel, Stuyvesant Square, by the Rev. Charles Conant Harriman, Edith Maude, elder daughter of Mrs. and the late Edward Weidenfeed, to Mr. Willard Cox Wetmore.

Long Island.

FIEDERLEIN—BECAN.—Sept. 5, Long Island City, Anna F. Becan to Frank Fiederlein.

Died

BARUCH.—Dr. Solomon Baruch, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M., at his residence, 1,211 Madison Av. Funeral Friday, 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BATH.—On Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1916, Henry W., beloved husband of Anna Bath, aged 60 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral on Saturday, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M., from Christ Church, New Brighton, S. I. Interment Moravian Cemetery.

BLAUT.—Simon Blaut, aged 68, at his residence at Amityville, L. I. Funeral services at the Chapel of Bayside Cemetery on Friday, 2 P. M. Members of Chananiah Lodge, I. O. B. B., King Solomon Lodge, F. & A. M., and Emanuel, K. & V. Verein, are invited.

BOSWORTH.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Sept. 6, Edith Kelso Bosworth, beloved wife of Chester S. Bosworth. Funeral service at her late residence, 58 Beechwood Terrace, Yonkers, on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

BROOKS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1916, Thomas James, second son of the late William Brooks. Funeral service at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th St., Friday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment private.

BURNS.—On Sept. 5, Frances L. Burns of 507 West 169th St. Funeral services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., (Frank E. Campbell Building,) on Friday evening, 8 o'clock. St. Paul (Minn.) papers please copy.

CAIRNS.—On Thursday, Sept. 7, 1916, May Dibble Cairns. Funeral services chapel St. Luke's Hospital, 113th St. and Morningside Drive, on Friday, Sept. 8, 8 P. M.

DALY.—On Thursday, Sept. 7, Frances Daly, (nee Donohue,) of Dublin, Ireland, beloved wife of John Daly. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. Peterson, 101 West 68th St. A requiem mass at St. Paul's Church, 59th St. and Columbus Av., Saturday, 10 A. M. Interment Calvary. Funeral private.

FINE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1916, at West End, N. J., Vivian Sibyl Fine, beloved daughter of Samuel and Lena, (nee Kantrowitz,) Fine, in her 14th year. Funeral private.

FORSYTHE.—At Pomfret, Conn., Sept. 6, Helen A., widow of Russell Forsythe and daughter of the late Benjamin D. K. Craig. Funeral services at Christ Church, Pomfret, on Saturday, Sept. 9, at 10:30 o'clock.

GARCIA.—On Sept. 7, 1916, Ida M. Garcia, daughter of Mary I. and the late Augustine Garcia. Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and 10th St., Saturday, Sept. 9, at 10:30 A. M.

GILMARTIN.—On the 7th, Catherine Gilmartin, sister of Gertrude, Regina, and Charles Gilmartin. Funeral from 123 East 86th St.; thence to St. Ignatius's Church, 84th St. and Park Av. Mass at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

GRAHAM.—At 10 Malvern St., Verona, N. J., Mrs. Huldah F. Graham, aged 76 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 920 Park Place, Brooklyn, Sunday, Sept. 10, at 2 P. M.

HARRIS.—Suddenly, at Montclair, N. J., Thursday evening, Sept. 7, 1916, Henrietta Goodman, wife of Jacob Harris, in her 53d year. Funeral services will be held at her home, 11 Warren Place, at a time to be announced.

HEYMANN.—Helen R., dearly beloved wife of Charles E. Heymann, on Wednesday, Sept. 6. Funeral private.

JACKSON.—At Larchmont Manor, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1916, Henry A., in his 83d year, beloved husband of Jane C. Jackson, (nee Crossman.) Services at his late residence Friday, Sept. 8, at 11 A. M. Carriages in waiting upon arrival of 10:06 A. M. train from Grand Central Station. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

KEALE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1916, Anna Keale, widow of Henry Keale, in her eighty-fourth year. Funeral services at her late residence, 421 Decatur St., Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 8, at 7:45 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

KELLEHER.—Margaret, beloved mother of John and Peter Prunty. Funeral Monday, Sept. 11, from 542 10th Av. Low mass of requiem at Church of St. Ambrose, 541 West 54th St., at 9 A. M.

LANGHAAR.—Suddenly, by drowning, Sept. 6, at her Summer home, New Marlboro, Mass., Dorothy, daughter of St. L. and May O. Langhaar. Notice of funeral hereafter.

Died.

LAWLOR.—Grace G. Lawlor, beloved daughter of John J. and Jennie V. Lawlor, aged 7 years and 4 months. Funeral from her home, 436 Woodland Av., Woodhaven, L. I., Friday, Sept. 8, 1916.

LELAND.—At her residence, 563 Park Av., on Thursday morning, Sept. 7, Maud Frothingham, wife of Charles H. Leland and daughter of the late Charles Frothingham. Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Saturday morning, Sept. 9, at 11 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Albany papers please copy.

LESTRADE.—Mary Van Antwerp Schuyler, beloved wife of James Wilkie Lestrade, suddenly, on Thursday, Sept. 7, 1916, at her late residence, 322 West 71st St. Funeral service on Saturday, Sept. 9, 2 P. M., at 322 West 71st St. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

LEVEY.—Sept. 6, Laurie L. Levey, in his [illegible] year. Funeral [illegible], 1,004 Lexington Av., corner [illegible] St., Friday, 2 P. M.

LE VINO.—Alexander, beloved husband of Rose Rice Le Vino, on Sept. 7, in his 54th year. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

LOOMIS.—On Sept. 7, 1916, Edward Howell, son of the late Judge Benjamin N. Loomis of Binghamton. Funeral from his late residence on Saturday, Sept. 9, at 10 A. M. Binghamton and Norwich (N. Y.) papers please copy.

LOHMAN.—On Sept. 6, Louis, beloved husband of Jennie Lohman, aged 57. Funeral private from late residence, [illegible] Belmont St., Bronx, Friday, Sept. 8, at 11 A. M.

LEUNGGREN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1916, at her home, Mrs. Annie G. Leunggren, after a prolonged illness. Funeral services at her late residence, 514 4th Av., Asbury Park, N. J., Friday evening, Sept. 8, at 8:30 o'clock; private. Interment at Woodlawn. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

McGUIRE.—At his residence, 1,324 16th St., Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1916, Joseph Deakins McGuire, aged 73 years.

MACK.—After a brief illness, Sophie Mack, at her residence, 560 West End Av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARSHALL.—Suddenly, Dr. H. Griffen, in his 66th year, on Sept. 6, 1916. Funeral service at his late residence, 144 West 136th St., New York, Friday evening, 8 o'clock; also funeral service at Amawalk Meeting House on Saturday, Sept. 9, 1916, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will meet train at Amawalk leaving 155th St. and 8th Av. at 7:30 A. M.

MARY.—At her residence, 610 West 88th St., Sept. 6, 1916, Mme. Caroline C. Mary. Funeral private. Boston papers please copy.

MAYER.—Lewis Mayer, dearly beloved husband of Sarah, father of Jerome and Fedora, and the late Gertrude Gerson, on Thursday, Sept. 7, residence, 570 W. 172d. Funeral notice later.

MERLE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Sept. 7, Andrew Merle, in his 72d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEYER.—On Sept. 6, 1916, George A., at his late residence, 714 West 179th St., aged 50 years, husband of Katherine Crely and son of Sophie A., (nee Helms,) and the late John Meyer. Relatives and friends invited to attend services on Friday at 12:30 P. M. at the Lutheran Church of the Atonement, 140th St. and Edgecombe Av., Manhattan.

MONTGOMERY.—Sept. 6, Samuel, aged 88. Funeral chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 161 8th Av., corner 18th St., Saturday morning, 10 o'clock.

MURRAY.—On Sept. 6, 1916, Charles Henry, aged 81 years, former Judge of the Court of Claims, beloved husband of Dr. Grace Peckham Murray. Funeral services at his late residence, Hotel Seymour, 50 West 45th St., Friday, Sept. 8, at 3 o'clock.

MURRAY.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York: It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of the Society of the death, on Sept. 6, 1916, in New York City, of their late associate, Charles Henry Murray, No. 2 on the Roll.
HENRY GANSEVOORT SANFORD, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

MURRAY.—St. Nicholas Society of the City of New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death of Charles Henry Murray, a member of this Society, on Sept. 6, 1916, in New York City.
DE LANCEY NICOLL, President.
GUY VAN AMRINGE, Secretary.

MURRAY.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.—The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, Charles Henry Murray, at Hotel Seymour, 50 West 45th St., on Friday, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M.
ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

PINE.—At Glenville, Conn., Sept. 7, 1916, Samuel Pine, in his 75th year. Funeral services at his late residence, Riverville Road, Saturday, 9th inst., 3 P. M.

REYNOLDS.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Sept. 7, 1916, Dr. Samuel Moore Reynolds, beloved husband of Mabel O. and father of Mrs. W. W. Norton of Lakeville, Conn.; Mrs. Russell Van Ness of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mrs. Henri Zweifel of Holbrook, L. I. Funeral services will be held from the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, 113th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Saturday, Sept. 9, at 3 o'clock.

ROBERTSON.—Suddenly, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1916, at Ticonderoga, N. Y., Alexandrina, wife of John Robertson. Funeral services at her late residence, 34 Union Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Friday, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. Please omit flowers.

SARGENT.—At Northeast Harbor, Me., Sept. 7, Winthrop Sargent, son of the late Henry Winthrop and Caroline (Olmstead) Sargent.

SCHMIDT.—On Sept. 6, at her residence, 62 Bennett Av., Dunwoodie, Yonkers, New York, Amelia Schmidt, (nee Bender,) beloved wife of Christopher Schmidt. Services Friday evening, 8 o'clock.

SELICK.—Edward George, on Thursday, Sept. 7, at residence, 78 Schaeffer St., Brooklyn, aged 17 years, son of George and Catherine Selick, (nee Hasler.) Funeral service Saturday, 8 P. M., at the residence. Interment Evergreen Cemetery, Sunday morning.

SHAW.—At Magnolia, Mass., Sept. 5, Clarissa Lyman, wife of the late Leander B. Shaw. Funeral private from her late residence, 25 West 58th St., New York City. Boston papers please copy.

SHELLABARGER.—On Thursday, Sept. 7, Robert Jenner, infant son of Samuel and Vifvan Borg Shellabarger. Funeral at Princeton on Friday.

SMITH.—Mary Irvin, beloved wife of A. Coleman Smith, at her residence, Glen Rock, N. J., Sept. 6, after a protracted illness. Funeral services Friday morning at 11:30 on arrival of 10 o'clock train. Interment Woodlawn. Please omit flowers.

SOLOMON.—On Wednesday, Sept. 6, Frances, widow of the late J. P. Solomon, and beloved mother of William J., Leo J., and Grace G. Solomon. Funeral from her late residence, 60 East 93d St., Friday, 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SPRINGER.—Sept. 7, Della Jerome Springer, beloved wife of Fred Springer. Funeral Saturday at 12 o'clock at Malverne, L. I.

STONE.—Suddenly, at North Sutton, N. H., on Sept. 5, 1916, in his 86th year, Dr. Eugene Potter Stone, U. S. N., retired. Funeral at Forest Hills Chapel, Boston, Mass., Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—Helen Montgomery, daughter of the late Daniel Root and Ellen Montgomery Thompson, on Sept. 5, 1916, at Dr. Winter's Sanitarium, Cornwall, N. Y. Interment at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

UNDERHILL.—Kate I., suddenly, after short illness, on Sept. 6, 1916, beloved wife of Edward Beekman Underhill, 25 Fort Washington Av. Funeral private.

VAN CLEEF.—On Sept. 7, at Chicago, Ill., Marion G. Terry, wife of Elliot E. Van Cleef and daughter of the late Eugene Augustus and Irene Childer Terry. Interment in New Brunswick, N. J.

WHITTEMORE.—At Jamestown, R. I., Sept. 6, 1916, James M. Whittemore, Brigadier General U. S. A., retired, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 480 Temple St., New Haven, Conn., on Saturday morning, Sept. 9, at 11 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

WOOLLEY.—Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1916, George Woolley, aged 80 years. Funeral service 1,060 Amsterdam Av. Friday morning, Sept. 8, 11 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

BARRARD.—Inez, Sept. 5, aged 33. Funeral 161 8th Av., today, 2 P. M.

BUCHWALDT.—Helene, 220 East 87th St., Sept. 6. Funeral today.

CONNOR.—Eileen, 229 East 25th St., Sept. 5, aged 2. Funeral today.

COSTELLO.—Stella, Sept. 6, aged 37. Funeral, 223 8th Av.

CUPPS.—James, Sept. 6. Funeral 64 9th Av., today, 2 P. M.

CURRAN.—Madeleine, 39 West 97th St., Sept. 5. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

DONEGAN.—Catherine, 344 8th Av., Sept. 6, aged 12. Funeral today.

FAIRMAN.—Anna C., Sept. 5, aged 65. Funeral 223 8th Av., today, 2:30 P. M.

FITZPATRICK.—Jeremiah J., Sept. 5. Funeral 268 8th Av., today, 1:30 P. M.

FOX.—Louisa, 261 East 201st St., Sept. 6. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

HELSINGER.—Samuel, Sept. 5. Funeral 228 Lenox Av., private.

HUNT.—Emma, 430 East 183d St., Sept. 5. Funeral tomorrow, 10:15 A. M.

JOUTEL.—Louis, 161 East 117th St., Sept. 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KEESHAN.—Michael, Sept. 5. Funeral 715 3d Av., today, 8:30 A. M.

LAUE.—Meta E., 239 East 54th St., Sept. 6, aged 57. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

LYNCH.—Cornelius, 300 East 69th St., Sept. 6.

McDURN.—Mary, 40 West 93d St., Sept. 5. Funeral today.

MILLER.—George H., 10 Le Roy St., Sept. 6. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

THE FUTURE

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Died.

O'FLAHERTY.—Thomas J., Jr., 201 West [illegible] St., Sept. 6, aged 16. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

OPPENHEIM.—Hanchen, 161 West 140th St., Sept. 6. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SULLIVAN.—Mary, 1,703 Lexington Av., Sept. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

SWAYZE.—Whitfield H., 2,180 7th Av., Sept. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

VAN NOSTRAND.—John, Thompsonville, S. I., Sept. 6, aged 84. Funeral private.

Brooklyn.

ABBOTT.—George, 147 45th St., Sept. 5, aged [illegible].

BONUCK.—Marion J., 663 Warren St., Sept. 6, aged 26.

BOYD.—Mary E., 668 President St., Sept. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BRIDGES.—Eleanor, 206 Stauben St., Sept. 6.

BUTCHER.—Alonzo, Greenpoint Hospital, Sept. 6, aged 85.

CHADWICK.—H. Emma, 1,000 Park Place, Sept. 6, aged 87.

CONLON.—Bernard J., 1,631 Dean St., Sept. 6, aged 52. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

COPELAND.—Palmer W., 600 9th St., Sept. 6. Funeral private.

DE SANA.—Mary, St. Catharine's Hospital, Sept. 6, aged 7 months.

FEINBERG.—Benjamin, 461 Ralph Av., Sept. 6, aged 48.

FLINN.—Anna, 304 Clifton Place, Sept. 5, aged 60.

FRITZ.—Frank J., 180 Knickerbocker Av., Sept. 6, aged 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

GILLESPIE.—John, Throop Av. and Fulton St., Sept. 6, aged 40.

GERLACH.—Elizabeth A., 4,811 6th Av., Sept. 6, aged 60.

GUMBS.—Charles, 47 Utica Av., Sept. 6, aged 7 months.

HANNAN.—Elizabeth, 190 Sands St., Sept. 6. Funeral today.

HEELAN.—Catherine, 404 Greenwood Av., Sept. 6.

HUSLER.—Bernard A., 275 Cooper Av., Sept. 6, aged 19. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

KEATING.—Marie, 129 Greenpoint Av., Sept. 6, aged 4.

JOHNSON.—Andrew, Long Island College Hospital, Sept. 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

JOLLY.—Elizabeth, Brooklyn Hospital, Sept. 5.

JONES.—Mary E., 681 East 24th St., Sept. 6, aged 75.

KILLEEN.—Thomas, 1,067 71st St., Sept. 5, aged 59.

KING.—Frederick, Sept. 5. Funeral 300 Atlantic Av., today, 10 A. M.

KLAG.—William A., 1,311A Atlantic Av., Sept. 6, aged 50. Funeral today.

McDOWELL.—John T., 142 5th St., Sept. 6, aged 18.

McMANUS.—Anna, 571 49th St., Sept. 6, aged 19. Funeral tomorrow.

MADDEN.—Lena, 251 Bradford St., Sept. 6, aged 58.

MOONEY.—Florence C., 1,560 Myrtle Av., Sept. 6, aged 15.

MULLER.—William, 631 Wythe Av., Sept. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

MURPHY.—Thomas H., 334 [illegible] St., Sept. 6, aged 46. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

NEWMAN.—Noah, Kings County Hospital, Sept. 6, aged 7.

PROHN.—August, Kings County Hospital, Sept. 5, aged 72.

REILLY.—Catharine, 16 Lopez Road, Sept. 5, aged 68.

ROCHE.—Robert, 604 St. John's Place, Sept. 5, aged 8 months.

RODRIGUES.—Philip, De Kalb Av. and Raymond St., Sept. 6, aged 33.

ROLLAUER.—Frederick J., 1,615 Gates Av., Sept. 6, aged 74. Funeral service today.

SCHENCK.—Magdalena H., 406 Jefferson Av., Sept. 6, aged 56. Funeral private.

SCHNAARS.—Metta, 402 Greenwood Av., Sept. 5, aged 62.

THOMPSON.—Helen M., 92 Walworth St., Sept. 6, aged 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

TURNER.—Mary G., 82 Rutland Road, Sept. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

VOGEL.—Valentine, Kings County Hospital, Sept. 6, aged 70.

WHITE.—Josiah J., 383 East 17th St., Sept. 6. Funeral private.

WITKIN.—Eugene, 2,024 Dean St., Sept. 6, aged 4 months.

WRIGHT.—Catherine, 460 Eastern Parkway, Sept. 5, aged 61.

Hoboken, Jersey City and Newark.

BARTON.—Margaret, 101 Beacon Av., Jersey City, Sept. 5.

BILLER.—Carolina F., 742 Hunterdon St., Newark, Sept. 6, aged 39. Funeral tomorrow.

CAHILL.—James, 121 Prospect St., Newark, Sept. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

COLGAN.—John, 243 Varick St., Jersey City, Sept. 7.

DIESENBERG.—Frederick, Hoboken, Sept. 5, aged 43. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FULTON.—Violet F., Newark, Sept. 6. Funeral private.

GILES.—Chester M., 302 Bergen St., Newark, Sept. 6. Funeral private.

GOOLEY.—Catherine, Newark, Sept. 6. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

GRUB.—Beda, Newark, Sept. 6, aged 81. Funeral service today.

HALLISEY.—Richard, 350 4th St., Hoboken, Sept. 5.

HANLON.—John H., Newark, Sept. 5. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

KASTNER.—John, 325 Waverly Av., Newark, Sept. 6, aged 54.

McCLAFFERTY.—John, 215 New St., Newark, Sept. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

McKENNA.—Margaret, 122 Cross St., Newark, Sept. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

MURPHY.—Francis C., 109 Manning Av., Jersey City, Sept. 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

STEVENSON.—Mary, 263 Bank St., Newark, Sept. 5.

WALSH.—Michael E., Hoboken, Sept. 5, aged 31. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

Long Island.

ADAMO.—Benedetta, Corona, Sept. 5, aged 48.

ARMETAGE.—William, Ridgewood, Sept. 5, aged 58.

BAUER.—Anna, Long Island City, Sept. 4, aged 52.

CLAUSEN.—Charles, Richmond Hill, Sept. 5, aged 20.

EBELHER.—John, Maspeth, Sept. 4, aged 73.

EY.—Mildred M., Elmhurst, Sept. 5, aged 19.

FLOOD.—Dorothy R., 428 Potter Av., Astoria, Sept. 4, aged 1.

FLYNN.—Ruby B., Flushing, Sept. 4, aged 40.

GARGAIN.—Eugene F., Corona, Sept. 5.

GURSKI.—John, Glendale, Sept. 4, aged 8 months.

HAY.—Anna A., Union Course, Sept. 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HOFFMAN.—Joseph, Ridgewood, Sept. 4, aged 8 months.

KASCHE.—Freda, Evergreen, Sept. 4, aged 23. Funeral tomorrow.

KERSHAW.—William, 100 Jamaica Av., Astoria, Sept. 4, aged 45.

KONTER.—Rose H., Glendale, Sept. 4, aged 5 months.

MAURER.—Louis, Rockaway Beach, Sept. 5, aged 68.

MAZELLA.—Eli, Astoria, Sept. 4, aged 49.

MOONEY.—Florence C., Ridgewood, Sept. 5, aged 13.

REITZ.—Catherine, Evergreen, Sept. 4, aged 80.

ROONEY.—Edward, Flushing, Sept. 5, aged 44.

SANDERS.—Moses, Flushing, Sept. 5, aged 61.

STELZ.—Theresa, College Point, Sept. 4, aged 4 months.

SULLIVAN.—Eliza, College Point, Sept. 4, aged 79.

SWINTON.—Samuel, Rockaway Beach, Sept. 5, aged 61.

TOKAR.—Rudolph, Long Island City, Sept. 4, aged 18.

VAN MATER.—Josephine A., Dunton, Sept. 5, aged 58.

WAUGH.—Harold, Ridgewood, Sept. 5, aged 2 months.

ZIPAY.—Andrew, 36 Hunter's Point Av., Long Island City, Sept. 5, aged 3 months.

In Memoriam

McKITTRICK.—In sad and loving remembrance of my dear husband, Edward, who passed away Sept. 8, 1912.
JANE B. McKITTRICK.

RIELE.—Edward, mass St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, tomorrow, 9 A. M.

WISE.—Charles C., mass St. Ambrose's Church, Brooklyn, today, 8 A. M.

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Elementary Latin Composition	[illegible]	Plane Geometry	[illegible]
Chemistry	[illegible]		

The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board June, 1915, to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for nine months, passed the College Entrance Examination Board June, 1916, in the following subjects:—

English Grammar & Composition	[illegible]	American History	[illegible]
English Literature	[illegible]	Elementary Algebra Complete	[illegible]
Elementary German	[illegible]	Chemistry	[illegible]
Advanced German	[illegible]	*Cicero and Sight Reading	[illegible]
Elementary French	[illegible]	*Virgil and Sight Reading	[illegible]
Plane Geometry	[illegible]	*Advanced Latin Composition	[illegible]

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GIANTS CONQUER DODGERS AT THE POLO GROUNDS, SCHUPP ALLOWING ONLY TWO HITS

SUPERBAS SUCCUMB TO SCHUPP'S SHOOTS

Giants Present a 4 to 1 Defeat to Robins as Farewell Gift at Polo Grounds.

ALL HAPPENS IN THE SIXTH

Rucker and His Mates Blow Up and Distance to the Top Increases, as Phillies Win Twice.

No matter what the friendship of Manager McGraw of the Giants and Manager Robinson of the Dodgers may be off the ball field, within the stockades at the Polo Grounds they like each other like a couple of tomcats. They used to play ball together in Baltimore in the middle ages, but when the Giants are playing the Dodgers as they did yesterday under Coogan's Bluff they are enemies.

Just when a victory would have meant something to Brooklyn the Giants turned upon Colonel Ebbets's pennant-crazed club and throttled it by a score of 4 to 1. Brooklyn still hangs on to second place, as the Phillies beat the Braves twice yesterday. The gap between the Phillies and the Robins is getting wider and more alarming.

Ferdie Schupp blossomed forth at the highest pinnacle of his left-hand flinging skill, holding the Dodgers to two hits. True, one of these was a whopper—a home-run drive by Zack Wheat. Schupp fanned four of the Robins and gave only one base on balls. His tantalizing, sweeping curve and his fast ball were working like charms, and the other Giants worked with a nice skill behind him.

Against the Giants Brooklyn sent that rare old steel etching of past pitching skill, Napoleon Rucker, who gave fame to the little hamlet of Alpharetta, Ga., because he was born down there. Rucker pitched a fine game, but when he showed signs of getting a bit wild in the sixth his support became creaky and the Dodger outfit blew up to the extent of four runs. Outside of that one disastrous inning Rucker held the Giants to three scattered hits.

Not So Many Brooklyn Fans.

The car strike didn't affect the attendance as much as was expected, and more than 5,000 people saw the game. There was a noticeable falling off of Brooklyn fans, and, with no one present to root for the Dodgers, the game was a very quiet—almost silent—affair. There was a large squad of policemen at the 155th Street station to insure the Brooklyn players a safe passage to the scene of battle.

For some reason or other Umpires Byron and Quigley were transplanted to other climes in favor of Bill Klem and Bob Emslie. As a result, none of the players got excited about any decisions, as they did on the previous day.

It was Brooklyn's last appearance at the Polo Grounds this season, and the reckoning of games shows that the Dodgers have been at the Brush Stadium eleven times this season, and of the lot the Giants have won only three games. The Dodgers surely have had the Indian sign on McGraw's lads this season. However, they were as meek as lambs yesterday and didn't seem to take they defeat to heart as a team should which is fighting for the pennant.

Wheat Whacks a Home Run.

Brooklyn grabbed an advantage in the second inning when Zach Wheat, the first batsman to face Schupp in the session, whaled a home run into the right field grandstand. Cutshaw went out at first and Mowrey flied to Fletcher. Olson then got the Dodgers' second and last hit, but died stealing.

Rucker had given the Giants only two hits up to the sixth, when Burns was out, Mowrey to Daubert. Herzog walked and was forced by Robertson. With two down Zimmerman got a pass. Fletcher rolled a grounder to Olson, who had an easy force-out at second. Olson booted the ball and filled the bases.

Kauff got an infield hit to third and scored Robertson. Holke jammed a hit to left and Zimmerman and Fletcher went home. Rariden then got another infield tap just back of the pitcher, which sent Kauff home with the Giants' fourth and last run. Schupp then skied to Johnston for the third out.

Fred Merkle was sent in as a pinch-hitter for Rucker in the ninth, and was robbed of a hit by quite a marvelous stop by Schupp, who tossed him out at first. The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	3	0	0	2	0	Johnston,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Herzog,2b	3	0	0	4	2	Daubert,1b	3	0	0	9	0
Robert'n,rf	4	1	0	2	0	Stengel,rf	3	0	0	4	0
Zimm'n,3b	2	1	0	0	0	Wheat,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Fletcher,ss	4	1	0	3	4	Cutshaw,2b	3	0	0	2	5
Kauff,cf	4	1	2	2	0	Mowrey,3b	3	0	0	1	4
Holke,1b	4	0	2	8	1	Olson,ss	3	0	1	1	1
Rariden,c	3	0	1	5	1	Miller,c	3	0	0	3	1
Schupp,p	3	0	1	1	1	Rucker,p	2	0	0	0	1
						aMerkle	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	4	6	27	9	Total	28	1	2	24	12

a-Batted for Rucker in the ninth inning.

Errors—Fletcher, Wheat, Olson, Miller.

New York..............0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 .—4
Brooklyn..............0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Home run—Wheat. Stolen base—Kauff. Double play—Fletcher, Herzog, and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 1. First base on errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 1; off Rucker, 4. Earned runs—Off Schupp, 1; off Rucker, none. Struck out—By Schupp, 4; by Rucker, 1. Umpires—Messrs Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes.

PIRATES WIN A SWATFEST.

Get Twelve Hits, One More Than Cubs, Whom They Beat, 5 to 4.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 7.—Heavy hitting featured today's game here, Pittsburgh winning from Chicago by 5 to 4. After yielding six hits and three runs Packard was taken out in the second inning and Prendergast, who took his place, also was hit hard. Mamaux was forced from the box in the seventh, Cooper relieving him, while the tying run was on third and no one out, and held the visitors runless the rest of the game. The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Warner,3b	4	0	1	0	1	Flack,rf	5	1	3	2	0
Carey,cf	4	2	2	6	0	Doyle,2b	5	0	1	2	6
Farmer,lf	3	0	2	1	0	Mann,lf	4	2	3	0	0
H'chman,rf	4	1	2	3	0	Saier,1b	4	0	0	14	0
						aHendrix	1	0	0	0	0
Wagner,1b, ss	4	0	2	2	4	Williams,cf	2	1	1	1	0
Baird,2b	3	0	1	4	2	Archer,c	3	0	1	2	1
McC'thy,ss	3	0	0	5	2	Zeider,3b	1	0	1	0	1
J'nston,1b	1	0	0	1	0	Pechoud,3b	2	0	1	0	3
Schmidt,c	3	1	1	4	1	bKelly	1	0	0	0	0
Fischer,c	0	0	0	0	0	Wilson,c	1	0	0	0	1
Mamaux,p	3	1	1	0	1	Wortman,ss	3	0	0	3	5
Cooper,p	0	0	0	1	1	Packard,p	0	0	0	0	0
						P'd'gast,p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	32	5	12	27	12	cMollwitz	1	0	0	0	0
						Carter,p	0	0	0	0	1
						dElliott	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	36	4	11	24	18

a-Batted for Saier in the ninth inning.
b-Batted for Pechoud in the sixth inning.
c-Batted for Prendergast in the sixth inning.
d-Batted for Carter in the ninth inning.

Pittsburgh..............1 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 .—5
Chicago..............0 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Williams, Zeider, Wagner. Three-base hits—Doyle, Mamaux. Stolen bases—Saier, Warner, Carey. Sacrifice hit—Farmer. Double plays—Archer and Doyle; McCarthy and Baird. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on balls—Off Carter, 1; off Mamaux, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Packard, 6 hits and 3 runs in one and one-third innings; off Prendergast, 5 hits and 2 runs in three and two-thirds innings; off Carter, 1 hit and no runs in three innings; off Mamaux, 8 hits and 4 runs in six innings, none out in seventh; off Cooper, 3 hits and no runs in three innings. Struck out—By Mamaux, 2. Passed ball—Archer. Time of game—Two hours and four minutes. Umpires.—Messrs. Rigler and Eason.

Eastern League.

Springfield, 2; New London, 1.
Portland, 6; Hartford, 3.
Bridgeport, 2; Worcester, 1.
Lynn, 9; New Haven, 0, (forfeited.)

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Brooklyn, 1.
Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 2.
(First Game.)
Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 0.
(Second Game.)
Pittsburgh, 5; Chicago, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 5; New York, 1.
(First game.)
New York, 3; Washington, 2.
(Second game.)
Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 0.
St. Louis, 6; Detroit, 5.
Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	75	49	.605
Brooklyn	74	51	.592
Boston	71	51	.582
New York	60	62	.492
Pittsburgh	61	67	.477
Chicago	59	72	.450
St. Louis	56	75	.427
Cincinnati	51	80	.389

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	76	55	.580
Detroit	75	58	.564
Chicago	74	58	.561
St. Louis	70	63	.526
New York	69	63	.523
Cleveland	68	65	.511
Washington	66	64	.508
Philadelphia	29	101	.223

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York,
(Two games; first game at 1:30 P. M.)
Brooklyn at Boston,
(Two games.)
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.
St. Louis at Detroit.
Cleveland at Chicago.

PHILLIES TAKE THEM BOTH

Humble the Braves Twice and Fortify Their Position on Top.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—Philadelphia won both games from Boston today, the first by 4 to 2 and the second by 2 to 0. In the first game Rixey allowed but one hit up to the seventh inning, when the home team scored their two runs on four singles and an error by Niehoff. Ragan was hit freely and Reulbach relieved him in the ninth.

The second game was a pitching duel between Mayer and Hughes up to the sixth inning, when Barnes relieved Hughes, who was struck on the back of the right hand with a pitched ball. Philadelphia scored its two runs in the ninth on a single by Luderus after two were down, and an error by Smith had filled the bases. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Paskert,cf	4	1	2	1	0	M'ville,ss	3	0	0	4	1
Niehoff,2b	4	0	1	2	3	Snodg's,cf	4	1	2	4	1
Stock,3b	4	0	1	3	4	Wilhoit,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Cravath,rf	4	0	1	1	0	Fitzpat'k,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Whitted,lf	4	0	2	1	0	Magee,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Luderus,1b	4	1	1	14	0	Konetchy,1b	4	1	1	9	2
Bancroft,ss	4	2	2	0	2	Smith,3b	4	0	2	1	0
Killifer,c	2	0	1	5	0	Egan,2b	4	0	1	1	3
Rixey,p	2	0	1	0	4	Gowdy,c	3	0	0	4	4
						Ragan,p	2	0	0	0	4
Total	22	4	12	27	13	Reulbach,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aTragesser	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	33	2	6	27	15

a-Batted for Ragan in the eighth inning.

Philadelphia..............1 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0—4
Boston..............0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2

Three-base hit—Paskert. Sacrifice hit—Killifer. Sacrifice fly—Rixey. Double play—Bancroft, Niehoff, and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 5. Bases on balls—Off Rixey, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Rixey, 6 hits and 1 run in nine innings; off Ragan, 11 hits and 3 runs in eight innings; off Reulbach, 1 hit and no run in one inning. Struck out—By Rixey, 2; by Ragan, 2; by Reulbach, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Paskert,cf	4	1	1	4	0	M'ville,ss	4	0	0	0	2
Niehoff,2b	4	0	0	2	4	Snodg's,cf	3	0	0	5	0
Stock,3b	4	0	1	1	1	Wilhoit,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Cravath,rf	3	1	0	2	0	Magee,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Whitted,lf	4	0	0	2	0	Konetchy,1b	3	0	1	7	0
Luderus,1b	4	0	2	9	0	Smith,3b	3	0	1	2	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	2	3	Fitzpat'k,2b	3	0	1	2	1
Burns,c	2	0	1	5	3	Gowdy,c	1	0	0	5	1
Mayer,p	3	0	1	0	2	Hughes,p	1	0	1	0	1
						Barnes,p	1	0	0	1	1
Total	32	2	6	27	13	aChappelle	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	28	0	5	27	6

a-Batted for Hughes in the fifth inning.
Error—T. Smith.

Philadelphia..............0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2
Boston..............0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Wilhoit. Stolen bases—Fitzpatrick, Gowdy, Paskert, Luderus. Sacrifice hit—Gowdy. Double play—Niehoff, Bancroft, and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 4. Bases on balls—Off Mayer, 2; off Hughes, 1; off Barnes, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mayer, 5 hits and no runs in nine innings; off Hughes, 2 hits and no runs in five innings; off Barnes, 4 hits and no runs in four innings. Struck out—By Mayer, 3; by Hughes, 2. Passed ball—Gowdy. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

WHITE SOX BEAT INDIANS.

Speaker and His Comrades Again Victims of Chicago Team.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Chicago fell on Bagby in the eighth inning today, and, aided by walks off him and Coumbe, and a wild throw by Kavanagh, won from Cleveland, 5 to 3. The Indians hit Faber hard, but fast fielding, in which Schalk starred, kept down their runs. The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
J. Collins,rf	4	1	1	1	0	Graney,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Weaver,3b	2	1	0	2	3	Chapman,3b	4	0	2	2	0
E.Collins,2b	3	1	1	3	0	Turner,3b	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson,lf	2	1	0	2	0	Speaker,cf	4	1	2	4	0
Fournier,1b	3	0	0	7	0	Roth,rf	3	1	2	2	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	2	4	2	Moeller,rf	0	0	0	0	0
Terry,ss	4	0	1	4	1	K'van'gh,2b	4	0	2	1	1
Schalk,c	3	0	0	4	6	W'gans,ss	4	1	1	1	3
Faber,p	2	1	0	0	1	Gandil,1b	2	0	0	8	0
						O'Neill,c	3	0	1	2	1
Total	27	5	5	27	13	Bagby,p	3	0	1	0	3
						Coumbe,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Morton,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Total	31	3	11	24	9

Errors—Faber, Kavanagh.

Chicago..............0 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 .—5
Cleveland..............0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—3

Two-base hits—Kavanagh, Terry, J. Collins. Stolen bases—Speaker, Wambsganss. Sacrifice hits—Gandil, E. Collins. Sacrifice fly—Weaver. Double plays—Felsch, Schalk, and Weaver; Schalk and Fournier. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 5. First on error—Chicago, 1. Base on balls—Off Bagby, 4; off Coumbe, 1; off Faber, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Bagby, 5 hits and 3 runs in seven and one-third innings; off Faber, 11 hits and 2 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Bagby, 1; by Faber, 1. Passed ball—O'Neill. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Dineen.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 2; Reading, 1.
Wilkes-Barre, 5; Binghamton, 1.
Scranton, 9; Elmira, 5.
Harrisburg, 2; Utica, 0.

American Association.

Columbus, 4; Kansas City, 2.
(First game.)
Columbus, 7; Kansas City, 1.
(Second game.)
Louisville, 3; Minneapolis, 2.
Milwaukee, 5; Toledo, 4.
Indianapolis, 8; St. Paul, 1.

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 8; Atlanta, 2.
(First game.)
Birmingham, 11; Atlanta, 1.
(Second game.)
Memphis, 2; Chattanooga, 0.
Nashville, 5; Little Rock, 1.

EVEN BREAK BEST YANKEES CAN GET

Donovan's Men Play Errorless Ball Behind Fisher After Mogridge Loses First Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—Breaking even with the Senators in today's doubleheader was the best the Yankees could do and the Donovanites were forced to extend themselves to do this.

Washington took the first game, 5 to 1, by hitting Mogridge hard. The final affair went to the Yankees, 3 to 2, Hugh High virtually winning this game single-handed. Ray Fisher weakened toward the final innings in the second combat and Bob Shawkey had to relieve him.

Rube Oldring pulled up with a "Charley horse" in the seventh inning of the first game and his place in the second game was taken by Arragon.

New York's errors in the opening frolic shot the home folks away to an early lead, and they were never headed. Mogridge was hit hard in only three innings, but these hits produced the necessary results. The Yankees escaped the whitewash brush by bunching a trio of hits in the fourth inning.

Washington put over two markers in the opening chapter. Leonard shot a single to left. Foster advanced him to second with a sacrifice. Milan singled, putting Leonard on third. When Milan started to steal second Alexander's throw was high. Leonard scored on the error, and when Magee attempted to turn back Milan at third and threw the ball into the dugout Milan was across the plate. In the sixth Leonard again started the trouble by walking. Foster was safe on Maisel's fumble. Milan beat out a bunt, filling the bases. Smith fanned, but Shanks's timely single scored Leonard and Foster. Milan's double and Smith's triple in the eighth gave the Senators another run.

Ray Fisher opposed Doc Ayers in the second game. Two were out in the fifth inning when Magee singled. High slammed to right centre for a triple, scoring Magee, and crossing the plate behind his team mate when Judge, handling the throw from Smith, slammed the ball over Catcher Williams's head.

In the Senators' half Leonard walked after two were out. Foster singled to left, and when Milan hit to the same territory, Leonard crossed the plate. Smith was passed, but Shanks's fly to Magee ended the inning.

Ayers was relieved after six innings to allow Jamieson to bat for him. He was succeeded by "Molly" Crafts, whose wildness in the eighth gave New York its winning run. Baker and Pipp both walked, and advanced on a wild pitch. While McBride and Judge were retiring Arragon, Pipp sprinted across the plate. Washington made the game close by putting over another tally in the eighth. Young Marvin Goodwin pitched the ninth inning and did not allow a run. The Yankees played errorless ball behind Fisher and Shawkey, the latter pitching in the ninth inning. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Leonard,3b	2	2	1	1	1	Magee,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Foster,2b	3	1	1	0	2	High,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Milan,cf	4	2	3	5	0	P'paugh,ss	4	1	2	2	4
Smith,rf	4	0	1	2	0	Pipp,1b	4	0	2	12	0
Shanks,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Baker,3b	4	0	0	0	1
Judge,1b	4	0	0	10	0	Oldring,rf	4	0	2	3	0
McBride,ss	3	0	2	1	3	Maisel,2b	4	0	0	1	4
Henry,c	2	0	0	6	1	Alexander,c	3	0	1	4	0
Gallia,p	3	0	0	0	2	Mogridge,p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	29	5	9	27	9	Total	34	1	7	24	13

Errors—Leonard, (2,) Magee, Alexander.

Washington..............2 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 .—5
New York..............0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Alexander, Pipp, Oldring, Milan. Three-base hit—Smith. Stolen bases—Baker, Milan. Sacrifice hits—Foster, Henry. Double plays—Maisel, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 5; Washington, 4. First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 2. Earned runs—Off Mogridge, 3. Struck out—By Gallia, 5; by Mogridge, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Magee,cf	4	1	1	1	0	Leonard,3b	3	1	2	1	0
High,lf	3	1	2	1	0	Foster,2b	3	1	1	3	2
P'paugh,ss	5	0	0	1	4	Milan,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Pipp,1b	3	1	1	10	2	Smith,rf	3	0	1	3	0
Baker,3b	3	0	2	3	5	Shanks,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Aragon,rf	3	0	0	2	1	Judge,1b	4	0	0	11	2
Maisel,2b	4	0	0	3	1	McBride,ss	4	0	0	0	4
Walters,c	4	0	1	5	0	Williams,c	4	0	1	3	1
Fisher,p	3	0	1	1	1	Ayers,p	1	0	0	0	3
aMullen	1	0	0	0	0	bJamieson	1	0	0	0	0
Shawkey,p	0	0	0	0	0	Craft,p	0	0	0	0	0
						cMorgan	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	8	27	14	Goodwin,p	0	0	0	0	0
						dJohnson	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	33	2	8	27	12

a-Batted for Fisher in the ninth inning.
b-Batted for Ayers in the sixth inning.
c-Batted for Craft in the eighth inning.
d-Batted for Goodwin in the ninth inning.

Errors—Baker, Milan, Shanks, Judge (2,) Ayers.

New York..............0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0—3
Washington..............0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—2

Two-base hit—Baker. Three-base hit—High. Stolen base—Peckinpaugh. Sacrifice hit—Aragon. Double plays—Pipp, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp; Foster and Judge. Left on bases—New York, 9; Washington, 7. First base on errors—New York, 1; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ayers, 1; off Craft, 2; off Fisher, 3; off Goodwin, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Ayers, 7 hits and 1 run in 6 innings; off Fisher, 8 hits and 2 runs in 8 innings; off Craft, no hits and 1 run in 2 innings; off Shawkey, no hits and no runs in 1 inning; off Goodwin, 1 hit and no runs in 1 inning. Struck out—By Craft, 2; by Fisher, 3. Wild pitch—Craft. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill.

MACKMEN'S FIGHT FUTILE.

Red Sox, Although Outbatted and Outfielded, Win by 2 to 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—Although outbatted and outfielded by Philadelphia, Boston won today's game by 2 to 0. The only scoring was done in the fourth inning, when Janvrin got the only base on balls given by Nabors, Picinich threw wild to second on Walsh's bunt, Hoblitzell's out sent Janvrin home, and Walsh stole third and scored on Scott's single. The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	0	1	0	Witt,ss	4	0	1	3	2
Janvrin,2b	3	1	1	1	2	Lawry,2b	5	0	1	0	4
Walsh,cf	3	1	0	4	0	Strunk,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Hoblitzel,1b	4	0	0	8	0	Schang,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Lewis,lf	3	0	0	3	0	McInnis,1b	3	0	1	14	0
Scott,ss	3	0	1	4	4	Pick,3b	3	0	1	1	5
McNally,3b	3	0	1	1	2	Brown,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Thomas,c	2	0	1	5	1	Melwee,rf	0	0	0	0	0
Foster,p	3	0	0	0	4	Picinich,c	4	0	0	4	3
						Nabors,p	3	0	1	0	2
Total	28	2	4	27	13	aMyers	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	34	0	7	27	16

a-Batted for Nabors in the ninth inning.
Errors—Scott, McNally, Thomas, Picinich.

Boston..............0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2
Philadelphia..............0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Thomas. Stolen bases—McNally, Walsh, Pick, Witt. Sacrifice hits—Walsh, Thomas. Left on bases—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 12. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Foster, 5; off Nabors, 1. Earned run—Off Nabors, 1. Struck out—By Foster, 2; by Nabors, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and O'Loughlin.

Charges Baseball League Is a Trust.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—A suit charging that the Pacific Coast League is a trust and that it has conspired to monopolize baseball in California to such an extent that players outside the league are unable to make a living was placed on file in the United States District Court here today. Mrs. Esther Jacobs, the complainant, seeks to recover $31,500, three times the amount she claims to have lent the defunct Sacramento club, whose franchise was sold to the Salt Lake City club. The suit is brought under the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL
THE SCOTCH OF GREAT AGE

ST. FRISCO SETS MARK.

Beats Mabel Trask in Record Six Heats, One of Which Is a Tie.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 7.—Two world's records were set here this afternoon when St. Frisco won the classic Charter Oak stake for 2:08 trotters after six of the most exciting heats of light harness racing ever witnessed at Charter Oak Park. The second heat was declared by the Judges a dead heat, the time, 2:07¼, displacing the world's record set in 1904 on the Brighton Beach track, New York, when Sweet Marie and Aristo raced a dead heat in 2:08¼.

The other world's record established was the fastest six-heat race, the average time for the six heats being 2:07¼, against 2:07 19-24, set at Lexington, Ky., in 1910 in a race won by Spanish Queen. Less than half a head separated St. Frisco and Mabel Trask at the close of each heat. In the last heat Mabel Trask made a game effort to pass the bay stallion and did show in front, but the burst of speed did not prove effective until just after St. Frisco's head appeared under the wire.

The summaries:

TWO-YEAR-OLD TROT.

Two in Three Heats; Purse, $2,000.

Emma Magowan, br. f., by J. Malcolm Forbes, (Murray)..........1 1
Abe Riddell, b. c., (Hyde)..........2 2
Bertha McGuire, br. f., (Ackerman)....3 3
Silver Harvest, br. s., (Proctor)..........Dis.
Harvest Gale, br. f., (Cox)..........Dis.
Worthy Volo, ch. c., (McDonald)..........Dis.
Buck Watts, b. c., (Parker)..........Dis.
Time—2:12¼, 2:14½.

THE CHARTER OAK, 2:08 TROT.

Purse, $5,000.

St. Frisco, b. s., by San Francisco, (Geers)..........2 0 2 1 1 1
Mabel Trask, ch. m., (Cox)..........1 0 1 2 2 2
Laramie Lad, b. g., (McDonald)..........3 3 3 3 3ro
Alma Forbes, b. m., (Ackerman)..........4 4 4 4 4ro
Vanco, b. g., (Murphy)..........5 5 5 ro
Ima Jay, br. m., (Ernest)....6 6 dr
Time—2:07¾, 2:07¼, 2:07½, 2:06¾, 2:06½, 2:07¾.

2:14 TROT.

Three in five heats. Purse, $1,000.

Pittsburgh, ch. g., by General Athol, (Murphy)..........1 1 5 1
Tregantle, King, blk. s., (Tallman).2 2 1 3
Coastess Mabel, br. m., (Cox)..........4 3 2 4
Baby Doll, br. m., (Rodney)..........3 4 6 2
Zomrect, blk. h., (McDonald)..........5 5 3 ro
Host Peter, br. h., (Crossman)....7 7 4 ro
Linden Hall, b. h., (Smith)..........6 6 7 ro
Time—2:10¼, 2:09¼, 2:09½, 2:10¼.

DRIFTWOOD BLAZE VICTOR.

Hanley's Gelding Wins Biltmore Challenge Cup at Rochester.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Driftwood Blaze, the five-year-old brown gelding which horsemen have been unanimous in praising this week, won the Biltmore Challenge Cup in the special class for saddle horses at the Rochester Horse Show this afternoon. He is owned by Walter H. Hanley of Providence. Twilight, another Hanley entry, won the blue in a ladies' saddle class, thus giving the Providence exhibitor chief honors for the day.

Miss Isabella Wanamaker's fine chestnut pair, Eve and Suave, took the blue in a big tandem class, the entrants comprising a roster of the best horses in the show. Miss Wanamaker's pair was a strong favorite in a later harness class until Suave showed signs of lameness. This class, which was for pairs over 14.2 and under 15.2 hands, was won by Piereno and Hamilton Star. Constance Vauclain's Lady Dilham and Elegant Dilham were second.

Minstrel, George G. Rohlig's fine chestnut gelding, came into his own today, winning the blue in a stiff competition in the combination saddle and harness horse class. Tissington Amity added to the steadily growing list of victories for Willis Brook Farms ponies, by taking first in the harness class for ponies over 13.2 and not exceeding 14.2 hands. In the high stepping pony class, however, Model Fire, the Willis Brook entry, was defeated by James Coxe Brady's Irvington Model.

SETBACK FOR DETROIT

Defeat by St. Louis Due to Liberality of Tiger Pitchers.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 7.—Detroit's pennant hopes received a setback today when St. Louis took a weird game from the home team, 6 to 5. The generosity of the Tiger pitchers, of whom five were used, was responsible for the defeat. Bases on balls were given to thirteen visiting batsmen.

In the fifth inning, with two out, Shotton singled. Dauss then passed three men in a row, forcing one run in and leaving the bases filled for his successor, Boland. The latter gave two more bases on balls, forcing in two other runs. Fifty minutes was lost because of a severe wind and rain storm. The score:

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	3	1	2	2	1	Vitt,3b	5	1	0	2	2
Miller,rf	2	2	1	2	0	Bush,ss	4	1	3	4	4
Sisler,1b	3	1	1	10	1	Cobb,cf	3	0	1	0	0
Pratt,2b	2	0	0	3	1	Veach,lf	3	1	1	3	1
Marsans,cf	3	0	0	2	2	Crawford,rf	4	2	2	1	0
Hartley,c	3	0	0	5	3	Burns,1b	3	0	0	11	1
Austin,3b	4	0	0	2	0	Young,2b	4	0	1	3	2
Lavan,ss	5	1	1	0	6	Stanage,c	3	0	2	8	3
Davenp't,p	0	1	0	0	0	Baker,c	0	0	0	0	0
Koob,p	1	0	0	1	1	Dauss,p	0	0	0	0	1
Plank,p	0	0	0	0	0	Boland,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Dubuc,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	26	6	5	27	15	Cun'ng'm,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Mitchell,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aHeilman	1	0	0	0	0
						bFuller	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	31	5	10	27	16

a-Batted for Cunningham in the eighth inning.
b-Ran for Stanage in the ninth inning.
Error—Cobb.

St. Louis..............0 0 2 0 3 1 0 0 0—6
Detroit..............0 2 1 0 0 0 1 1 0—5

Two-base hit—Crawford. Three-base hits—Cobb, Crawford. Stolen base—Pratt. Sacrifice hits—Hartley, Koob. Sacrifice flies—Pratt, Veach, Stanage. Double plays—Shotton, Hartley, Marsans, and Austin; Lavan, Pratt, and Sisler; Veach, Burns, and Young. Left on bases—St. Louis, 11; Detroit, 8. Bases on balls—Off Davenport, 3; off Koob, 4; off Dauss, 5; off Boland, 3; off Dubuc, 4; off Cunningham, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Davenport, 4 hits and 2 runs in two and one-third innings; off Koob, 4 hits and 2 runs in four and two-thirds innings, none out in eighth; off Plank, 2 hits and 1 run in two innings; off Dauss, 3 hits and 3 runs in four and two-thirds innnings; off Boland, 2 hits and 3 runs in one and one-third innings; off Dubuc, no hits and no runs in one inning, none out in the eighth; off Cunningham, no hits, no runs in one inning; off Mitchell, no hits, no runs in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Dauss, (Miller, 2.) Balk—Koob. Struck out—By Davenport, 1; by Koob, 1; by Plank, 1; by Dauss, 1; by Boland, 1; by Cunningham, 1. Wild pitches—Koob, Dauss. Passed balls—Stanage, 2. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Connolly.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

Newark..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 .—1 2 0
Richmond..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 7 1

AT PROVIDENCE.

Providence..........0 0 1 1 1 0 0 3 .—6 9 0
Baltimore..........0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 7 4

AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo..........0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 .—2 1 0
Rochester..........0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 5 1

AT TORONTO.

First Game.

Toronto..........0 1 5 0 1 0 0 .—7 9 1
Montreal..........1 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0—4 8 0

Second Game.

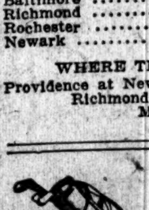
Montreal..........0 0 0 0 4 0 0—4 7 2
Toronto..........0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 6 2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Buffalo	75	53	.586
Toronto	69	57	.548
Providence	70	58	.547
Montreal	65	60	.520
Baltimore	67	63	.515
Richmond	58	70	.453
Rochester	55	70	.440
Newark	50	78	.391

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Providence at Newark.
Richmond at Baltimore.
Montreal at Toronto.
Rochester at Buffalo.



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THE FINN REPEATS IN THE MANHATTAN

Hallenbeck's Four-Year-Old Defeats Good Field at Belmont —Chandler Hurt in Chase.

The Finn, H. C. Hallenbeck's speedy four-year-old, for the second time and in successive years, won the Manhattan Handicap, which was the feature of the racing program at Belmont Park yesterday. Emil Herz's Short Grass was second, with Jacoba from W. R. Coe's stable, receiving the short end of the purse.

With top weight, 130 pounds up, or ten more pounds than he carried when he won the Metropolitan Handicap, the son of Ogden practically romped home with two and a half lengths to spare from a high-class field. Schuttinger, who had the mount on The Finn, did not make any attempt to set the pace, but left that for Jacoba to do. Entering on the homestretch, the winner was able to slip through on the rail, and when once straightened out for the finish, started after the leader. The Coe entry was caught at the sixteenth pole, they then raced together for a few seconds, when The Finn gradually drew away.

The Autumn Hunters' Cup, a steeplechase handicap for three-year-olds and upward, besides being a chapter of accidents, was probably the worst run jumping event held this season. Four horses either fell or lost their riders, the most serious spill being the one which happened to Chandler, who had the mount on the Northwood Stable's Plaintiff. The jockey fell at the jump opposite the clubhouse, and Plaintiff stumbled over him.

Chandler was unable to rise, and was hustled into the field ambulance. On examination by Dr. John A. Voorhees it was found that Chandler had broken both legs. The fractured limbs were put into temporary splints, and the rider was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica. Chandler is the son of Nicholas Chandler, who in his time was a noted cross-country rider. Both father and son are working in the stable of J. K. Frayling.

The race was won by Quel Bonheur, belonging to E. A. Burke, which defeated Bill Dudley by half a length. Ryan, the jockey on the latter, gave a poor exhibition of horsemanship. With a lead of more than ten lengths and less than a furlong to go, he slowed up Bill Dudley and attempted to jog home. Meanwhile Quel Bonheur came on with a rush and beat the Northwood Stable entry by half a length. When the winner was at Bill Dudley's flanks, Ryan made a desperate attempt to shake his mount up, but it was too late.

The Cedarhurst Handicap, a selling affair for all ages, was a comparatively easy race for G. A. Muller's Fenmouse. The Rock Sand filly got away slowly, but gradually improved, her position after the first quarter. Coming into the stretch she caught True as Steel, which had made all the early pace, and came on to win by herself. Virile, outrun in the first part of the race, made a great rush after entering the homestretch and, although not threatening the winner, was the best of the others.

After winning the claiming race, the Cleveland Stable's Fuzzy Wuzzy, which was entered for $700, was taken by J. W. May. The latter and Jules Garson were the two claimants, May obtaining the gelding by the tossing of a coin.

Running Shot, the last to get away, in the six furlong sprint for two-year-olds, made up a lot of ground in the final quarter of a mile, and took the lead from Radiant Flower, which had been out in front most of the time. The winner then easily passed Glanaginity, which was under a strenuous drive all the way, but obtained second place.

Henry T. Oxnard of the Blue Ridge Stud, Virginia, it was announced yesterday, has bought the English mares Autumn and Arletta. The latter, with a foal by Catmint, is now at her new home. Autumn is a four-year-old by St. Frusquin. Arletta is a year older and is a daughter of Robert the Devil.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, which have not won at this meeting, selling, purse $500, six furlongs. Time—1:13 3-5.
Running Shot, R. D. Earle's b. f., 107 pounds, by Salvation—Sain Shot, 4 to 5, out. (M. Buxton)..........1½
Glanaginty, (imp.,) R. T. Wilson's b. g., 105, 6 to 5, out. (J. McTaggart)..........2^{10}
Velour, H. Underberg's ch. f., 105, 40 to 1, 6 to 1, even. (R. Troxler)..........3^{4}
Radiant Flower also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $500; one mile. Time—1:41 1-5.
Fuzzy Wuzzy, Cleveland Stable's b. g., 5 years, 116 pounds, by Ildrim-Skirts, 12 to 5, 1 to 2, out, (G. Byrne)..........1½
Gloaming, Boston Stable's ch. c., 4, 126, even, 7 to 20, out, (J. McTaggart)..........2^{6}
Cliff Haven, Crown Stable's ch. g., 4, 105, 6 to 1, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, (C. Watson)..........3^{3}
Malfou, Voluspa, Malabar also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages, the Cedarhurst Handicap, selling, with $600 added; seven furlongs. Time—1:25 2-5.
Fenmouse, G. A. Muller's br. f., 4 years, 112 pounds, by Rock Sand-Flittermouse, 9 to 5, 3 to 5, 1 to 4, (E. Ambrose)....1^{3}
Virile, Sidney Stable's ch. g., 6, 111, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, even, (F. Keogh)..........2^{1}
True As Steel, P. S. P. Randolph's b. g., 5, 110, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, (E. Haynes)..........3½
Hauberk, Gnat, Hands Off, Success also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; Manhattan Handicap, with $1,000 added; one mile. Time—1:39 2-5.
The Finn, H. C. Hallenbeck's blk. c., 4 years, 130 pounds, by Ogden-Livonia, 16 to 5, even, 1 to 3, (A. Schuttinger)..$1^{3½}$
Short Grass, (imp.,) E. Herz's b. h., aged, 11 to 5, 4 to 5, 1 to 4, (F. Keogh).2^{3}
Jacoba, W. R. Coe's blk. f., 3, 107, 12 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1, (J. McTaggart)..........3^{4}
Fernrock, Capea also ran. Daddy's Choice, Frizzle, (imp.) scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; steeplechase handicap; the Autumn Hunters Cup, with $600 added; about two miles. Time—4:16.
Quel Bonheur, (imp.,) E. A. Burke's b. g., 4 years, 140 pounds, by Turbine-Fragelite, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, 6 to 5, (W. Allen)...1½
Bill Dudley, Northwood Stable's b. g., 4, 151, 16 to 5, even, 2 to 5, (R. Ryan)....2^{8}
Faker, W. P. Spurgeon's b. g., 4, 136, 11 to 10, 1 to 2, 1 to 4, (F. Williams)...3^{12}
Vifir also ran. Plaintiff and Grey Leg lost riders. Kenworthy and Badinage fell.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies and geldings, two-year-olds, purse $500, five and a half furlongs. Time—1:06.
Farce, (imp.,) G. D. Widener's b. f., 112 pounds, by Rire Aux Larmes-Armenia, 13 to 20, 1 to 6, out, (M. Buxton)..........1^{4}
Lottery, G. D. Widener's br. g., 115, 13 to 20, 1 to 6, out, (E. Haynes)..........$2^{1½}$
Golden Rod, H. P. Whitney's ch. f., 112, 9 to 2, 3 to 2, 3 to 5, (R. Troxler)..........3^{3}
First Ballot, Sandal, Daddy Long Legs, Merry Thoughts, II., (imp.,) Lady Bob, Trentino, Sandale, (imp.,) also ran. Wingold, Mary Powell scratched.

American Soccer Team Starts Home

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 7, (via London, Sept. 8.)—The all-American soccer football team left here tonight for Christiania, from which port it will sail for New York on Friday on the steamer Oscar II. The members of the team were given a cordial send-off by a large crowd, which went to the railway station and cheered as the train drew out.

Cornell Will Open Season Oct. 9.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Cornell will open the football season Monday, Oct. 9, with a game with Gettysburg, Graduate Manager Kent announced today. Football practice will begin on Sept. 25.

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HARVARD SQUAD REPORTS.

Fifty Crimson Players Begin First Home Work on Gridiron.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 7.—Fifty football players reported on Soldiers' Field for Harvard's first home practice this afternoon. Captain Harrie Dadmun was the only regular on hand representing last year's eleven, and even he, as well as several of the substitutes, came out after having played only one year on the 'Varsity team. The coaches, however, were not at all discouraged over the showing made by the first day candidates.

The squad, which is only half as large as it will be later in the season, included some mighty sturdy boys, and not a few who, as substitutes, scrub and Freshmen players, showed considerable promise last year. The men who have been at Ogunquit, Me., for the last week, reported in fine trim, and for the most part the players looked as if they had spent considerable time during the Summer getting in shape for the Crimson's football campaign.

The work for the first day did not last long, the men practicing starts, catching kicks, and passing for a little more than an hour. There was some good kicking, and the backs who had been working at Ogunquit showed the results of their coaching on catching kicks. Field Coach Leo Leary was on hand to direct the practice. Percy Haughton remained in Boston to see his club drop two games to the Phillies, but later intends to give as much time as possible to football. With Leary on the field were Reggie Brown, Jimmy Knox, Dick Wigglesworth, Mal Logan, and Sam Felton, who will try to develop a kicker this Fall to replace Mahan.

The fifty candidates today were equally divided for the line and backfield positions. There were plenty of guards, ends, and centres, but only one man with much experience playing tackle, this being Flynn of last year's freshman team. There were sixteen men from last year's freshmen in all, including Flower and Bond, two backs, who are rated as 'Varsity timber. Clark, one of the freshman guards last year, is a big fellow, and looks like good line material. Gersumsky, of the second team backfield, with Minot, a promising kicker, are two of the best men from the scrubs.

The men from last year's 'Varsity squad included Horween, one of the 'Varsity substitute backs; Robinson, a substitute quarter and Harvard's best drop kicker this Fall; Harris, a centre; Snow and Burr, guards, and Likener and Thatcher, ends. Willcox, Harvard's quarter-miler, who has been substitute quarter for two years, also reported, as did Wingin and Thatcher, two of the substitute backs. Ryan, the former Notre Dame end rush, also was on hand.

In a few days several other seasoned players will report. Moseley Taylor, a 'Varsity guard, and Casey, one of the best freshman backs, will report later, and Desmond, a tackle who played at Lehigh two years ago, is due soon. Harte and Caner, two line men, are still playing tennis, while Lancaster and Duncan, for the line, and Murray Taylor, the freshman quarter two years ago, are expected early in the season, now that the members of the National Guard are to be sent home from the Mexican front. There will be two sessions daily for the Harvard football players for the next three weeks, no work, however, being scheduled for Saturdays.

HEAT CURTAILS ELI'S WORK.

Twenty More Players Join the Football Squad at Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 7.—Because of the excessive heat the Yale football work today was even lighter than the coaches had planned, although they have determined that it shall be extremely conservative for two weeks. The double daily practice bill was begun and will continue till college reopens Sept. 28.

The squad, which numbered forty at the opening work yesterday, was increased by about twenty men today. Head Coach Jones had general charge, but gave his attention rather closely to the backfield candidates. The squad, which included the greatest number of veterans, was composed of Powell, Van Nostrand, quarter backs; Hutchinson and Effie Waite, half backs, and Harry Legore, full back. Clarence Alcott had charge of the ends and kept them busy in tosses of various distances and angles.

LEOCHARES BRINGS $4,600.

Top Price Paid for Sprinter at Sale of John Sanford's Horses.

Twelve thoroughbreds in training, including a number of race winners, the property of John Sanford of Amsterdam, N. Y., were sold at public auction in the paddock before the races at Belmont Park yesterday.

The consignment brought $24,325, or an average of more than $2,000 per head. Top price of $4,600 was paid for the sprinter Leochares, which has been a fgairly consistent winner this season.

PATSY CLINE EARNS DRAW.

Harlem Lightweight Makes Strong Finish Against Jimmy Duffy.

A stirring tenth-round finish, in which he battered his opponent about the ring at will, gave Patsy Cline, the Harlem lightweight, an even share in the honors in his bout with Jimmy Duffy of the west side, which served as the feature attraction last night at the Empire Athletic Club of Harlem. Up to the last round Duffy, by means of his aggressiveness and ability to come in against the blows rained upon him by the Harlem lad, had earned a slight margin, but with the tap of the gong in the final session, Cline was out of his corner and did the bulk of the fighting to the bell. By this rally the Harlemite evened up matters.

Duffy displayed a surprising ability to assimilate punishment and he carried the fighting throughout nine rounds with tireless energy. On several occasions he was brought up short by well delivered blows by Cline, but these only had the effect of momentarily stopping his attack. Cline let his adversary do all the work, and contented himself with a flash of cleverness and heavy hitting about ten seconds before the bell in each round.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Young Ahearn, the Brooklyn middleweight, and Jack Blackburn, the colored boxer of Philadelphia, will be the principals in the feature ten-round bout this evening at the Harlem S. C., 135th Street and Madison Avenue.

Two ten-round bouts feature the card of the New Polo A. A. for this evening. In the feature bout Joe Malone will oppose Bobby Gardner, and in the other ten-round contest Jimmy Solly and Joe (Kid) Ghetto will be the principals.

Montana Dan Sullivan and New Al McCoy of Brooklyn will be opponents in the feature ten-round bout at Brown's Far Rockaway A. C. tonight.

Big Offer for Welsh-Dundee Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—An offer of an $18,000 purse for a twenty-round fight here between Freddie Welsh of England and Johnny Dundee of New York was telegraphed today by a local fight promoter to Welsh in New York and Dundee in Kansas City.

RACING TO-DAY
AT BEAUTIFUL
BELMONT PARK
TO-DAY'S CARD HAS 6 ATTRACTIVE RACES, INCLUDING THE
Ronkonkoma Handicap Edgemere Handicap
The Great Neck Handicap and a 2-Mile Steeplechase
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
Special Race Trains leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., also Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 12:30 and at intervals up to 1:55 P. M. Also reached by trolley.
Special Cars Reserved for Ladies on all Race Trains.
GRAND STAND AND PADDOCK, $3. LADIES, $1.50

CAROLINA IS JUST AHEAD OF VENTURA

Leads by Twenty-two Seconds in Final N. Y. Y. C. Race—Only Seventeen in Regatta.

Carolina, sailed by George Nichols, and Ventura, with Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., at the wheel, had the last fight of the series for the cup offered for the best record of the season or fifty-footers and incidentally for the Autumn Cup for sloops of their class at the Autumn regatta of the New York Yacht Club yesterday afternoon. As usual the race was started at the mark between Mott's Point and Prospect Point at the mouth of Hempstead Harbor and off the Glen Cove Club station. As it was the last club race of the season an exceptionally large turn-out was expected, but only seventeen contestants put in an appearance. Class P was not represented and the thirties were short of their usual quota of starters.

There was a fairly fresh easterly wind when the course signals were set, and had it held it would have given the boats a beat across to the north shore, a reach back to the Long Island shore, and then a run to the finish. But the wind was in an erratic mood and shifted about so that after the start the yachts had only to make two or three short hitches and then lay their course direct to the first mark, which of course cut out their expected windward tussle.

Two schooners, Irolita and Miladi, were first to get away for the race, and on the starboard tack made over toward Rye Beach. Then the fifties came to the line, Samuri putting in her first appearance for any of the Sound racing this year. Barbara was there, too, for a few minutes, but in getting away for the start she fouled Commodore Baker's Ventura, and Ralph Ellis, who was sailing her, put about and withdrew from the race. Then Carolina and Ventura and Grayling and Samuri paired off for their reach up Sound, shifting about from one tack to the other as if hesitating as to which was the best route to take.

At last, after getting positions which suited the different skippers, they set chase after the schooners, and the forties came up for their start. Maisie and Mistral of the quintet of starters in the class were first away, the latter in the weather berth, and they started off at once across the Sound, while Rowdy, Pauline, and Zilph hitched in for places in mid-Sound, which as the result showed proved the better place to make the race from.

The thirties followed with Lena in the lead and Okee the last away. As the latter had no club member aboard, what proved to be a victorious race for her did not win her anything except another point in the series for the Long Island Sound championship, the cup for the class going to Lena, which was beaten by Okee by three minutes and thirty-three seconds. As Okee sailed such a good race her loss of the class cup was much of a disappointment to her skipper, Cornelius Shields. Lena defeated Alera by only thirty-four seconds, with the latter only forty-six seconds in front of Les Mona, this trio making a pretty fight of it all through the last leg. They were the first of the fleet to finish.

Carolina defeated Ventura in the last hundred yards of the race, the pair, with Samuri, on the Long Island shore, and Grayling to lee of all, charging down to the finish line line a well-aligned four of cavalry in a charge. Samuri was getting the best of the wind, which had shifted to the southward, and was overhauling the others, when she suddenly veered off and put for the club anchorage, as a victory would count for nothing for her in the series race and might mean a whole lot to any of the other three.

Just as Samuri withdrew from the fight Carolina got a bit of wind from the right quarter. She seemed imbued with new life, crept up on Ventura inch by inch, shook off Grayling, and slid across the line 22 seconds in front of Ventura, with Grayling but 18 seconds astern of Ventura. It was one of the closest and best finishes of the season between yachts of the class.

The forties got scattered all over the Sound in their journey around the course, and made an uninteresting race of it, Pauline beating Jessica by a minute and a half, while Mistral finished just an hour behind the winner. Irolita won the schooner race by such a distance that Miladi did not finish, but put into Larchmont Harbor.

The summaries:

SCHOONERS—CLASSES D AND F.

Start, 1:10. Course, 19¼ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Irolita, E. Walter Clarke	4:22:13	3:12:13
Miladi, G. W. Scott	Did not finish	

Corrected time on Irolita—2:50:02.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB FIFTIES.

Start, 1:15. Course, 19¼ Miles.

Carolina, G. Nichols	4:19:39	3:04:39
Ventura, G. F. Baker, Jr.	4:20:01	3:05:01
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	4:20:19	3:05:19
Barbara, H. P. Whitney	Withdrew	
Samuri, W. E. Dodge	Did not finish	

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB FORTIES.

Start, 1:20. Course, 19¼ Miles.

Pauline, O. G. Jennings	4:40:34	3:20:34
Jessica, Wilson Marshall	4:42:09	3:22:09
Zilph, J. E. Hayes, Jr.	4:50:48	3:30:48
Rowdy, H. S. Duell	5:20:15	4:00:15
Maisie, H. B. Plant	5:27:08	4:07:08
Mistral, G. M. Pynchon	5:40:19	4:20:19

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB THIRTIES.

Start, 1:25. Course, 13 Miles.

Okee, L. G. Hamersley	3:59:02	2:34:02
Lena, O. M. Reid	4:02:35	2:37:35
Alera, J. L. Cutler	4:03:09	2:38:09
Les Mona, G. B. Kulenkampff	4:04:05	2:39:05

FORDHAM PRACTICE BEGINS.

Gridiron Work Started Under Graduate Coach Gargan.

The football season at Fordham University started yesterday. Fourteen men were on hand and were put through a drill which lasted an hour. The squad was in charge of the new head coach, Frank Gargan. Gargan, who succeeds Harry Vaughn, the former Yale player, was Captain and quarter back of Fordham's eleven in 1909. He was assisted by the new line coach, Moriarty, who was All-Southern tackle and played with Georgetown two years ago. Both have been on the coaching staff at Georgetown.

The training table will be started today, when it is expected the squad will reach the thirty mark. The first game is on Sept. 30 and as the sessions at Fordham open only two days before, all of last year's team will report immediately. Coach Gargan intends to take full advantage of the delay in opening by holding drills in the morning also.

It is feared that the late opening of the Fall session will mean the tardy arrival of several of the high school stars of a year ago who are just entering freshmen. The men who registered yesterday were advised to report several days ahead of time if they intended to try for the eleven. Among those already on hand were J. Conklin, Mulcahy, Golden, P. Conklin, Ryan, and Delehanty of the 1915 team, and several of the scrubs of a year ago.

N. Y. A. C. TEAM IS FAVORED.

Wearers of Winged Foot Likely to Capture Junior Track Titles Today.

An appetizer for the blue ribbon senior track and field championships tomorrow will be served this afternoon in the form of the junior national titular contests of the Amateur Athletic Union, which takes place at Weequahic Park, under the auspices of the Newark Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversay Celebration Committee. Many of the 180 men nominated for the meet today are juniors in name only, for they have firmly established themselves as leading track and field lights of the country. Many others are youngsters, with every promise of developing into national champions, and altogether the entry is one calculated to produce the high type of competition that should be seen at a national championship meeting.

It is extremely probable that the New York A. C. will continue its advance toward a sweep of the 1916 athletic honors by cleaning up in the fight for the junior club championship. Captain McAleenan has entered an aggregation of youngsters full of fight, with marked ability, and who sense that this is their year in track and field sport. His men are so confident of victory that it would not be startling to athletic fans if they doubled the score of their nearest opponents. Their arch rivals, the Irish-American A. C., are eliminated from the junior struggle. Lawson Robertson has named a man here and there, but the team is not one which should even finish second or third. The N. Y. A. C. will have its hardest fight with the Chicago A. A. and the Boston A. A., with present prospects favoring the former to be runner-up.

Close attention will be paid to the performances in the 120-yard high hurdle race, for it is likely that Earl Thomson, the Los Angeles A. C. boy, who has a record of 14 4-5 seconds, and who twice this year has defeated the Olympic champion, Fred Kelly, will be the winner. The Los Angeles authorities are so ultra-confident of the ability of Thomson that they have entered him only in the high hurdles and high jump, with the prospects that he will not compete in the latter contest.

There should be two great races in the sprints when A. E. Ward, the Chicago A. A. representative, who did 9 4-5 seconds in the Central trials, meets Irving Mahl, Columbian A. C., St. Louis; W. H. Duncan, Tioga A. M., Pittsburgh; J. J. Burwell, Scholastic A. A., Pittsburgh; Harry N. Williams of Spokane, who scored over Howard Drew in the Pacific Coast tryouts, and half a dozen other good men.

W. S. Hummell of Multnomah A. C., Portland, who thinks 53 seconds within the bounds in the 440 hurdles, will try to make good the prediction that he can clear the barriers in these figures. He will not have much competition in this event, for there are but six entrants.

All of the field events have drawn big and well balanced fields. It is in these contests that the N. Y. A. C. should run up the major portion of its point total.

GUARDSMEN MAY COMPETE.

Special Rule Allows Athletes from Border to Run in Title Meet.

A resolution granting National Guardsmen, now on their way home from the Texas border, permission to compete in the national championships at Newark today and tomorrow regardless of whether they have been entered was adopted by the National Championship Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union at a meeting held last night at the Robert Treat Hotel, Newark. This ruling may affect several good performers in the ranks of the Fourteenth and Seventy-first Infantry Regiments, which will be mustered out of the United States service.

Five prominent athletes were declared ineligible to compete in the junior championships at Weequahic Park today because they had won collegiate or national titles. They are: P. W. Graham, University of Chicago; Howard G. Cann, New York A. C.; Floyd Egan, Irish-American A. C.; W. M. Porterfield, Germantown Boys' Club, and Herbert Frizell, Missouri A. A.

The case of James C. Patterson, Baltimore A. A., who may be James E. Patterson, the University of Pennsylvania man, who won the 1913 100-yard intercollegiate title, is still under investigation.

TODAY'S BELMONT CARD.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, handicap, six furlongs; straight. Nebraska, 126 pounds; Milkman, 115; Wistful, 114; Sanscrit (imp.,) 107; Yankee Witch, 121; Tragedy, 113; Jack Mount, (imp.,) 118; Harvest King, 112; Intriguer, 108.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile. Dervish, 118 pounds; Flag Day, 104; Fairweather, 95; Edna Kenna, 93; Juliet, 106.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, the Great Neck Handicap, six and a half furlongs; main course. Pleione, 110 pounds; Whimsy, 111; Ormesdale, 125; Paddy Whack, 120; Lady Hillington, 108; King's Oak, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Ronkoniba Handicap; selling, one mile and an eighth. Fenmouse, 114 pounds; Old Broom, 100; Republican, 105; Cliff Field, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, steeplechase; selling, about two miles. Dorckis, 132 pounds; Web Carter, 152; Rusila, 132; White Metal, 132; Beethoven, 142; Ormead, 132; Mesbach, 139; Aberfeldy, 134; Johnnie McKay, 142; Syosset, 147.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, conditions, five and a half furlongs; straight. Reprobate, 115 pounds; Milkman, 115; Kittenish (imp.,) 112; Daybreak, 106; Jock Scot, 115; Teetotal (imp.,) 106; Postella, 106; Deckmate, 109.

Only a step to Fall, yet here we are all ready.
Suits, overcoats, hats, shoes, fixings.
A complete Fall showing!

Perhaps it's only in spots that you realize that Summer is going!
Will a new "Rogers-Peet" soft hat hit the spot?

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at 13th St.
"The Four Corners".
Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren
Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Will exchange practically new Daniels Eight Roadster, cost $2,800, driven 5,000 miles, good as new and best looking roadster in market, for part cash and part household furniture, which must be in first-class condition. Address Box L 208 Times Downtown.

BOY GOLFING STAR IS BEATEN BY GARDNER

BOY GOLFER FALLS BEFORE CHAMPION

Little Jones Puts Up Great Fight Against Gardner Before Yielding by 4 and 3.

ANDERSON AND WHITE OUT

Only Metropolitan Players Left in National Title Tournament at Merion Are Put on Side Lines.

The card of the Merion course is as follows:

East Course.

Hole—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Distance—	335	513	427	355	555	420	105	350	170	—3320
Par—	4	5	4	4	5	4	3	4	3	—36
Hole—	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Distance—	385	335	435	125	407	380	433	230	420	—3100
Par—	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	—34

Length, 6,420 yards.
Par, 70.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The blow has fallen. At one fell swoop the last metropolitan players and Bobby Jones, the youthful marvel from Atlanta, were eliminated from the competition for the national amateur championship in the third round of match play over the links of the Merion Cricket Club today. It took a full-grown national champion to overcome the prodigy of the links, however, and Bobby succumbed to the prowess of Bob Gardner only after the gamest kind of a struggle, leading by 1 up at the end of the morning round, to lose out in the afternoon by 4 up and 3 to play.

John G. Anderson of Siwanoy, semi-finalist to Jerry Travers at Garden City in 1913 and to Gardner at Detroit in 1915, proved an easy victim of Chick Evans losing a one-sided match by 9 up and 8 to play; and the rout of the metropolitan forces was completed by Jesse Guilford of Woodland, Massachusetts State champion, who won from Gardiner White of Flushing, 4 and 3.

Guilford will play against Gardner in the upper bracket semi-final match tomorrow, and D. C. Cockran of Baltimore, by his defeat of C. B. Buxton of Huntingdon Valley today, is elected to be the victim of the National open champion in the lower bracket.

Judging from the form displayed by the four semi-finalists through the tournament, the final match on Saturday will find two Chicago players struggling for the supremacy of American amateur golf—Bob Gardner, present amateur title holder, and Chick Evans, national open champion, with Evans a slight favorite through the improvement of his putting. Guilford is a much improved player as compared with his old form, but if he defeats Gardner it will be labeled an outrage by the critics and experts of the game, while Cockran is looked upon only as a stepping stone for Evans from the semi-final to the final round.

Faded Glory of This District.

There is little balm in such discussion for metropolitan adherents, however, with Kirkby, Marston, Anderson, White, Carter, Topping, and Reggie Lewis roaming at their own sweet will over the course viewing the matches, where at least one of them should be engaged in a hand-to-hand battle for the national title. Shades of Jerry Travers and Walter J. Travis! How has the glory departed from the metroplitan district!

Though his rise to fame was meteoric, the end of the little Georgia golf marvel in the national amateur championship was long and lingering. At the start of the first round he looked like a winner, and at the end of the round, 1 up on the national champion, it seemed more and more as if the stalwart athlete, former holder of the world's pole vaulting record, famed alike for his prowess on the athletic field and the links, was to fall by the hand of the chunky, rosy-cheeked, blonde little Southerner, who was driving like a wizard, playing his irons with the touch of a professional, and putting with that supreme confidence which youth alone knows.

The lad lost, but of the thousands that watched and followed the match, Bobby Jones, Jr., of Atlanta, was the last person in the throng to expect his defeat. His courage was high, and his confidence was unshaken until Bob Gardner curled into the cup on the fifteenth green the twenty-foot putt that settled the match, 4 and 3.

The boy's chubby hand shot out and grasped the less-muscular fingers of Gardner in a congratulating clasp, and then he mingled with the multi-color clad throng that followed the contest over hill and dale, under the glare of the hottest sun of the season. In his short-sleeved white shirt, soaked through with perspiration, with his dusty gray trousers and his well-worn shoes singling him out from the gayly comparisoned onlookers, he trudged his way alone to the clubhouse, with his dreams of a national championship vanished in a short half hour. Crying? Not a bit of it. Whistling; whistling a comic song, twirling his golf club in his hand, and greeting sympathetic words with a smile, he strolled off the links where in the last few days he has made for himself a reputation which will long endure in the history of American golf. When such a boy takes a beating, he will come back for another, and another, until finally victory is his.

Lad in High Favor with Gallery.

It was strange for Gardner to feel that a golf gallery was against him. The present national champion is beloved alike by players and spectators. No more popular champion has arisen in late years at any sport, yet hardly a person in the great crowd that followed the match around the links was hoping that Gardner would defeat the game little Southerner, who has proved the sensation of the tournament. Mild hand-clapping greeted the fine shots of the national champion, but the successes of the boy were signals for outbursts of enthusiasm that fairly carried away the multitude. When Bobby holed on the ninth green in the morning a twenty-foot putt that squared the match, the applause was spontaneous and prodigious.

For a national amateur champion Gardner made a most inauspicious start in the morning round against the boy. He heeled his tee shot and it scooted off through the long grass behind two appletrees that barred a clear shot to the green. He took his brassie and endeavored to play to the green through a narrow opening in the trees, but his ball crossed a bunker to the right of the green and ran out of bounds across a road. Dropping another ball and attempting to carry out his original plan, he smote the bough of one of the appletrees a stunning blow. The appletree was not seriously injured, but Gardner's chances of winning the hole were absolutely ruined. He played up short of the green, however, and then gave Bobby a chance to play a second shot after his fine drive. The boy overran the green a little and came to rest in a mound of sand.

"Never give up," is Gardner's motto, so he made his fifth shot and put the ball within twelve feet of the pin, waiting to see how many shots the youngster would take to get out of trouble. Bobby walked over to the sand pile, chipped out the ball with a little motion of his wrists, and holed his putt for a 4, standing 1 up on the title holder.

Boy Wins the Second Also.

The youngster drove first from the next tee, and hooked his ball into a bunker. "There, I knew it," chorused some of the faint-hearts in the gallery; "he can't stand prosperity; he'll lose this surely." Calling for his jigger, the boy picked the ball from the top of the sand and sent it 150 yards toward the green. Gardner placed his drive in some long grass near the fence, and then tumbled his second into a pit on the other side of the course. The boy was nicely on the green in 3, took two putts, won the hole, and was 2 up on the national champion with only two holes played.

This was too good to be true, so the youngster proceeded to give away the third hole when it seemed that he had a fair-sized mortgage on it. Gardner was in the long grass by a fence on his tee shot, and rolled into more long grass on a mound to the left of the green on his second. With a fine drive and a clear shot to the green, the boy unaccountably sent his second shot far to the right of the green, with a dangerous pitch back across to be within hailing distance of the pin. The lad tried it—and failed, dropping short into a yawning trap and going over the green entirely on his fourth shot.

The fourth hole was in a way one of the most remarkable of the match, and well displayed the qualities that have brought this youngster to the fore, even if he did lose out and square the match. Gardner got a wonderful drive with just a short chip to the green, which is 355 yards from the tee. The Atlanta youth was in the long grass by the out-of-bounds fence on his tee shot, tried for the green on his second, but failed to get out of the grass, tried again on his third, but struck the side of the green and rolled down by Gardner's drive. Gardner then chipped up to within fifteen feet of the pin, and the boy just hopped up on the edge of the green and stayed there, some twenty-five feet from the flag. He had played 4, and the title holder lay with 2 putts for a sure 4.

Does His Best in a Lost Cause.

The hole was lost, and every one knew it—that is every one except the boy. Give up the hole? Never! He stepped up and banged that twenty-five-foot putt into the back of the cup for his 5. Certainly he lost, when Gardner had an easy 4, but he holed that putt and gave the crowd an inkling of the courage and skill that defeated Eben Byers, former national champion, and Frank Dyer, Pennsylvania champion, on two successive days.

Young Jones had lost two holes, and he lost two more, four in succession, enough to worry the most hardened veteran, or to weaken the stoutest heart. The fifth hole he lost by playing to the green by way of bunkers and rough instead of the neatly clipped fair green, and the sixth was given to Gardner by the youngster when he took three putts from the edge of the green.

The short seventh hole across the gully was a terrible strain on the nerves of the youngster, but he has become hardened to such things in the last few days and survived the ordeal. Gardner drove first, or rather he attempted to drive, missing his shot so completely that it barely rolled off the front of the tee into the long grass. The boy made the long carry successfully and was on the green in 1.

The interest in the boy was certainly taking away from the credit due to Gardner, for on this shot and on that he was showing the prowess that won his title for him, and yet the crowd was plainly first and last for the youngster. Gardner put an iron shot right upon the green and holed out in two putts for his 4, and by taking three putts from his landing place the boy gained only a half, where he should have had a safe margin of victory.

Match All Square at Turn.

The youngster was still 2 down, but he gained one hole on the eighth, where the national title holder drove out of bounds, and on the ninth green, after Gardner had run up for a sure 3, the boy dropped a twenty-foot putt for a 2 that squared the match. Then the welkin rang with applause for the boy. For a 14-year-old lad to lose four holes in succession, to take three putts on three successive greens, to stand 2 down to the national amateur champion at the sixth hole, and to square it at the ninth bespoke a stout arm and a bold heart, and the feat received the appreciation that it merited.

The boy went into the lead at 1 up on the twelfth green when Gardner missed a short putt, and he would have been 2 up at the thirteenth had not the title holder made a beautiful putt to get a half. The boy's second shot laid Gardner's second a three-quarter stymie, with a fair-sized putt still to be made. The Hinsdale player had only a small portion of the cup to aim for, but he aimed truly and the ball dropped in for a half in 3.

The putt that he made on this green, however, he more than missed on the next, and the boy was 2 up at the fourteenth. The youngster should have made it 3 up at the fifteenth, but he fell down on his putting again and lost the hole instead of winning it.

On the long shot across the quarry to the sixteenth green the youngster put his second within twelve feet of the pin for a sure 4. He just missed getting his 3, but, as Gardner barely got on the green and took three putts, no harm was done, and he was 2 up again.

Both drove to the seventeenth green in the face of the wind, but the boy made a poor approach putt, and seemed to have lost the hole. Gardner ran his ball up for a sure 3, when, to his unbounded astonishment, the youngster took a circuitous side-hill route to the cup, and his ball disappeared for a half in 3. The boy lost the home hole by topping his drive, and was only 1 up at the end of the round.

Boy Arouses Gardner's Wonder.

Only 1 up! Could even that be expected of a 14-year-old boy in his first national championship, playing against the defending champion? But the youngster should have been at least 3 up, with any kind of luck and with any sort of putting on half a dozen greens.

All through the morning round the rangy Gardner was looking quizzically at the short, stumpy figure of "the pride of the South," and the wondering look was still on the face of the champion when he stopped for luncheon. "It's too much for me to figure out," he confessed. "I can't see how he does it."

Gardner is one of the longest drivers in the country, yet the boy was right up with him every time. On his irons to the green, on chip shots for the pin, on putting in a pinch the boy matched him stroke for stroke and came out a little the better. And as for a fighting heart, not even Bob Gardner, who is the last word in courage, could outgame the little fellow.

The first hole in the afternoon found the match all square after the boy bounced into and out of a pit on his second. He was short of the green, and lost the hole, 4—5. He lost the second and was 1 down when he hooked his drive into the rough and put his second in a bunker, but he squared things on the next hole in beautiful style. Both he and Gardner were bunkered to the left of the green on their second shots. Gardner had a bad lie and was lucky to get out, but the boy was well located, and chipped up within four feet of the pin, getting a 4 that won the hole.

Halved Holes Decide the Match.

With an easy chip to the fourth green, the youngster made one of his few poor shots of the day, falling short into a bunker on the left. He failed to get out on his third, messed things up considerably, and surrendered to Gardner who had a sure 4. Although the sixth, seventh and eighth were halved, these were really the holes that decided the match, for the youngster seemed to have each and every one of them at his mercy, only to have the irrepressible Mr. Gardner chip up for a half each time, taking only one putt on each green.

The ninth hole was a sad affair for the youngster, and after putting his tee shot into a bunker to the left, he shot his ball far over the green in his attempt to get out, and found himself 2 down at the turn. On the tenth he sliced into a bunker and became 3 down, and on the twelfth a shot out of bounds, and another that brought up close to a concrete bridge, put him 4 down, the ultimate depths to which he sank.

The next two holes were halved and Gardner was dormie 4 as he stood on the fifteenth tee. He put his first shot out of bounds, his second well on the fairway and his third twenty feet from the pin. The youngster played the hole perfectly with a sure 4, but what could such a little fellow do against the big, tall national champion from Chicago, who drove out of bounds and still persisted in getting a par 4 on the hole? For the title holder sent a twenty-foot putt spinning into the cup that dashed the youngster's hopes to the ground, defeated him 4 and 3, and eliminated him from further play in the twenty-second national amateur golf championship.

So passed the boy, amid the mourning of the assembled multitude, but he left a record that will be claimed with pride in future years by his descendants to the third and fourth generation, and by their sisters and their cousins and their aunts to the tenth degree of kinship.

Anderson Helpless Against Evans.

As for John G. Anderson of Siwanoy, the usually reliable and heady golfer was so badly off his game against Chick Evans that he was 5 down at the turn, which he had reached in 45 strokes. It is only fair to state, however, that Chick Evans was playing the kind of golf that he alone among the amateurs can play, being 37 to the turn with two 6's on his card. The 6's came from over-approaching the second green, and from taking three putts on the sixth green to make himself feel at home. He took no less than four 3's on the nine holes, however, and thus had a fairly respectable score for the outward journey. The Siwanoy player took advantage of his lapse at the second hole to square the match, but Chick's three putts on the sixth did no harm, as Anderson was in the ditch on his first shot and failed to get clear on his second.

Coming in the Metropolitan golfer managed to win the short thirteenth when the open champion pitched his ball into the water, but a tee shot that landed in a bunker at the seventeenth and a poor approach to the home green left him 6 down to Chicago's favorite son over the lunch period.

In the afternoon he won just one single hole, the third, where Chick again indulged his tastes for putting and took three to get into the cup. Where Anderson won but a single hole, the open champion captured no less than five in a short space of time, and finished off the match 9 and 8 on the tenth hole, where Anderson drove into a bunker and put his second wide of the green.

To show that he really could do it once in awhile, Chick holed a thirty-five-foot putt for a 2 on the seventh green. Tomorrow he should have an easy day disposing of Cockran, and should be primed for the final match on Saturday against the opponent that Fate may give him.

Guilford and White in Hard Battle.

With Anderson out, Gardiner White was the last hope of the Metropolitan contingent. The Flushing golfer fought an uphill battle from start to finish and fought it well. Guilford was a little too much for him, however, and is a much improved golfer over his form of other years. It was not his reputed long driving that won for him today, as Gardiner White was right up with him on every tee shot, and indeed, played some shots that the Woodland player could not equal, but the New Englander showed a fine command over his iron shots to the green that will surprise those who conceded him only one shot in the game, and that the least important.

Taking the first three holes in two strokes under par, Guilford got away to a flying start that White was never able to overcome. Three putts on the fourth and fifth greens by the Flushing player did not improve things. It was only by sinking a long putt for a stroke under par at the sixth that White managed to win a hole on the outward journey. Guilford was 37 to the turn, with a three-hole lead over White.

The Flushing player made some pretty shots through the day, one of which was his tee shot that reached the eleventh green, some 335 yards out of sight over a dog-leg mound. He won this hole in a stroke under par, but he lost the thirteenth when his ball hit on the green and bounced back into the water.

White Makes a Startling Shot.

Still 3 down playing the fifteenth hole, White made one of the greatest shots ever seen in a championship tournament. He sliced his drive to the top of a chocolate-drop mound. His ball was in the long grass on the top of the hog'sback, and to play it he had to hoist his right foot far above his left with an uncertain stance. The green was about 150 yards away, with the pin directly behind a wide and deep sand bunker. With courage born of desperation, he played straight for the pin, and dropped the ball dead about fifteen feet from the cup. After such a shot it was only right that he should win the hole when Guilford took three putts.

The Woodland golfer clung to a lead of 2 up at the end of the morning round, however, and let White win only two holes through the long afternoon. White played well but Guilford had a comfortable lead, and was playing strongly enough to hold it to the finish, finally winning on the fifteenth green, 4 and 3.

The summaries:

NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.—Third Round—Robert A. Gardner, Hinsdale, defeated R. T. Jones, Jr., Atlanta, 4 and 3; Jesse Guilford, Woodland, defeated Gardiner White, Flushing, 4 and 3; Charles Evans, Jr., Edgewater, defeated John G. Anderson, Siwanoy, 9 and 8; D. C. Cockran, Baltusrol, defeated C. B. Buxton, Huntingdon Valley, 5 and 4.

MISS BJURSTEDT WINNER.

Tennis Champion on Winning Side in Four Matches.

The progress of Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national champion, remained unchecked yesterday in the women's open tennis tournament of the New York Lawn Tennis Club on the clay courts of Columbia Oval, and through victories over Miss Gertrude Della Torre and Miss Ina Kissel she advanced to the semi-final round. Both victories were easily won. First Miss Della Torre was eliminated by the champion in the third round at 6—3, 6—0, then in the fourth round Miss Kissel, Middle States champion, was put out at 6—1, 6—1.

The other semi-finalists will be Miss Marie Wagner, former indoor champion; Mrs. Robert Le Roy, and Miss Margaret Grove.

Besides winning two singles matches, Miss Bjurstedt also figured in victories in the doubles and mixed doubles, making her record for the day four triumphs. The summaries:

Women's Open Singles.—Third Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Gertrude Della Torre, 6—3, 6—0; Miss Helen Bernhard defeated Mrs. Eberhardt, 6—1, 1—6, 6—2; Miss Blanche Brine defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourn, 8—6, 6—2; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Hazel Sawyer, 6—2, 6—2.

Fourth Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Ina Kissel, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Mrs. C. V. Hitchins, 7—5, 7—5; Miss Margaret Grove defeated Miss Helen Bernhard, 6—2, 5—7, 6—4; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Blanche Brine, 6—3, 6—2.

Women's Open Doubles.—Second Round—Mrs. W. Pouch and Miss E. Handy defeated Mrs. Pritchard and Miss Conklin, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Gertrude Della Torre and Mrs. Hitchins defeated Mrs. Bailey and Miss Sexton, 6—1, 6—3; Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. D. P. Wood defeated Mrs. Manheimer and Mrs. Sidenberg, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Blanche Brine and Miss C. Winn defeated Mrs. Waring and Mrs. Henderson, 6—3, 1—6, 6—3; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Miss Ina Kissel and Miss Ethel Tyndale, 6—2, 1—6, 6—2; Mrs. Percy Wilbourn and Mrs. M. B. Huff defeated Miss Adele Cragin and Mrs. Edward Lynch, 6—2, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Mrs. Edward Lynch and Mr. Hastings defeated Miss Blanche Erlich and Dr. Krugler, 6—1, 6—4; Miss Caroma Winn and Mr. McAllister won from Miss Edith B. Handy and partner by default; Mrs. Hinchcliffe and Mr. Stair defeated Mrs. Pouch and Mr. Sherwood, 7—9, 6—4, 6—4; Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Mead won from Mrs. D. P. Wood and Mr. Van Vliet by default; Miss Margaret Taylor and Mr. Fox defeated Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Murray, 6—1, 6—1; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Huff defeated Mrs. Manheimer and Mr. Henson, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mr. R. Baggs defeated Miss Elsa Rayser and Mr. Elliot Binzen, 11—9, 6—4; Miss Grace Gilleadeau and Mr. Frank Oliver defeated Miss B. Holden and Mr. Walsh, 6—4, 5—7, 7—5; Mrs. Robert Le Roy and Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Miss Gertrude Della Torre and Mr. S. F. Munsten, 6—4, 6—3.

JAPANESE LOSE ON COURT.

Williams and Griffin Beat Them in Exhibition Doubles.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—R. Norris Williams, 2d, the national singles tennis champion, and Clarence J. Griffin of San Francisco defeated Ichiya Kumagae and H. Mikami, the Japanese experts, in an exhibition doubles match today on the courts of the Cynwyd Tennis Club, 3—6, 7—5, 6—2.

Williams substituted for William M. Johnston, who shares with Griffin the national doubles title. It was the first time the Americans had played as partners, and the visitors easily won the first set. The teamwork of the Americans improved as the match progressed, and the second set was won by them after they had forced the score to deuce and they won the third set easily.

Kumagae scored an easy victory earlier in the afternoon in a singles match with Roland Roberts of San Francisco. The score was 6—1, 6—2.

PENN STATE TEAM AT WORK.

Twenty-five Men Line Up for Opening Practice Under Harlow.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Sept. 7.—Penn State's gridiron candidates officially ushered in the local football season today with two practice periods. Under the watchful eyes of Head Coach Harlow and three assistants twenty-five men went through two hours of light exercise. Harlow personally directed the work of the linemen; Dutch Hermann, the freshman coach, looked after the back field men, and Martin and Bert Barron, the latter a Penn State end of 1913 and 1914, instructed the end candidates. "Bill" Heppenstall of Pittsburgh, a State player of the early '90s, looked over the material and assisted in the coaching.

Led by Captain Jeff Clark, the following men were on hand for the first workout of the season: Higgins, Cubbage, Czarneckie, Edgerton, Kraft, Parrish, Beck, Ege, Krushank, Tavener, Bortz, Lindquist, Smith, Jones, Kline, Hess, Wilson, Levinson, Schneiderman, Robb, Gross, and Gress. Field Coach Bud Whitney, the fortmer Dartmouth Captain, who assisted Harlow last season, is expected tomorrow.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS San Georgio, at Genoa, Aug. 26.
SS Luna, at Amsterdam, Sept. 1.
SS Queen Mary, at Pauillac, Sept. 1.
SS Oriflamme, at Bordeaux, Sept. 2.
SS Kristianiafjord, at Bergen, Sept. 6.
SS American, at Bahia, Sept. 6.
SS Lincolnshire, at Havre, Sept. 3.

Sailed.

SS Lapland, from Liverpool, Sept. 7.
SS Kroonland, from Liverpool, Sept. 6.
SS Pocedyk, from Kirkwall, Sept. 2.
SS Christian Michelson, from Kirkwall, Sept. 4.
SS Kelbergen, from Rotterdam, Sept. 3.
SS Moreni, from Kirkwall, Sept. 5.
SS Tokiwa Maru, from Shanghai, Sept. 6.
SS Volodia, from London, Sept. 4.

Passed.

SS Fruithandel, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS O. A. Knudsen, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Strathtay, New York for Havre, passed Ushant.
SS Barendrecht, New York for Barcelona, passed Gibraltar.
SS Fenchurch, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS Ioannina, New York for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.
SS Riverdale, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Mails.

Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Italia ....Sept. 8

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Philadelphia ....Sept. 9

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.) (sea post)—Chicago ....Sept. 9

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 9, SS Philadelphia.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 9, SS Chicago.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 16, SS Memnon.

Greece—No sailing at present.

Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 8, SS Italia, and at 8 A. M. Sept. 27, SS Cretic.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 8, SS Italia; at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 11, SS America, and at 9 A. M. Sept. 12, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

Mails for South America.

Barbados, St. Lucia, Guiana, North Brazil, and Iquitos, via Barbados, Para, and Manaos, at 8 A. M.—Stephen ....Sept. 8

South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, (specially addressed only,) via Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 12 M.—Afghan Prince..Sept. 8

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, (specially addressed only,) via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 5 A. M.—Crofton Hall..Sept. 9

South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9:30 A. M.—Vauban ....Sept. 9

Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, Bocas del Toro, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Pastores.Sept. 9

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Moana..Sept. 8

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Talthybus ....Sept. 15

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura ....Sept. 22

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:28|Sun sets..6:19|Moon sets..1:24

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:12	4:37	10:22	11:06
Governors Island	4:33	4:59	10:52	11:39
Hell Gate	6:39	7:05	12:32	1:19

Arrived—Thursday, Sept. 7.

SS Wentworth, Havre, Aug. 31.
SS Zacapa, Cristobal, Aug. 31.
SS Stephano, Halifax, Sept. 5.
SS Amazonia, Liverpool, Aug. 24.
SS El Siglo, Galveston, Sept. 2.
SS Neches, Galveston, Aug. 31.
SS Momus, New Orleans, Sept. 2.
SS Camaguey, Guantanamo, Aug. 16.
SS Flordelys, Dartmouth, Aug. 23.
SS W. M. O'Brien, Jacksonville, Sept. 4.
SS Raphael, Barbados, Aug. 30.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Cedric	Liverpool	Aug. 30
*Chicago	Bordeaux	Aug. 30
Royal Prince	Cristobal	Aug. 24
Owego	Rotterdam	Aug. 21
Maracaibo	San Juan	Sept. 2
Tapajoz	Bahia	Aug. 23
Valeria	Liverpool	Aug. 28
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 5
El Siglo	Galveston	Sept. 2

DUE TOMORROW.

†Bergensfjord	Bergen	Aug. 30
Iroquois	Turks Island	Sept. 4
Irvington Court	Havre	Aug. 26
St. Louis	Liverpool	Sept. 2
Urna	Lisbon	Aug. 23

DUE SUNDAY.

*Antonio Lopez	Cadiz	Aug. 30
Manhattan	London	Aug. 31
Chicago City	Bristol	Aug. 28
Zealandia	Rotterdam	Aug. 23
Kaupanger	Palermo	Aug. 22
Apache	Jacksonville	Sept. 7
Morro Castle	Havana	Sept. 7

DUE MONDAY.

*Orduna	Liverpool	Sept. 2
*Taormina	Genoa	Aug. 26
Carolina	San Juan	Sept. 6
Calamares	Havana	Sept. 8
City of Columbus	Savannah	Sept. 8

DUE TUESDAY.

*Touraine	Bordeaux	Sept. 3
Mexico	Havana	Sept. 9
Lampasas	Tampa	Sept. 8
Lenape	Jacksonville	Sept. 10
U. S. S. Kilpatrick	Cristobal	Sept. 5

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Atlantian	London	Aug. 30
Morton Hall	Calcutta	Aug. 22
Munamar	Antilla	Sept. 9
Mandeville	Kingston	Sept. 6

DUE THURSDAY.

Lapland	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Kroonland	Liverpool	Sept. 5
Philadelphia	San Juan	Sept. 9
Carrillo	Kingston	Sept. 9
Bermudian	Bermuda	Sept. 12
Florizel	Halifax	Sept. 12
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Sept. 11

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Stephan, Para	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tivives, Jamaica	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Norden, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Italia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Isabella, Santiago	—	12:00 M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ringborg, Archangel	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Crofton Hall, Argentina	5:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vauban, Rio de Janeiro	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Afghan Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Neches, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dwinsk, Archangel	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephen, Para	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
Giuseppi Verdi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Poeldyk, Rotterdam	—	12:00 M.
Maraval, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Keyvive, Guiana	4:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olinda, Cardenas	—	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Cedric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Prins Willem I., Haiti	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Kronberg, Rio de Janeiro	—	3:00 P.M.
Jungshoved, Rio de Janeiro	—	3:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., SEPT. 7.

SS Cedric, Liverpool to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 8th, forenoon. White Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 1,300 miles S. at 8 P. M., 6th.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 310 miles S. at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 397 miles S. at noon.
SS Radiant, Tampico to New York, was 35 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 17 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Keene, Jacksonville to New York, was 288 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Comet, Tampico to New York, was 74 miles N. E. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 191 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 96 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 146 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Maracaibo, La Guayra to New York, was 120 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Iroquois, Turks Island to New York, was 130 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 119 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Sunday Excursion
To NEW HAVEN
Str. RICHARD PECK
Lv. Pier 28, E.R., Catharine St., 9:30 A.M.
Lv. Pier 70, E.R., 22d St., 10:00 A. M.
Due New Haven, 2:30 P. M.
Return Lv. New Haven, 4:30 P. M.
Due New York, 9:00 P. M.
A DELIGHTFUL SAIL ON L. I. SOUND.
VISIT THE CITY OF ELMS.
FARE $1.00. CHILDREN, 50 CENTS.
Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter.
FALL RIVER LINE SERVICE.
Tickets Limited. On Sale only at Piers on the day of excursion.
The New England Steamship Co.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
Providence Line for Providence, Boston and points East. Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, at 6 P. M.
New London (Norwich) Line, lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Bedford Line, Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.

Iron Steamboat Co.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN. Str. "TAURUS"
Daily 8 A. M., Pier 1, N.R., ONLY. Fare $1.00
CONEY ISLAND
Schedule for FRIDAY, SEPT. 8TH.
LEAVE W. 129TH ST.—9:40, 10:40, 11:40 A. M. 12:40, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:20, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
PIER 1, NORTH RIVER—10:20, 11:25 A. M. 12:25, 1:25, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 7:00, 8:20, 9:30 P.M.
STEEPLECHASE PARK—12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:55, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Lvs. Yonkers 8:35 A. M.; W. 129 St., 9:40 A. M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:20 A. M., Rockaway 5:30 P. M. Round Trip, ADULTS 50c., CHILDREN 30c.

YACHT "PALISADES" FOR INTERSTATE PARK
Two 25-Mile Trips Daily, Close Under Palisades
STOPS AT ENGLEWOOD, ALPINE and FOREST VIEW PLAYGROUNDS. Round Trip 40c; one way 25c; between Playgrounds, 10c and 15c.
Leaves W. 132d St. Pier 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.; returns 1.30 and 6.30 P. M.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I. EVERY SUNDAY $1.50
Via Long Island R. R. Special Express train to Montauk, thence by steamer "Shinnecock" to Block Island. For full particulars see this paper Saturday.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 60 CTS.
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven and Red Bank. Leave Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m.; SUNDAYS, Leave Franklin St., 8:30; Battery, 8:55 a. m.

Sight-Seeing Yachts "Around New York"
Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Hudson River Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Tel. 665 Gramercy.

BUFFALO TO CHICAGO AND RETURN. 7 Days' Cruise—2200 miles on four Lakes. $40. Meals and berth included. STEAMSHIP SOUTH AMERICAN.

BERMUDA, surprisingly low rates. Booklet. Dellevie's Tours. 1472 Broadway, New York.

EXCURSIONS
Lake Hopatcong $1
Next Sunday—Sept. 10
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.50; Liberty St., 9.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.
Mauch Chunk $1.50
NEXT SUNDAY
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.20; Liberty St., 8.30 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.
HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson," leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie and return to 42d St.
Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.
AFTERNOON BOAT
for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful Afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or CORNWALL, returning on steamer "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.
Hudson River Day Line
CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

Go To BERMUDA
Cooler Than Middle Atlantic Coast Resorts
For Your Vacation
8-Day Tours $42.50 & Up
Inc. All Expenses—Steamer, Hotel & Side Trips
All Outdoor Sports, Including
Golf, Tennis, Boating, Bathing, Cycling, Fishing.
S. S. "Bermudian"
Sails from N. Y. alternate Weds. & Sats.
For booklets apply to Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 and 2,081 B'way, 264 and 561 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av.; G. E. Marsters, 1,246 B'way; Frank Tourist Co., 396 B'way; Gillespie, Kinports & Beard, 309-11 5th Ave.; McCann's Tours, 1,328 B'way.

Have You Friends In the Border Guard?
You can visit them quickly and comfortably on fast express steamers of the Mallory Line, the only Steamship Company with direct service
New York to Galveston
Round Trip $80 Including Meals & Berth
Connections for San Antonio and all border points. Other attractive tours.
Clyde-Mallory Lines
Pier 36, North River, New York.
City Ticket Offices, 290 & 958 B'way.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-by-Water
THE POPULAR ROUTE TO BOSTON
Through Long Island Sound, Beautiful Buzzards Bay and the
CAPE COD CANAL
METROPOLITAN LINE
ALWAYS IN SIGHT OF LAND
Music on Each Steamer.
Superb Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL. Splendid Appointments. Main Deck Dining Rooms, Excellent Service, Upper Deck Cafe. Fare $4.00. Inside Rooms with Electric Fans, $1.00; Outside, $2.00. Oil Fuel; Wireless Telegraph. Every Provision for Safety and Comfort. 13½ hours Between Cities.
Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., New York, Week days and Sundays, at 6 P. M. Due Boston, 7:30 A. M. Same service returning.
TO PORTLAND
A delightful 22-hour, 390-mile water trip to THE CITY BEAUTIFUL
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE.
Steamships North Land and North Star Lve. Pier 19, No. River, ft. Warren St., New York, Tues., Thurs. and Sats., 5 P. M.; also Mons., 10:30 A. M.
Tickets and Information at Pier; also at New York Transfer Co. Offices and various Tourist Agencies.

Delightful Sunday Outing
STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL
To Bridgeport
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10:00 A. M.
Lv. Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 10:30 A. M.
Due Bridgeport, 2:00 P. M.
Return Lv. Bridgeport, 4:00 P. M.
Due N. Y. Pier 14, N. R., 8:00 P. M.
A Cool and Comfortable Sail on L. I. Sound
Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter.
FALL RIVER LINE SERVICE.
Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 Cents.
Tickets limited. On sale only at Piers on day of Excursion.
The New England Steamship Co.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

$1 UP THE HUDSON SUNDAY
Newburgh, Beacon, Poughkeepsie and return.
Str. "Benj. B. Odell"
Good music, restaurant, lunch room. Franklin St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9.30 A. M.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

STEAMER 'Mandalay'
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
DAY and NIGHT TRIPS
MUSIC. DANCING.
Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting. Lvs. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A.M.; 1:45, 8 P. M. Returning lvs. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A.M.; 5:30, 9:45 P.M. FARE 25c. EACH WAY. Tels. 179-3263 Broad.

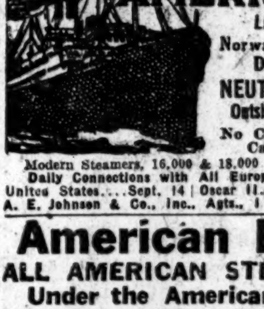
Daylight Trips
Long Island Sound
Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN
on Mondays Only
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 10:30 A. M. For New London, connecting there for all points in New England. Booklet on request.
City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA
IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME
Where the flowers are sweetest,
The waters are clearest,
The skies are bluest
And joys are keenest
LOW ROUND TRIP FARES
TICKETS ON SALE UNTIL SEPT. 30.
LIMITED TO OCT. 31.
GO SUNSET RETURN DIFFERENT ROUTE IF DESIRED
NEW YORK - NEW ORLEANS LIMITED - SUNSET LIMITED
OTHER FAST DAILY TRAINS
PERSONAL CONDUCTORS - DAILY FROM WASHINGTON
LEATHER UPHOLSTERED TOURIST SLEEPING CARS WITHOUT CHANGE - COOLEST AND CLEANEST SERVICE
APPLY WASHINGTON-SUNSET ROUTE
39-366-1158 Broadway,
264 Fifth Ave., at 29th St., New York City
Or A. J. Poston, General Agent, Washington, D. C.

UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG
To LIVERPOOL
American Steamers
580 Feet Long
60 Feet Broad
"KROONLAND"
22,000 Tons Displ't
12,241 Tons Reg.
Friday, SEPTEMBER 20, AT 12 NOON
FINLAND, THURSDAY, OCT. 5—NOON
From Pier 61, North River, New York
AMERICAN LINE, 9 Broadway, New York

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
Twin Screw †LA TOURAINE SEPT. 16 3 P. M.
QUADRUPLE SCREW
NEW STEAMER DE LUXE
†LAFAYETTE
SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, 3 P. M.
*ROCHAMBEAU....Sat., Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
*One class cabin. †First and second cabin.
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900

Sailing under American Flag to
South America
Direct Passenger Service to Montevideo and Buenos Aires
(about)
"Crofton Hall," Sept. 9
New 12,000-ton steamship
Norton Line
Norton, Lilly & Co.
General Agents
Produce Exchange Bldg., N. Y.



SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN LINE to
Norway, Sweden, Denmark
NEUTRAL FLAG
Outside war zone
No Contraband Carried.
Modern Steamers, 16,000 & 13,000 Tons Displ.
Daily Connections with All European Cities.
United States....Sept. 14 | Oscar II........Sept. 28
A. E. Johnson & Co., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N. Y.

American Line
ALL AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
Philadelphia..Sept. 9 | St. Louis..Sept. 16
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic.......Oct. 5 | Adriatic.......Oct. 12
Office 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector

CUNARD
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
ORDUNA ....SAT., SEPT. 16, 5 P. M.
SAXONIA ....SAT., SEPT. 30, 5 P. M.
CARPATHIA ....SAT., OCT. 7, 5 P. M.
*CAMERONIA ....SAT., OCT. 14, NOON
ORDUNA ....SAT., OCT. 21, 5 P. M.
*To Liverpool and Glasgow.
NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON
ANDANIA ....SAT., SEPT. 23, 5 P. M.
ALAUNIA ....SAT., SEPT. 30, 5 P. M.
21 State St., New York. Tel. 3300 Broad.

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An International Travel Agency
BERMUDA 8 day tour inclusive expenses.......... $42.50
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ANCHOR LINE
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NEW YORK TO GLASGOW
DIRECT
California, Sat., Sept. 30 Noon
Company's Office, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

LAMPORT & HOLT
SOUTH AMERICA LINE
BARBADOS BAHIA
Rio de Janeiro—Santos—Montevideo—Buenos Aires.
S. S. VAUBAN..........SEPT. 9, 6:30 A. M.
S. S. VASARI..........OCT. 7, 11:30 A. M.
LAMPORT & HOLT, Ltd., 42 B'way, N. Y.

SPANISH LINE
Compania Trasatlantica
(Cargo and Passengers)
For CADIZ and BARCELONA.
S. S. MONTSERRAT....September 8
For HAVANA and VERA CRUZ.
S. S. ANTONIO LOPEZ....Sept. 12
J. ZARAGOZA, Agent, Pier 8, E. R.
Telephone, Hanover 210.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE
NORWAY-SWEDEN-DENMARK
United States....Sept. 14 | Oscar II.......Sept. 28
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N.Y.

NEWFOUNDLAND
12-Day Ocean Cruises Every Saturday. $60 up.
MARSTERS, 1246 B'way, N. Y.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE
NORWAY-SWEDEN-DENMARK
Frederik VIII...Sept. 6 | United States...Sept. 14
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N.Y.

12-Day Vacation Cruise $60 Up
Every essential expense. Send today for illustrated booklet 68, giving full particulars.
RED CROSS LINE, 17 Battery Place, New York.

ALASKA AND PACIFIC COAST TOURS.
Small parties at frequent intervals.
GILLESPIE, KINPORTS & BEARD,
309-11 FIFTH AVE. (Bet. 31st & 32nd Sts.)

DELIGHTFUL SHORT SEA TRIP.
Restful and Healthful.
SAVANNAH LINE, 140 W. 42d St., New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice to Creditors of
THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

All persons, firms, associations or corporations having claims or demands against The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, other than those secured by mortgage or conditional sale, duly filed or recorded, and other than those which have been heretofore filed with the Receivers, are hereby notified that the District Court of the United States, Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, in the cause wherein Bankers Trust Company is plaintiff, and The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company is defendant, In Equity No. 41, Consolidated Cause, on the 14th day of August, 1916, entered an order in which it is provided as follows:

IT IS ORDERED that the report of the Receivers, pursuant to the order entered November 2nd, 1914, in the cause in this Court entitled "Bankers Trust Company, Plaintiff, vs. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, Defendant, In Equity No. 41," with respect to claims, shall, upon the filing thereof, be forthwith referred to Frank H. Shaffer, who is hereby appointed Special Master for the purpose of taking evidence and reporting the same to this Court, together with his findings and conclusions of law and fact as to whether, and to what extent, any or all of said claims are valid and which thereof, if any, are entitled to priority over the mortgages sought to be foreclosed in this Consolidated Cause, and being the mortgage dated July 1, 1909, executed by the defendant, The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, to Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee, and commonly known as its First and Refunding Mortgage; the mortgage dated July 1, 1909, executed by the defendant, The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, to Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, and commonly known as its General Mortgage; and the Mortgage dated May 1st, 1891, executed by The Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton Railroad Company to Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, of which United States Mortgage and Trust Company is now successor Trustee, and commonly known as its First Mortgage;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that all persons, firms, associations or corporations having claims or demands against the defendant The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, other than those secured by mortgage or conditional sale duly filed or recorded, and other than those which have heretofore been filed with said Receivers, are required on or before the 15th day of September, 1916, to file the same with said Special Master, which said claims or demands shall be supported by affidavit and shall set out the amount and nature of any security or lien held by the claimant or to which the claimant is entitled; and also any claim to preference or priority in payment from any of the assets in the hands of the Receivers, or the earnings therefrom or the proceeds of sale thereof, in priority to the bonds secured by either of the three mortgages sought to be foreclosed herein, being the same three mortgages heretofore specified.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that any and all persons, firms, associations or corporations who fail to file their claims as herein required, be, and the same are hereby forever barred from asserting a claim to payment from any of the assets of the defendant The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company in the hands of the Receivers or the earnings therefrom or any proceeds of sale arising therefrom.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that said Special Master publish notice of all the foregoing requirements of this Order in reference to the filing of claims with him and the barring of claims not so filed, three (3) times a week for four (4) consecutive weeks in a newspaper published and of general circulation in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in a newspaper published and of general circulation in New York City, State of New York. Said Special Master is directed to take evidence and report the same to this Court, together with all claims filed before him and together with his findings and conclusions of law and fact as to whether and to what extent any or all of said claims so filed are valid, and which thereof, if any, are entitled to priority over the mortgages, or any thereof, sought to be foreclosed in this Consolidated Cause, being the same mortgages heretofore specified

And on the 15th day of August, 1916, said Court made the following Order:

IT IS ORDERED that Gilbert Bettman be, and he is hereby, substituted as Special Master in the place of said Frank H. Shaffer, with all the powers and duties in said order of August 14th, 1916, prescribed.

The undersigned Special Master pursuant to said order will hold a hearing for the purpose of taking evidence and reporting the same to the said Court, together with his conclusions of law and fact as to whether and to what extent any or all of said claims to be filed with him or to be reported by the Receivers are valid, and which thereof, if any, are entitled to priority over the mortgages or any thereof sought to be foreclosed by said Consolidated Cause, being the same mortgages as in said order specified, on the third day of October, 1916, at his office, No. 1114 Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

All claimants having claims or demands not heretofore filed with the Receivers, and not secured by mortgage or conditional sale duly filed or recorded should present them verified as required in the order to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of September, 1916.

GILBERT BETTMAN, Special Master,
1114 Union Trust Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Saturday, September 9th, 1916, at 10 o'clock forenoon, Coal Boat "Traction," her tackle, &c. Sale to take place on board said Coal Boat at Pier 29, East River, foot of Market Street, New York City, N. Y., where she can now be seen and inspected.

Dated, New York, September 2, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Wednesday, September 13th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, canalboat "J. J. Arnold," her tackle, &c. Sale to take place on board said canalboat at foot of Montague Street, Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., where she can now be seen and inspected.

Dated New York, September 6, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

UNITED STATES HARBOR LINE BOARD will hold public hearing in Room 407, Army Building, New York City, 10 A. M. September 15, 1916, to consider a petition for modification of the approved harbor lines in New York Harbor at the location generally known as Red Hook Shoal, the ultimate purpose of which is to build an artificial island on part of the land described in the petition. All interested parties are invited to attend and be heard.

Municipal & State Bonds

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

CITY OF NEW YORK 4¼'s - 4½'s
CITY OF BALTIMORE, MD. 4's
CITY OF EL PASO, TEXAS 5's
STATE OF SO. CAROLINA 4's
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI 4¼'s
STATE OF ARIZONA 4½'s

Interest from these bonds need not be included in the annual Federal Income Tax report and Certificates of ownership are not required in the collection of interest.

Full particulars upon request for circular AG-50

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York

--*This 8 Page Monthly*

containing a selected list of sound Investments yielding

5¼ to 6⅛%

Free on request for Booklet T-200

A.H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

The Popularity of Public Utility Investments

is the result of the numerous and exacting tests they have been subjected to during good and bad business conditions. The stability, market and liberal yield of Public Utility investments justify the ever-increasing confidence placed in them by conservative investors.

Write for circular No. 132 which describes a good type of Public Utility Bond.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
London: William P. Bonbright & Co. Paris: Bonbright & Co.

General Information Regarding Bonds

We have issued a booklet giving brief explanations of coupon and registered bonds, redemption of bonds, sinking funds, and definitions of various types of bonds. The booklet also contains brief descriptions of more than fifty-five issues of conservative investment bonds.

Write for Booklet 1571
"Conservative Investment Bonds"

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

City of Trenton, N.J.
4½% Bonds
Due Sept. 1, 1946

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR NEW YORK, MASSACHUSETTS AND CONNECTICUT SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS.

Price to Yield 4%
Circular on application

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

We Offer
Tax Exempt
Municipal Bonds
Yielding 3.95% to 4.50%
Descriptive Circular on Request

GEO. B. GIBBONS & CO.
MUNICIPAL BONDS
60 WALL STREET NEW YORK

Kean, Taylor & Co.
Investment Securities
New York Chicago

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Gains Despite Pressure of Profit-Taking—Rise and Reaction in Railroads.

The railroad stocks in the early trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday responded by a fairly general and in some cases substantial advance to the news that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé would not put the eight-hour day law in operation on its lines until the constitutionality of the act had been upheld by the Supreme Court.

Plans were under discussion in the financial district which, if successful, would relieve all the roads of the necessity of submitting to the law until it had been upheld by the courts, but there was some doubt in the minds of railroad executives if this purpose could be fully attained. Railroads in poor financial condition would have a much better chance of obtaining an injunction against the application of the law to them, it was thought, than would roads whose surplus earnings are in excess of the amount which would be needed to bear the added cost of the eight-hour day. These doubts found reflection in the subsequent movement of prices, for after the first advance most of the railroad stocks sold off. But this was not wholly attributable to second and less favorable estimates of the probable fate of the eight-hour day law.

The market as a whole was under the pressure of profit-taking sales, induced by the advances made the previous day and earlier, and this had the effect of making the market irregular, apart from any effect exerted by the news. Despite the very considerable amount of stock sold for profit-taking purposes, many of the active issues showed net gains for the day. In some instances the bidding up of prices may have been for the purpose of facilitating sales elsewhere in the list, as is frequently done in a market in which a large share of the operations are being carried on by professional traders, but that was by no means the chief moving force behind the further improvement of the industrial list.

Far less reservation is being made even in conservative quarters in respect to the position of industrial companies than is being made in regard to railroad issues, and lack of market interest in the rails is frequently accompanied by a feeling of much optimism concerning the industrials, which are benefiting by the unusual profits which this year's very active trade is yielding. That, of course, is now an old story, but it is the foundation upon which the present market is being built.

A large share of the public interest in securities is taking the form of out and out investment rather than speculative operations in the stock market, which is one of the signs of the substantial character of the movement which has been under way. For it shows that profits realized in business have been large and that the disposition of the public is toward the conservative use of the funds which are coming to them because of the prosperity which the United States is enjoying. The passage of a security from a speculative or semi-speculative position to that of an investment issue is usually a slow process, but nothing is more conducive to such a change than expansion in earnings which add to the inherent value of a company's securities. This year there are a great many concerns which are earning more than they ever earned before. That is good ground for optimism and at the same time the best possible explanation of the recent improvement in prices.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.— 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	..	4	4	4
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	..	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.*

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	..
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	..
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	..
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3¼

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	3	3	3

Time.

60 days.........3 @3¼ | 5 months......3½@3¾
90 days.........3¼@3½ | 6 months......3½@3¾
4 months.....3½@3¾

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.........2⅝@2½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.........2¾@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.........3¼
4 to 6 months.........3½@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.........3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	+.00⅛
Cables	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.88¼	5.88¾	5.88¾	—.00½
Cables	5.87⅝	5.87⅝	5.87⅝	—.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	69.75	69.37½	69.37½	—.00⅝
Cables	69.81¼	69.43¾	69.43¾	—.00⅝
Rubles—				
Demand	32.80	32.70	32.90	+.40
Cables	32.90	32.80	33.00	+.38

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75¾	4.76 7/16
5.1826	Paris	5.88¾	5.87⅝
95.28	Berlin	69.37½	69.43¾
5.1826	Switzerland	5.30	5.29¼
19.295	Greece	19.45	19.50
5.1826	Italy	6.44½	6.44¼
20.26	Austria	12.10	12.15
26.73	Scandinavia—		
	Copenhagen	27.00	27.10
	Christiania	27.90	28.00
	Stockholm	28.10	28.20
19.30	Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19	Holland	40.75	40.81¼
	China—		
....	Hongkong	52.00	52.15
....	Shanghai	72.50	72.50
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	32.62½	32.75
32.44	Calcutta	32.62½	32.75
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.62½	50.75
49.84	Yokohama	50.62½	50.75
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.23	42.33
32.40	Rio	24.27	24.37

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges

Clearing House exchanges, $500,324,248; balance, $21,665,312; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $527,924.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis 10@25c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $.9375 premium, off .15625 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32 5-16d, off ⅛d; in New York, 67⅛c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 52⅝c.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 64 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 1½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 90 francs.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, SEPT. 7. Shares.
Total sales.........1,057,661
Same day last year.........583,170
Same day two years ago.........Ex. closed.
Year to date.........115,222,628
Same period last year.........100,692,356
Same period in 1914.........41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
135	140	200	Adams Express	137	137	137	137	+2
13¾	14	6,600	Alaska Gold Mines	13	14⅛	13	13⅞	+ ⅞
15	16	400	Advance Rumely	14	14	14	14	...
63	65	100	Ajax Rubber	63	63	63	63	...
23½	23⅞	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
78½	79½	1,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	79	79¼	78½	79½	+ ¾
78¾	78⅞	700	Am. Agricul. Chem	77¾	78¼	77¾	78¼	+ ⅝
101	101½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	— ⅛
38½	40	125	Am. Bank Note	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	—1¼
90⅞	91	7,700	Am. Beet Sugar	91¾	92	90⅞	91	+1
63	63¼	17,000	Am. Can	64	64	62⅞	63⅛	— ½
114	114½	100	Am. Can pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	+ ⅛
63¾	64	2,000	Am. Car & Fdry	64⅛	64⅛	63½	63½	...
117⅛	117¼	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	— ¼
147	148	100	Am. Coal Products	147	147	147	147	...
53½	54	1,100	Am. Cotton Oil	53	55	53	53¾	+1
9⅞	10	300	Am. H. & Leather	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
53	53⅝	1,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	53¾	53¾	53½	53½	— ⅛
27½	28	500	Am. Ice Securities	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	...
21¾	22	400	Am. Linseed	22⅛	22⅛	22	22	— ¼
50¼	50¾	800	Am. Linseed pf	51⅛	51⅛	50¼	50¼	— ¾
77¾	78	3,400	Am. Locomotive	78	78⅛	77⅞	77⅞	— ½
105½	106	200	Am. Locomotive pf	105½	105½	105⅛	105½	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
85¼	85½	9,100	Utah Copper	85⅝	85½	84¾	85½	+ ⅝
41⅞	42	1,700	Va.-Car. Chemical	42	42⅞	41⅞	42½	+ ½
45	46½	300	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	46	46⅝	46	46½	+1½
13⅜	13⅝	500	Wabash	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	...
48¼	48½	2,100	Wabash pf. A	48⅝	49	48¼	48½	...
26⅞	27	1,000	Wabash pf. B	26⅞	27¼	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
124	127	500	Wells Fargo Exp.	125	125¾	125	125¾	+1⅝
29¼	29½	300	Western Maryland	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	...
95½	96½	1,100	Western Union Tel.	95½	96½	95½	96¼	+1
60⅞	61	6,000	Westingh. E. & M.	61⅜	61½	60⅝	60⅞	— ⅛
45¼	45½	2,500	Willys-Overland	45⅝	46	45	45½	+ ¼
103½	104½	750	Willys-Overland pf.	103⅝	104	103⅝	104	...
49	51	200	Wisconsin Central	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
137	138	400	Woolw., (F. W.,) Co.	138½	138½	138	138	...
123½	125	300	Woolworth pf.	125	125	124	124⅞	— ⅛

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£968,000
Circulation increased	112,000
Bullion decreased	855,695
Other securities increased	3,798,000
Other deposits increased	2,953,000
Public deposits decreased	142,000
Notes reserve decreased	937,000
Government securities	Unchanged

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 23.86 per cent.; last week it was 24.91 per cent.; the rate of discount, 6 per cent.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	79.58	78.84	79.24	+ .43
25 industrials	98.64	97.44	97.92	+ .15
50 stocks	89.08	88.14	88.58	+ .29

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Sept. 7	89.08	88.14	88.58	+ .29
Sept. 6	88.97	87.93	88.29	+ .42
Sept. 5	88.11	86.91	87.87	+ .80
Sept. 4	Holiday.			
Sept. 2	87.13	86.40	87.07	+ .55
Sept. 1	87.61	86.30	86.52	— .87
Aug. 31	87.76	86.27	87.39	+ .63
Aug. 30	87.20	86.48	86.76	— .33
Aug. 29	87.56	86.85	87.09	— .66

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

September.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	88.97	Sep. 6	86.30	Sep. 1	88.58
1915	85.45	Sep. 29	79.71	Sep. 1	84.20
1914	Stock Exchange closed.				
1913	72.75	Sep. 15	69.81	Sep. 4	70.14
1912	85.83	Sep. 30	82.10	Sep. 13	85.19
1911	75.64	Sep. 6	69.57	Sep. 25	72.45

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	88.58
†1915	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24	79.16
Full years:					
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Sept. 7	86.37	..	Sept. 1	86.35	— .05
Sept. 6	86.37	+ .06	Aug. 31	86.40	+ .06
Sept. 5	86.31	..	Aug. 30	86.34	— .09
Sept. 4	Holiday.		Aug. 29	86.43	— .05
Sept. 2	86.31	— .04			

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	87.49	June 17	86.19	Apr. 28	86.37
†1915	84.48	Apr. 29	81.51	Jan. 2	81.70
Full years:					
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Everybody's Market.

Another million-share day yesterday made Wall Street oblivious to the humidity. Prices did not advance with the uniformity or strength shown on Wednesday, but there were enough gains to indicate that the public is still favoring the buying side. There are so many issues selling now at their top prices that profit-taking is invited, but the market took the selling with equanimity. Almost everybody in the financial district is happiest when there is a bull market under way. Only a small part of the business turned into the commission houses consists of short selling, most of that class of trading being supplied by the professional operators. The public divided its attention yesterday between copper and steel. Inspiration appeared on the tape quite as often as Steel common, and its total for the day was within a few thousand shares of that for the leader. It made a new high record at 60¾. Kennecott was less active, but it too sold at a new high mark for this movement, though its top price of 52⅛ is still 7 points under the figure reached last April. The copper issues seem to have been suffering from too much good news.

⁂

Dealing in Sixteenths.

Up to the present the Stock Exchange ticker has carried only the sacred eighth as the minimum fraction of price. In listing the $250,000,000 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland two-year notes yesterday the Exchange authorities decided that trading might be done in them in sixteenths, for trading in small fractions has been carried on in them over the counters of the bond houses, and as good a market is desired on the Exchange. The novelty necessitates new ticker enumerations, and a sixteenth will be designated as .1. Thus a sale at 99 1/16 will be printed 99.1 and the other odd sixteenths similarly represented up to, for instance, 99.15. The even sixteenths will go where they belong among the eighths, quarters, and halves.

⁂

Commission on British Notes.

In reducing the fraction of variation in trading in the British notes the Stock Exchange authorities also took unusual action in designating a thirty-second of 1 per cent. as the rate of commission on purchases and sales of the notes for customers. It was explained that designation of this small commission implies no variation from the rule that the sacred eighth is to be charged on stocks in the future as in the past. Government bonds are exempt from the commission rule, the broker being permitted to charge as low a commission as he likes or none at all. Notes also have long been an exception to the rule, the Committee on Commissions being empowered to designate the rate on every note that is listed. It is good opinion that, with trading in sixteenths and with a smaller commission rate than has been charged on an active security before, Stock Exchange trading in the notes will be as keen as over the counters of the banking and bond houses. If the experiment is successful the Stock Exchange may endeavor to establish a broad market for the multitude of notes now dealt in principally outside.

⁂

Rails in Better Demand.

Few people have wanted more railroad stocks since the enactment of the eight-hour law, though since then the industrials have been in the keenest demand of recent weeks. But yesterday the rails recovered somewhat from their lethargy under the leadership of Reading, which gained 2¾ points on the day, or enough to cause a revival of old stories of segregation and selfish accumulation. Norfolk & Western advanced 1¼ per cent. on the publication of an annual report showing net income doubled. It was argued that a road which increased its income about 100 per cent. could stand an eight-hour law. Gains in the other rails were fractional, but there was a bit more buying of them in the hope of success from the determination of President Ripley of the Atchison to resist the eight-hour law until ordered otherwise by the Supreme Court. In the late trading Mr. Hughes's declaration that he would never have "yielded an inch to capital or labor or any other influence" also inspired some buying.

⁂

Puts and Calls.

The put and call market on New Street has grown active again, after a long period of depression. Old faces were back in the group of traders yesterday, and the owners had more paper to handle than has been seen in New Street in months. Traders say that there are still outstanding calls on Marine preferred at 80, and that a new lot was put out recently at 111. The speculator who deals in privileges figures that if one makes good he can afford to tear up a half dozen which have not.

⁂

A Motor Field Day.

So many bankers and brokers acted on their belief that the traction strike would succeed in dislocating service on the Interborough that lower Broadway and the cross streets were almost impassable after 10 o'clock. Cars were parked on both sides of the streets, and an unbroken line crept through the narrow passageway left for traffic. Automobiles which had not seen the district in which their owners work since they were acquired stood against the curbs yesterday. The police were tolerant, even where the machines constituted a nuisance.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	4,588,000
Silver in hand decreased	1,112,000
Notes in circulation increased	174,215,000
Treasury deposits increased	91,174,000
General deposits decreased	91,445,000
Bills discounted decreased	60,501,000
Advances decreased	1,275,000

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, SEPT. 7. Par Value.
Total sales.........$3,445,000
Same day last year.........3,973,500
Same day two years ago.........Ex. closed.
Year to date.........706,409,550
Same period last year.........543,997,700
Same period in 1914.........425,061,100

U S 4s coup
1,000.........*110¾
Pan 3s, reg
7,500.........103
Pan 3s, coup
3,000.........103
Am Foreign Sec temp 5s
86,000.........98
Anglo-French 5s
50,000.........95¼
500.........95¼
500.........95¼
118,000.........95¼
1,000.........95¼
407,000.........95¼
500.........95⅜
3,000.........95¼
94,000.........95¼
10,000.........95¼
9,000.........95¼
14,000.........95¼
2,000.........95¼
28,000.........95¼
500.........95⅜
10,000.........95¼
12,000.........95¼
500.........95⅜
1,000.........95¼
4,000.........95¼
500.........95¼
1,000.........95¼
20,000.........95¼
Dom of Canada 5s, 1921
1,000.........99¾
12,000.........99¾
2,000.........99¾
1926
9,000.........99
1931
10,000.........99½
1,000.........99⅝
2,000.........99⅝
3,000.........99⅝
N Y C 4s, 1959
4,000.........101
4½s, 1966, temp recta
1,000.........104¾
6,000.........104¼
4½s, Nov, 1957
12,000.........109
4½s, 1963
1,000.........109
5,000.........109¼
4½s, 1965
22,000.........109½
1,000.........109¾
15,000.........109¾
13,000.........109⅝
20,000.........109⅝
registered
9,000.........109¼
Am Ag Ch cv 5s
5,000.........102½
deb 5s
1,000.........98¼
5,000.........98

Cal G & Elec 5s
1,000.........93¼
Cent Dist Tel 5s
3,000.........102¾
Cent Leather 5s
1,000.........102½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
6,000.........88¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
6,000.........89½
conv 4½s
4,000.........84¾
1,000.........84½
conv 5s
3,000.........92⅝
22,000.........92½
C, B & Q gen 4s
5,000.........93
joint 4s
13,000.........97⅞
1,000.........97⅞
3,000.........97⅞
Chi & E Ill gen 5s, U S Mtg & Trust ctfs
1,000.........84
ref & imp 4s, ctfs of depos
10,000.........26
Chi, Ind & So 4s
1,000.........88
C, M & St P 4s, 1934
2,000.........90¼
4s, 1925
1,000.........93⅞
conv 4½s
1,000.........100¼
7,000.........100¼
cv 5s, Ser B
5,000.........106
gen 4½s
12,000.........101¼
refund 4½s
3,000.........92¼
Chi, M & P Sd 4s
45,000.........90⅝
Chi & N W gen 4s
3,000.........94¼
Chi Rys 5s
1,000.........96⅞
Chi, R I & P Ry deb 5s
40,000.........55½
5,000.........55
20,000.........54½
10,000.........54
5,000.........54¼
134,000.........54
5,000.........53¾
15,000.........54½
5,000.........54¼
28,000.........54½
4,000.........54¼
ctfs of dep, stpd
10,000.........51
31,000.........50
double stamp
10,000.........50

50,000.........108⅝
s f 6s, w i
10,000.........97⅝
2,000.........97⅝
14,000.........97⅝
50,000.........97⅝
10,000.........97⅝
42,000.........97⅝
11,000.........97⅝
Inter Paper 6s
1,000.........101⅜
conv 5s
3,000.........92⅝
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
3,000.........86½
ref 4s
2,000.........57
Jamestown, F & Clearfield 4s
9,000.........88½
Kings Co Elev 4s, stamped gtd
2,000.........83
Lack Steel 5s, 1923
2,000.........99⅝
1950
7,000.........94¼
L S & M So 4s, 1928
12,000.........95
Lex & Eastern 1st gtd 5s
1,000.........101¼
3,000.........101
Liggett & M 5s
3,000.........102
Lorillard Co 7s
2,000.........124⅝
Louis Gas & El 1st & ref 6s
1,000.........100⅝
Louis & Nash unif 4s
5,000.........93½
N O & M 1st 6s
1,000.........114¼
Atl, K & Cin 4s
2,000.........85⅜
1,000.........85½
Manhattan con 4s
3,000.........88⅝
tax exempt
14,000.........89¼
Mex Petrol 1st & cv 6s, Series C
2,000.........116
Milwaukee Gas 4s
5,000.........93
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
1,000.........45
s f 4½s
2,000.........42
Mo Pacific 4s
11,000.........48¼
Tr Co ctfs
10,000.........48½
5s, 1917, Colum Tr cfs, d stamp
2,000.........95

Reading gen 4s
4,000.........95⅜
2,000.........95¼
4,000.........95
2,000.........95⅛
2,000.........95
Rio Gde W 1st 4s
1,000.........73
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s
5,000.........100⅝
unif & ref 4s
2,000.........82
St L & S F Ry gen 5s
10,000.........102¼
St L & S F R R gen 5s
2,000.........78
Tr Co ctfs
115,000.........73
stamped
1,000.........70
St L & S F pr lien 4s, Ser A, w i
1,000.........68½
10,000.........68⅝
pr lien 5s, Ser B, w i
3,000.........83⅞
adjust 6s, w i
1,000.........83½
10,000.........83⅜
10,000.........83⅜
24,000.........83⅜
55,000.........83½
income 6s, w i
30,000.........54
12,000.........53¾
29,000.........54
500.........53½
5,000.........53⅝
2,000.........53⅝
8,000.........53⅝
St L S W con 4s
1,000.........62
St P, M & M 4½s
5,000.........102⅝
St P & Dul 2d 5s
4,000.........100⅝
San An & A P 4s
5,000.........66
So Pacific col 4s
24,000.........84
conv 4s
27,000.........86⅝
50,000.........86⅞
5,000.........86⅝
conv 5s
1,000.........103⅝
5,000.........104
1st ref 4s
6,000.........89⅝
1,000.........89⅝
30,000.........89½
2,000.........89⅝
Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000.........101

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Beth S pf	130	140	G'drich (B F) Co pf	113½	114	N Y, C & St L	35	38	U S C I P	20½	21½
B Un G	130	133	Gulf S S 1st pf	98	100	Do 1st pf	78	80	Do pf	52½	54
Brown Sh pf	98	99	•Do 2d pf	83	86	Do 2d pf	60	62	U S Exp	29	30
B, R & P	92	100	Hack Wat	25	35	N Y Dock	9	12½	U S Ind A pf	101	104
Do pf	110	120	Harb Walk	80¼	..	Do pf	21	30	U S R & I	28	31
Bush Ter	..	120	Helme (G W) Co	160½	190	N Y, L & West	114¼	123	U S R & Ref	1¼	1⅜
Can So	55	60	Do pf	117	..	N Y, O & West	26⅜	26¼	Do pf	1½	1⅝
Case (J I) pf	83½	84½	Hock Val	..	116	Norf So	29	27	U S R 1st pf	110⅝	112
Cen L pf	112	114	Homestake	132	135	Norf & W pf	83¼	84	Utah Sec	16⅝	17¼
C R R of N J	290	350	Interb-Con	16	16¼	North Am	67	68	Va-Car Ch pf	110	111
C & S A Tel	137	138	Do pf	73	74	N O T & Light	96¼	..	W Md pf	40	47
Chi & Alt	..	10	I H, N J, pf	118	120	N W Tel	52½	..	W E & M 1st pf	70	76
Do pf	18	20¼	Int N pf	105	108⅝	Ont Min	6½	7	Weym-Bru	250	..
Chi Gt W	12½	12¾	Iowa Cent	3	4	Pabst B pf	82¼	85	Do pf	116	125
C & N W pf	165	175	Do pf	8	12	Pac Coast	60	67	W & L E	4½	5
Chi, St P, M & Om	115	125	Jewel Tea	90	91	Do 1st pf	70	90	Do 1st pf	13	15
Do pf	133	140	Do pf	110½	111¼	Pac M pf ctfs	95¼	90	Do 2d pf	4⅝	6
C, C, C & St L	51	53½	K C, Ft S & M pf	69	73	P T & Tel pf	97	99	Wor Pump	30½	31¼
			Kan C So pf	58	60				Do pf. A	97	100
									Do pf. B	60¼	61

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Cash Position, Aug. 31, 1916.
CONTROLLER'S STATEMENT.

Cash Action.	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding Aug. 26	$12,251,500.00	$77,952,965.76	$6,389,400.00
Net increase	....	748,421.23	....
Outstanding Aug. 31	$12,251,500.00	$78,700,386.99	$6,389,400.00
Cash balance	4,204,815.66		
Net obligation	$8,046,684.34		

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Money in Better Supply and Discount Rates Are Steady.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Money was in better supply and discount rates were steady today.

The stock market had a good tone. Quite a number of investment orders in consols, the war loan and Indian and other first-class bonds found supplies scarce and prices appreciated steadily. Gold mines were well absorbed, especially Modderfonteins, while rubber, iron and steel shares and Japanese bonds were firmer. American securities were cheerful under the lead of United States Steel. The closing was steady.

The Relative Strength of the Warring Nations

is indicated on the new War Map of Europe and Asia we have had prepared for us. Every investor interested in the securities of the belligerents will find this map of value, as it provides accurate information as to the geographical and financial strength of each of the Central and Allied Powers. A copy of this map will be sent on request.

A. B. Leach & Co.
Investment Securities
62 Cedar St., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo
Boston Baltimore

Short Term Securities

are regarded as a most satisfactory form of investment. For those who feel that this type of security should predominate in their investment holdings at the present time, we have prepared a special letter. This letter, which will be sent on request, describes three sound notes maturing in from six months to two years and having an average yield of over 5½%.

Hemphill, White & Chamberlain
Members New York Stock Exchange
37 Wall Street, New York

Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. R.

We have just had a report made of this property by a well known Railroad man giving his opinion as to its physical condition, earning power and future prospects.

We will be pleased to give an opinion of the various bonds to the holders of same.

W. C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

Tax Day October 1st.

The annual tax on personal property in Greater New York for the past five years has averaged $18.56 per $1000. For 1916 it varies from $20.40 per $1000 in New York County to $21.30 per $1000 in Richmond County.

There are many well secured bonds which may be made permanently exempt from this tax by a payment of only $5.00 per $1000.

Our new pamphlet, comprising a list of bonds which may be made exempt and excerpts from the present Secured Debt Tax Law, will be mailed on request.

Knauth·Nachod & Kuhne
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Equitable Building, New York

MUNICIPAL Bond prices should be affected materially if the income tax is increased because of the added importance of the exemption accorded these bonds. Believing the market experience of 1913, when the Income Tax Law was enacted, should be a valuable guide to municipal bond buyers, we have prepared a summary thereof which we are glad to send on request for letter M-3.

Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

An Opportunity Unusual in A Public Utility Preferred Issue
Send for descriptive circular A-30.

A.-D. Converse & Co.
49 Wall Street, New York
Commercial Trust Bldg., Phila.

Unit Analysis of

The Public Service Corporation of New Jersey

We have prepared a unit analysis of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, showing in detail a study of the capitalization, the operation, and the state of development in the territory served.

To Holders of the Company's Securities

Our Engineering Department will give a copy of this Analysis, with special comment upon the particular securities owned.

There is no charge for this Analysis.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Ease Off After Early Strength—Bonds Are Quite Active and Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 551,045 shares of stocks and $709,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 101,135; oils, 86,425, and mining, 366,485. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
18,000	‡Aetna Explo.	11¼	12⅛	10⅞	11⅛
800	Am. Int. Cor. ($50 paid)..	54¼	54¼	54	54
2,400	‡Am. Writ. P.	3½	4⅛	3½	4
100	Atlantic Steel.	59	59½	59	59½
400	‡Butler Chem.	4½	4½	4½	4½
300	Can. Nat.G.C.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
15	‡Carbon Steel.	75	75	75	75
5,000	‡Car L. & P..	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
200	Char. Iron Co. of Am pf..	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
270	Chevrolet Mo..	198	200	198	198
100	Driggs-Seab'y..	75	75	75	75
100	‡Edmunds & J. Corp.	40	40	40	40
100	‡Edmunds & J. Corp. pf....	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
200	‡Electric Gun.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Emerson Phon.	9½	9½	9½	9½
400	Fajardo Sug..	59	59	56	56
300	‡Fisher B. C.	39	39	38½	38½
200	‡Gaston, W. & Wigmore ...	44	44	44	44
400	Guantanamo S.	58	58	56	56
10	Holly Sug. C..	46	46	46	46
6,800	†‡Imp Carbon Chaser Co..	35	36	35	36
200	‡Int. Portland Cement Corp.	17½	17½	17½	17½
1,500	†‡Joplin Ore Spel.. (new).	54	55	54	55
100	Kapo Mfg. Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,900	Kathodian B. pf.	14½-15	17⅝	14	17⅝
100	Kelsey W., w.i.	55	55	55	55
200	Kelsey W., pf. w. i.	98½	98½	98	98
3,000	†Lake Tor. Bt.	7½	8½	7½	8¼
700	Manhat. Tran.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
200	Marconi of A.	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3¼
100	‡Maxim Muni.	5	5	5	5
7,100	‡Midvale Steel	63¾	64¼	63	63¾
250	‡Mitch. M., w.i.	67	67¾	*66½	67¾
2,000	‡Ohio Cit. Gas & Electric...	68¼	68¼	68	68
100	Peerless Mot..	24	24	24	24
100	‡Poole E. & M.	86½	86½	86½	86½
1,600	‡Pullman V.C.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
900	‡Pull. V. C.pf.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	‡Rep. M. T.pf.	98	98	98	98
100	Seab. St. & M.	28	28	28	28
2,300	‡Scripps-Booth	52	54½	*51½	54½
1,100	Smith & T. pf.	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10½
15	Sprgfd. B. pf..	125	125	125	125
700	‡St. Jos. Lead	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16¼
700	Stromb. Carb..	42	42	41⅞	42
6,000	Stutz Motors..	68	70½	68	70½
10,200	Sub. S.v.t.ctfs.	37½	39¼	37¼	38
500	‡U. S. L. & H.	2⅝	*2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
300	U. S. Stmship.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
6,400	‡United Motors	60½	61¾	60½	61
4,000	U. Prof. Shar.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
125	United Zinc...	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,300	White Motors.	53⅜	53⅜	51	53¼
350	‡Willys-O., n. w. i.	43	43	43	43
700	World Film C. v. t. ctfs.....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	‡Zinc Concent.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
10	Illinois P. L..	179	179	179	+1
300	Ohio Oil......	244	239	242	+2
60	St. Oil of N. J.	524	522	524	+5
85	St. Oil of N. Y.	225	221	225	+4

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
900	†‡Alberta Pet., Ltd. (prosp.).	59	59	59	59
625	‡Barn. O. & G.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3,500	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref)...	15½	16⅜	15½	16⅜
7,000	‡Cosd. O. & G.	11⅞	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛
700	‡Cos. O.& G.pf.	5	5	5	5
7,000	Federal Oil...	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1,475	‡Gen. Ref. & Prod.. w. i..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Int. Pet......	10½	10½	10½	10½
500	Kenova Oil...	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,200	Metro. Petrol..	14⅜	14⅜	13½	14⅜
4,500	†‡Midwest Oil.	44	44	41	42
1,100	†‡Midw. Oil pf.	86	86	84	84
300	‡Midwest Ref.	64	64	63	63
200	‡Musko. Ref..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,170	‡N. Y.-Okla. O.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
20,500	†‡Okla. Oil...	11⅛	*12	11	11⅛
3,100	‡Okla. Oil pf..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,500	Okla. Pr. & R.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
9,300	†Omar O. & G.	70	70	68	70
700	‡P.-Am.Pet.pf.	92½	92½	91½	91½
4,400	‡Sapul. O. & R.	8⅞	9	8⅞	9
1,400	Sequ. O. & R.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡Sinclair Oil...	39⅞	39⅞	39	39¼
3,800	†‡Tex. Met.Pet.	97	97	95	96
4,000	‡Un. West. Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	†Vac. Gas & Oil (prospect)	30	34	30	34
800	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,000	†‡W'side O.&R.	52	52	52	52
200	W'land O. & G.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

MINING STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
250	†Ala.-B. C. M. (a pros.)....	50	50	50	50
6,100	†‡Alaska M...	68	68	68	68
1,400	†‡Al.-Westover	62	62	62	62
2,610	‡Ariz. Cop....	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2,500	†‡Atlanta	9½	10	9½	10
1,000	†Bailey Cobalt	9	9	9	9
3,500	Big L. Cop....	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝
200	†‡Booth	12	12	12	12
16,000	†Bos. & Mont.	92c	1	92c	93c
1,300	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs...	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛
300	Butte & N. Y.	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
350	‡Calav. Cop..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,000	†Caledonia	56	57	56	57
4,750	‡Cal. & Jer...	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
200	C. de P. Cop..	35	35¼	35	35¼
1,300	†Columbia M..	65	65	65	65
22,400	Cons. Ar. Sm.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,000	Cons. Cop. M..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
500	‡Cons.-Homest.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Dun.-Aris.Cop. (a pros.)....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,800	†‡Emma Cop..	62	66	61	66
350	First Nat. Cop.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300	Gold Hill....	15	17	15	17
1,500	Goldfield Cons.	80	80	79	79
4,800	†‡Goldst. Min. (a prospect).	39	41	39	40
5,000	‡Greenm. Min.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
2,500	Hecla Mining.	5	5	4⅞	5
30,000	†Hull Copper..	30	45	30	44
1,800	Howe Sound..	5	5⅝	5	5⅝
25,650	Inspir Needles Cop. (pros.).	1	1	⅞	1
100,000	Jer. Verde (a prospect) ...	1¾	*2⅛	1¾	2
2,600	†‡Jer. Vly. Ex. (a prospect).	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
350	†‡Jim Butler..	85	86	85	86
18,100	†Jumbo Ext...	40	41	38	41
8,200	Magma Cop...	16⅝	17¼	16⅝	16⅝
1,000	†‡Marsh Min.	10	10	10	10
1,100	Marys. G.M.C.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,500	†‡M.G.M. & M.	65	67	64	66
120	Mines of Am..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
600	†Mol. Tung...	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
500	†‡Mon. G. M..	96	96	96	96
1,000	Monitor Silver.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
28,000	†‡Moth. Lode..	37	37¾	36	36¾
475	N. Y. & H. Res. M. Co..	16	16¼	16	16¼
14,000	†‡Newray Min.	65	68	65	67
600	Nip. Mines Co.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1,000	Oat. Big Jim..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9,250	†‡Old Em. L..	15	17	15	17
400	Peterson Lake.	23	23	23	23
3,800	†‡Rex Con. M.	21½	22	20⅞	21
500	†Roch Mines..	57	57	57	57
1,500	†‡Silver Pick.	18	18	17	17½
500	St. Silv.-Lead.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,500	†‡Success Min.	34	34	33	33
2,500	Tono. Ext. ...	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
5,000	†‡U. S. C. M..	8⅞	9	8⅞	9
2,500	†Teck Hughes.	44	45	44	45
10,000	†‡U. Verde E.	39¼	39⅝	38⅝	39¼
700	Unity G. M. C.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2,000	†W. E. Cons..	71	72	71	71
100	‡Y. Al. T. cfs.	42½	42½	42½	42½
300	‡Yuscaran C..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$581,000	‡British 5s..	99	99	98⅞	99
1,000	C. de P.C.6s.	112	112	112	112
72,000	‡C.O. 6s.w.i.	101⅞	103	101⅞	103
50,000	‡R. G. 6½s, w. i.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100½
1,000	Sin. Oil 6s..	95½	95½	95½	95½

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note—Wednesday 100 St. Joseph Lead sold at 16¼.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
British-Am. Tob. ord. bearer	19½	20	19½	20
British-Am. Tob.ord.	19½	20¼	19⅝	20¼
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Grant Motor Car.....	7	8	7	8
Internat. Motors pf..	15	20	15	20
Saxon Motor Car Co...	71	73	70	72½
Standard Motors	6	6½	6	6½
Springfield Body	83	87	84	86
United Drug	72	73	72	73
United Drug 1st pf..	50	52	50	52
United Drug 2d pf....	87½	89	87½	89
United Zinc	4⅝	5¼	4½	5
OIL STOCKS.				
Houston Oil	13	16	13	15
Pierce Oil...........	12	12½	12	12½
MINING STOCKS.				
La Exposicion	48	50	48	50
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s.........	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	56	62	56	62
American Brass	283	288	283	285
Atlas Powder	167	170	167	170
Atlas Powder pf....	98	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox...	119	122	119	122
Bliss, (E. W.).......	610	625	590	610
Bliss (E. W.) pf......	75	80	75	80
Can. Fdy. & Forg...	182	195	180	200
Canadian Explosives..	380	400	380	400
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	840	850	840	850
Du Pont Powd., new.	280	285	277	280
Du Pont Powd. deb..	101	103	101	103
Hercules Powder	322	327	322	327
Hercules Powder pf..	116	120	116	120
International Arms ..	16	20	16	20
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	165	168	165	168
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	105	108	105	110
Scovill Mfg. Co......	580	605	570	590
Winch. Rptg. Arms..	1275	1400	1275	1400

CONTRARY TRADE TRENDS.

Commercial Failures Increase with Business at Record Activity.

Cross currents of business are reported by the commercial agencies for August. That business was never more active is shown by the compilation of bank exchanges, which increased 38 per cent., as compared with August, 1915, and 98.5 per cent., as compared with the corresponding month in 1914. On the other hand, the number of failures in August was 1,300, exceeding those of July by 12 per cent., and the liabilities were $15,896,478, or 57 per cent. more than in July, and 16 per cent. above those of August, 1915. The compilation of bank exchanges is by Dun's, which says.

Well-maintained business activity in every part of the country continues to be indicated by heavy payments through the banks, as reflected in bank exchanges, the total of which from 121 leading cities in the United States amounted to $19,602,312,400. New York City reports gains of 37.8 and 154.7 per cent., respectively, as compared with the same weeks in the two immediately preceding years, but the abnormal expansion over two years ago is in large part attributable to the closing of the principal exchanges and the interruption to business occasioned by the outbreak of the war. The exhibits of the cities outside New York, where, as a rule, speculative operations have comparatively little influence on bank clearings, are eminently satisfactory, marked improvement appearing at practically every important centre, while the total of all points is 38.3 per cent. larger than last year and 48.0 per cent. more than in 1914.

Discussing the August failures, Bradstreet's notes that somewhat similar ebb-and-flow movements have been shown in other months and years which have robbed great swing movements of some of their uniformity, and adds:

The apparent moving cause, that of an increase in the number of small retail failures, may have its source in the bad turn taken by crops in that month, the insufficient equipment of many of those who have embarked in business on the present prosperity wave, the decision of creditors to withdraw support from some manifestly unsuccessful enterprises, the heavily increased cost of conducting business at the present record high level of values which restricts profits, the extension of the chain-store idea, or a variety of other causes operating, in spite of the concededly good general trade which was done in that month in the country as a whole. It will, however, require a fuller examination of present and near future failure statistics to determine whether the tendency noted in August is a continuing one before any hard and fast deductions can be drawn.

New England was the only section of the country from which increases in failures and liabilities were not reported. Compared with August, 1915, the Northwest and the South furnished practically all of the increase in number, while increases in the West, Northwest, South, and Far West helped to swell the liabilities.

Kansas City Railways Dividend.

Kansas City Railways Company has declared an initial dividend which will enable the Trustees to pay Oct. 1 2½ per cent. on the preferred beneficial certificates of the company. Transfer books will be closed from Sept. 25 to Oct. 2. This is the initial disbursement on these certificates which represent the electric railway properties in Kansas City of the former Metropolitan Street Railway Company controlled by Kansas City Railway & Light Company. The electric light and power, and street railway properties were segregated in the reorganization and separate companies organized for each. For each share of the Kansas City Railway & Light stocks there was issued a certificate representing two-thirds of a share of Kansas City Railway & Light common and preferred stock, and a certificate representing one-third of a share of Kansas City Light & Power stock. The preferred certificates of Kansas City Railways represent two-thirds of the $9,407,500 preferred stock of the Kansas City Railway & Light Company, the common participation certificates representing two-thirds of the $9,543,080 Kansas City Railway & Light stock.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Anglo-American	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15¼
Atlantic Refining	775	785	775	785
Borne-Scrymser	360	380	360	380
Buckeye Pipe Line...	95	97	95	97
Chesebrough Mfg	435	445	435	445
Colonial Oil	60	70	60	70
Continental Oil	380	390	380	390
Crescent Pipe Line...	40	42	40	42
Cumberland P. L.....	92	95	92	95
Eureka Pipe Line.....	225	230	225	230
Galena S. Oil pf.....	138	142	137	142
Galena Signal Oil....	162	165	162	165
Illinois Pipe Line.....	175	178	175	178
Indiana Pipe Line.....	102	105	101	104
Int. Petrol. Co., Ltd..	10	10½	10	10½
National Transit	14	15	14	15
New York Transit....	205	210	205	210
Northern Pipe Line..	95	98	95	98
Ohio Oil	241	244	239	241
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	56	58	56	58
Pierce Oil	12	12½	12	12½
Pierce Oil conv. 6s, '24	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas....	390	400	388	398
Prairie Pipe Line....	246	248	244	247
Solar Refining	300	305	300	305
Southern Pipe Line...	203	208	203	208
South Penn. Oil......	362	367	357	362
Southwestern Penn...	110	115	110	115
Std. Oil of Cal......	280	283	277	279
Std. Oil of Ind......	670	680	637	642
Std. Oil of Kan.....	455	465	450	460
Std. Oil of Ky......	430	440	425	435
Std. Oil of Neb.....	420	430	415	425
Std. Oil of N. J.....	523	526	520	523
Std. Oil of N. Y.....	222	225	220	222
Std. Oil of Ohio.....	415	425	410	420
Swan & Finch........	100	105	100	105
Tidewater Oil Co.....	175	185	175	185
Union Tank Line.....	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	288	293	288	293
Washington Oil	35	40	35	40

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb..	5	May, 1926	96½	98¼	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	97½	98½	5.70
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec.15,'16	100⅛	100⅜	4.30
Argen. Govt. Dis.		Feb.21,'17	97⅜	97⅞	5.15
Argen. Govt...	6	Dec.15,'17	100½	101	5.40
Argen. Govt...	6	May15,'20	100	100⅝	5.85
City of Mont..	5	May, 1918	100⅛	100½	4.65
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.80
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99	100	5.00
Dom. of Can..	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.15
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	98⅞	99⅝	5.10
Italian Govt..	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅛	100¼	4.50
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99⅝	5.15
Norweg. Gov..	6	Feb., 1923	105	107½	4.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	101¼	102⅛	4.15
Norweg. Gov..	6	Oct. 15,'16	100	101	1.50
Prov. of Ont..	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100⅛	4.90
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99⅜	100¼	4.85
G. of N. F....	5	July, 1919	97⅝	98⅝	5.50
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100⅝	100⅞	5.90
Do rubles..	5½	Aug.14,'26	317	320	...
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	..	98	0.91
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	..	98	0.07
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¼	101	2.55
Swiss Govt...	5	Mar., 1918	99⅛	99⅝	5.05
Swiss Govt...	5	Mar., 1920	98⅝	99¼	5.10

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. Cot. Oil..	5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.45
Am. Loco....	5	July, 1916	100½	101	3.80
Am. P. & L..	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100¼	5.75
Am. T. & T..	4½	Feb., 1918	100	100¼	4.45
Am. Thread..	4	Jan., 1919	98¼	98⅞	4.90
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100½	3.35
A. T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	100⅞	101⅛	3.35
A.V.R.L.& P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	102	102⅝	5.37
B'klyn R. T..	5	July, 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.65
Can. North...	5	Sept., 1917	98⅞	99⅜	5.75
Can. North...	6	July 10,'17	99⅝	100⅛	5.65
Can. North...	6	July10,'18	99½	100⅛	5.68
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102⅝	103	3.75
C., B. & Q...	4	July, 1921	97⅝	98	4.46
C. & W. Ind..	5	Sep., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.10
Chicago Elev..	5	July, 1916	..	95	..
Cub.-Am.Sug..	6	Apr., 1918	102⅛	102½	4.35
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	98⅝	99	6⅛
Erie R. R. ..	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	3.71
Gen. Rubber..	5	Dec., 1918	100⅛	100⅝	4.75
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99	99½	5.40
Hocking Val..	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.20
Inter. Harv..	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅛	101⅜	3.87
L. Gas & El..		Apr., 1918	100⅜	101¼	5.75
Mich. Ry. ...	6	June, 1919	100⅜	101⅛	5.40
Min. Gen. E..	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.06
Mo. Pacific...	6	June, 1916	99	99¼	..
Mont T. & P.		Apr., 1917	96¼	97¼	9.25
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99⅝	100¼	4.52
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅝	100	4.80
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅝	100	6.00
Otis Elev....	5	Apr., 1920	98⅛	100	5.60
Penn. Co....	4½	June 5,'21	100⅜	101	4.27
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¼	100⅝	4.65
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co..	5	Feb.10,'19	88½	89½	...
Southern Ry..	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	3.75
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98¼	99¼	5.30
United Fruit..	5	May, 1918	100⅝	101¼	4.25
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.....	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101⅛	3.85
W. P. Trac...	6	Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	1.00
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	97⅝	98	6.40
W.V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100¼	5.37
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	5.00
Winn. E. Ry..	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
American Cigar	118	123	118	123
American Cigar pf...	98½	99½	98½	99½
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf......	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M...	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F....	178	185	175	185
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob..	245	255	250	255
R. J. Reynolds Tob..	550	580	550	580
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf..	121	123	121	123

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
240	Cities Service	285	281	283½	286
200	Cities Ser. pf.	87⅞	87	87	87¾
450	Com'th Pow..	64	62½	62½	64
590	Com'th P. pf.	85	84	84	85
250	Ohio Cities G.	68⅜	68	67⅞	68½
40	Ozark P.& W.	48	44	44	49
100	Toledo Tract..	43	42	41½	43
50	Un. L. & Ry..	52¼	51½	51½	53½

BONDS.

$70,000	Com'th P. 6s.	103	102	102	103
10,000	Int. Ry. St. & P.1st 6s,'42.	101	101	98	101
5,000	Roa'ke W. W. 1st 5s, '36..	100½	100½	99	101

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power........	27½	28
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	79	81
American Cities	4	12
American Cities pf.............	45½	47
American Gas Co	120	123
American Gas & Electric.........	152	155
American Gas & Electric pf......	49½	51
American Light & Traction.......	379	382
American Light & Traction pf....	110	112
American Power & Light..........	69	71
American Power & Light pf.......	84	86
American Public Utilities.......	42	44
American Public Utilities pf.....	73	75
American W. W. & E...........	8	8½
American W. W. & E. partic. pf..	21	23
American W. W. & E. 1st pf......	61	64
Atlantic P. & L. pf...........	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf............	88	91
Baton Rouge notes............	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light.........	26	29
Carolina Power & Light pf......	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf...	74	78
Central States Electric.........	16	18
Central States Electric pf......	71	72½
Colorado Power	24½	26½
Colorado Power pf...........	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf.........	79	82½
Connecticut Power pf.........	98	..
Consumers Pr.	97	99
Dallas Electric notes.........	98⅝	99⅝
Eastern Texas Electric........	60	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf......	91	95
Eastern Texas Electric notes....	100	101
El Paso Electric.............	128	130
El Paso Electric pf..........	100	..
Electric B. & S. pf..........	100	103
Empire District Electric pf.....	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction.......	11½	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	45	47
Galveston-Houston Electric	35	40
Galveston-Houston Electric pf....	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities.......	290	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf....	95	100
International Traction.........	49	52
International Traction pf.......	85	88
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric........	47	49
Mississippi River Power........	14	16
Mississippi River Power pf......	35	38
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power....	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Pow. pf...	60	65
Northern States Power..........	86¼	87
Northern States Power pf.......	96	97
Northern Texas Electric........	87	90½
Northern Texas Electric pf......	84	87
Ohio Cities Gas pf............	87	89
Pacific Gas & Electric.........	58	58½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf......	90	90½
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.........	83	86
Puget Sound Traction..........	14	16
Puget Sound Traction pf.......	50	52½
Pennsylvania Light Co.........	23⅝	26½
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf......	78	82½
Republic Ry. & Lt.............	36½	37½
Republic Ry. & Light pf........	74½	75½
Securities Corp. General........	18½	23½
Securities Corp. General pf.....	80¾	84¾
Southern California Edison......	90	92
Southern California Edison pf....	105	107
Southwestern Power & Light pf..	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric........	15	15½
Standard Gas & Electric pf......	40	41
Tampa Electric	131	135
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power.......	10	10½
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf.....	48	49
Toledo Traction pf...........	79	82
United Gas & Electric..........	10	15
United Gas & Electric pf.......	70	72
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.....	10	15
United Light & Railways pf.....	75	78
Western Power	19¼	20
Western Power pf............	69¾	71
BONDS.		
American Power & Light 6s, 1921..	99¼	100½
American W. W. coll. 5s........	74	75
Baton Rouge 1st 5s............	90	..
Central Ill. Lt. 5s...........	95	97
Cina. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956..	100	100¾
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927...	85	87
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927...	71	75
Connecticut Power 1st 5s........	96	..
Cumberland Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, 1942	95½	98
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.......	99½	..
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s......	96½	97¾
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939.....	100½	102
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1918......	99½	..
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s.......	92	95
Empire Gas & F. 6s...........	98½	100
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s.........	90	93
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-26...	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946...	89½	90½
Great Western Power 6s, 1925...	97½	98½
Houston Electric 1st 5s........	95	96
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933.....	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941.	91	95
Middle West U. 6s, 1925........	99	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.....	98¼	99
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s......	77	77¾
Miss. Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922.....	91½	94
Northern States Power 6s, 1926..	98½	99
Northern States Power, 5s, 1941.	95⅛	95½
North Texas E. col. t. 5s.......	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928..	95½	98
Pensacola El. 1st 5s..........	85	..
Seattle El. con. 5s...........	94½	97½
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926..	99¼	100
Tampa El. 1st 5s............	98	101½
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926......	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925.......	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s...	90½	93
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946...	96	97

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Hale & Norcross	.05
Alta	.05	Jacket	.07
Andes	.06	Julia	.01
Best & Belcher ..	.05	Mexican	.15
Bullion	.01	Occidental	.70
Caledonia	.35	Ophir	.21
Challenge Con. ..	.08	Savage	.06
Confidence	.15	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial....	.01	Sierra Nevada....	.25
Con. Virginia....	.10	Union Con.	.51
Exchequer	.03	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry....	.03	Mexican Dollars.	.53¼

TONOPAH.		Florence	.47
Belmont	4.25	G'dfield Consol...	.76
Jim Butler.......	.85	G'dfield Merger...	.07
MacNamara	.04	Jumbo Ext	.43
Midway	.17	Kewanas	.09
Mizpah Ext.	.19	Lone Star	.02
Montana	.24	Red Lion	.16
North Star.......	.17	Silver Pick	.18
Rescue	.20	Spearhead	.05
Tonopah Ext	5.70	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.67	Big Jim..........	1.10
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills.....	.23
Atlanta	.09	Packard	.35
Booth	.12	Rochester Mines...	.53
C. O. D..........	.02	Round Mountain...	.38
Comb. Fractin....	.06	White Caps	.28
D'dfield Daisy....	.03		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson ...	578	583	Granite ...	74	78
Dr. J'kpot.	10⅛	10⅝	Isabella ..	19⅝	20
Elkton ...	15½	17	Jackpot ..	5	8
El Paso...	65	75	McKinney..	26	35
Findlay ...	3¼	4¼	Portland .	165	180
Golden Cy.	215	218	Vindicator.	195	200
Gold Sov..	6	6½	Un. G. M.	9	9¼

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Tin, spot..........	38.85	39.05	38.87½	39.12½
Lead	6.65	6.75	6.65	6.75
Spelter	8.75	..	8.75	..
Antimony	11.00	12.00	12.00	12.50
Quicksilver	*76.00	..	*77.00	..
Aluminum	*60.00	62.00	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28c. third quarter delivery; 27¾@28c. fourth; first quarter (1917) delivery, 27@27½c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot......	109	0	0	109	0	0
Copper, futures....	108	10	0	106	10	0
Tin, spot..........	170	15	0	171	0	0
Tin, futures.......	171	15	0	172	0	0
Spelter	48	0	0	48	10	0
Lead	31	10	0	30	5	0

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mth.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$1,965,235	$34,900,074
Ord. internal revenue...	5,361,120	73,238,393
Income tax	306,309	10,127,871
Miscellaneous	1,004,738	17,208,052
Total	$8,567,404	$135,474,391
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disburse.	786,380	......
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts....	......	24,021,026
Excess of total receipts over total disburse...	282,605	......
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts......	......	31,833,444
Expenditures	7,781,024	156,493,417

September Bond List

Upon request a copy will be mailed.

Describes municipal bonds Tax Exempt in New York State, and exempt from Federal Income Tax; also other attractive issues yielding from

4% to 6%

Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York City.

Established 1865
Hambleton & Co.

Investment Bonds

10 So. Calvert St. Baltimore
43 Exchange Pl. New York

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

Canton, Ohio
4½% and 5% Bonds
Maturities 1918-1936

Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Prices to yield 4.10%

Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway, New York
Toledo Cincinnati Chicago Los Angeles

STANDARD OIL

WE WILL BUY	WE WILL SELL
50 Buckeye P. L.	25 Continental Oil
25 Galena Sig. Pfd.	50 Ohio Oil
25 South Penn. Oil	25 Solar Refining
25 S. O. of Indiana	50 S. O. of N. J.
25 S. O. of Ky.	100 S. O. of N. Y.
25 S. O. of Neb.	50 Union Tank L.

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Orders Executed in
Columbia Gas and Electric
Listed on the Pittsburg Stock Exchange
HOLMES, BULKLEY & WARDROP
One Wall St. New York. Union Bank Bldg. Pittsburg.
Private Wire to Pittsburg.

Columbia Gas & El. Deb. 5s, 1927
Mich. Trac. Ext. 1st 5s, 1923
Elmira Water, Lt. & Ry. 1st 5s, 1956
Omaha, Council B. St. Ry. 5s, 1928

GEO. REITH & CO
Specialists in Public Utility Securities
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. 'Phone Broad 3665

MEGARGEL & Co.
Members {New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange / Chicago Stock Exchange}
Investment Securities
35 Pine Street, New York
BOSTON CHICAGO

White & Co., Inc.
BONDS
21 PINE STREET NEW YORK
LIVERPOOL LONDON

St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba 4½s, 1933
Columbus Connect. & Term. 5s, 1922
New Jersey Steamboat Cons. 5s, 1921
Georgia Midland 1st 3s, 1946
Akron & Barberton Belt 1st 4s, 1942
Cleveland Automatic Machine Stock
Valley Railroad Stock (D. L. & W.)

FINCH & TARBELL
Members New York Stock Exchange.
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Railway Equipment Bonds
MATURING 1917-1928
To Yield 4.10%-5.25%

FREEMAN & COMPANY
CAR TRUST SECURITIES
34 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk Rubber
Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building. Phone 5384 Rector

Atl. & Birmingham 1st 5s, 1934
Atl., Birm. & Atl. Inc. 5s, 1936
Det., G. Haven & Milw. Eq. 6s, 1918
Det., G. Haven & Milw. Cons. 6s, 1918

Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 6557 Broad. 27 William St., N. Y.

F. M. Dyer & Co.
High-Grade Investment Securities
24 Broad Street, New York City
Telephone 3620 Rector
Boston Baltimore

Gartenlaub & Co.
High Grade Bonds
5 Nassau Street
New York

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT
6% ONE-YEAR CONVERTIBLE GOLD NOTES
Due October 15, 1916

These notes are payable October 15, 1916. The holders have the privilege, however, of converting them into new 6% One-Year Convertible Gold Notes, due October 15, 1917, provided they are presented for stamping to that effect at the offices of Lee, Higginson & Co., in Boston, New York or Chicago, on or before September 15, 1916.

The new one-year notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity (upon 60 days' notice) par for par into 10-year 5½% Gold Bonds of the Italian Government, payable, at the option of the holder, either in lire or in United States gold.

A large portion of the outstanding issue has already been stamped for conversion. We are prepared to stamp any or all of the balance if presented by September 15, 1916.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.
BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO

GUARANTY TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

Interest from these bonds need not be included in the annual Federal Income Tax Report and Certificates of ownership are not required in the collection of interest

$1,420,000

City of Newark, N. J.

Coupon or Registered Bonds

$850,000 SCHOOL 4s . . . . due Oct. 1, 1958 Opt. 1948
Price 100⅞ and interest, yielding 3.95%

$245,000 DOCK 4¼s . . . . due Dec. 15, 1959
Price 111⅜ and interest, yielding 3.95%

$325,000 FUNDING 4¼s . . . . . . due Sept. 15, 1944
Price 109¼ and interest, yielding 3.95%

Legal investment for savings banks in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Acceptable, in our opinion, as security for Postal Savings Bank deposits at 90% of their Par value

National City Company
National City Bank Bldg.
New York

Remick, Hodges & Co.
14 Wall Street
New York

$2,500,000

Canadian Pacific Railway Company

Ten Year 6% Note Certificates
Due March 2, 1924

Callable at any time upon 60 days notice at 100% and accrued interest

Authorized and Outstanding $52,000,000

These notes are a direct obligation of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and at present constitute the only funded debt of the Company with the exception of $11,280,000 Equipment Notes maturing serially until 1928 and $3,650,000 5% Bonds of the Algoma Branch due in 1937.

Earnings have been reported by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as follows:

Year ended June 30	1916	1915
Total Net Income..................	$57,243,587	$43,049,808
Interest, Rents, etc.,............	10,431,196	10,571,510
Balance	46,812,391	32,478,298

We offer the above notes, subject to change in price, at

101⅝ and interest, to yield about 5.73%
if not called for redemption before maturity.

Descriptive circular upon request.

HALLGARTEN & CO.
New York

KEAN, TAYLOR & CO.
New York

Henry Clews & Co.
11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock, Bonds and Investment Securities bought and sold on commission. Also carried on conservative terms. Deposit Accounts received subject to check at sight. Interest paid on daily balances.

BRANCH OFFICES
500 Fifth Ave. 808 Third Ave.
1122 Broadway 96 Warren St.
50 Union Square 16 Court St., Bklyn.

Canadian Municipal Bonds
Circular on request.
A. H. Martens & Co.
(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)
61 Broadway, New York.

Tilney, Ladd & Co.

Bonds for Investment

New York

For Sale

N.Y. State Canal Improvement 4s 1961

Price on Application

L. F. Rothschild & Co.
66 Broadway, New York.
Tel. 3240 Rector.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
100 American Coal
100 Adirondack Electric Power
50 E. W. Bliss
25 Central Trust
100 Carbon Steel
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
50 Merchants National Bank
5 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
25 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com.
25 Singer Manufacturing
200 White Rock Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

75 American Chicle Com.
100 Adirondack Electric Power
25 Bankers Trust
50 Carbon Steel Com.
40 Farmers Loan & Trust
25 German American Insurance
25 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
25 New Jersey Zinc
100 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Pfd.
15 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com.
100 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
7 Winchester Repeating Arms

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

We Will Buy

100 Bronze Metal Com.
25 Central States Elec. Pfd.
25 Flannery Bolt
10 Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
25 N. J. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
140 Otis Elevator Pfd.

We Will Sell

50 Base Ball Magazine 1st Pfd.
20 Bronze Metal Pfd.
50 Bucyrus Com. & Pfd.
5 Dayton Lighting 5s, 1937
45 Dow Chemical Com.
65 Dow Chemical Pfd.
25 Emerson Brantingham Pfd.
100 McCall Corp. Common
150 Otis Elevator Common

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

FEATURING
Atlantic Ref.
Penn Seaboard Steel Corp.
Sugar Stocks

"Investment Opportunities"
Published every two weeks.
Copy on request.

Slattery & Co.,
40 Exchange Pl.
New York
Phone 4361 Broad.

Amer. Graphophone
Aetna Explos. Pfd.
General Baking Pfd.

C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

Chase Nat. Rights
Bankers Trust Co.
Columbia Trust Co.
National Park Bank

CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector

U. S. Finishing
Com. & Pfd.
U. S. Finishing
Con. 5s, 1929
Aetna Explosives
Pfd.

Sheldon, Morgan & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
42 Broadway 'Phone 4960 Broad

E. W. Bliss
Carbon Steel
Bought-Sold-Quoted
Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

WANTED
Du Pont Powder Common
Hercules Powder Common
Atlas Powder Common

WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO.
Phone 9717 Rector. 120 Broadway

Hocking Valley
Stock & Bonds

DAWSON, LYON & CO
INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
42 WALL STREET NEW YORK

Central Trust Co.
Del., Lack. & Western Coal
Canadian Car & Foundry Pfd.
Acme White Lead & Color 6s
Cerro de Pasco Corporation Conv. 6s
Utah Securities Corporation 6s

BEVERLEY BOGERT & CO.
Telephone 3317 Broad. 25 BROAD ST.

Duluth Street Ry 1st 5s 1930
Hardin-Wyandot Ltg. 5s

JUDSON G. WALL & SONS
Est. 36 Years
19 Wall St., N. Y. Phone Rector 77

BULL SUPPORT FAILS TO HOLD UP COTTON

Market, in Spite of Occasional Rally, Suffers Net Loss of 32-34 Points.

PROFESSIONALS LOSE HEART

Decline Carries Prices Down About $5.40 a Bale Below Last Friday's High Level.

With the exception of a few brief intervals when bull support was strong enough to force an occasional rally, cotton yesterday displayed a heavy undertone. Local professionals, attracted by the recession of 1c a pound from the high level of last week, generally operated on the buying side. Toward the close they became disheartened by the failure of the market to rally and threw overboard their lines. This gave the market a weak closing, practically at the lowest level of the day. The net loss was 32 to 34 points on the more active months.

This morning the Census Bureau will publish its report on the amount of cotton ginned prior to Sept. 1. The National Ginners' Association has estimated the amount at 612,000 bales, against 480,000 last year, and 463,000 bales two years ago. Galveston wired yesterday that the ginning returns would be very bearish and added that the country (meaning interior holders) was weakening. The decline of yesterday carried prices down about 108 points, or about $5.40 per bale below last Friday's high level.

The weather was hardly a feature yesterday, inasmuch as the technical position of the market was weak, and the tendency was governed largely by the contract position. A New Orleans wire yesterday said that spots were offered freely at ¼ to ⅜c below Wednesday's quotation, with buyers scarce. Augusta reported a decline of a quarter of a cent.

The detailed weather reports showed generally clear conditions for the entire belt. A few light, scattered showers were reported in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama.

The feature of the market was the persistent selling of hedges against accumulation of cotton in Texas, where spot cotton is cheap compared with New York contracts, at a time when farmers are harvesting their crop and rushing it to market. On the decline here there was some buying for speculative account and spinners covered some of their goods sales. The market exhibited no broad buying power.

The British Board of Trade returns for August showed exports of yarns amounting to 15,000,000 pounds, compared with 13,420,000 pounds in August last year. Exports of cloth amounted to 424,000,000 yards, against 418,000,000 yards last year. Total exports of yarns for the season amount to 120,000,000 pounds, against 128,000,000 pounds last year. Total exports of cloth amount to 3,567,000,000 yards, against 3,248,000,000 yards last year.

Market closed easy.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	15.40	15.45	15.19	15.19@15.20	15.53@15.55
Dec	15.55	15.62	15.33	15.33@15.36	15.65@15.67
Jan	15.65	15.69	15.40	15.40@15.42	15.72@15.74
Mar	15.82	15.82	15.56	15.56@15.57	15.86@15.90
May	15.95	15.97	15.73	15.71@15.73	16c bid.
July	15.95	16c	15.76	15.76@15.77	16.04@16.05

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 30 decline; middling, 15.30c; Southern spot markets as officially reported, were easier, 10 to 35 decline; New Orleans, 15.18c; Galveston, 15.25c; Savannah, 15.14c; Memphis, 15.25c; Augusta, 14.88c; Houston, 15.05c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	15.10	15.10	14.80	14.80@14.81	15.13@15.14
Dec	15.24	15.32	15.05	15.05@15.07	15.38@15.40
Jan	15.30	15.42	15.18	15.18@15.19	15.51@15.52
Mar	15.55	15.65	15.40	15.40@15.41	15.72@15.73
May	15.71	15.71	15.56	15.56@15.57	15.80@15.81

The Liverpool market opened easier. There was an easier business in spot cotton, with middling 15 points decline, at 9.48; sales, 8,000; receipts, 3,000, all American; closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	9.41	9.42	9.32	9.33½	9.43½
Jan.-Feb.	9.35	9.37½	9.27	9.28½	9.40½
Mar.-Apr.	9.34½	9.35½	9.26	9.26½	9.39
May-June	9.32½	9.32½	9.26	9.25	9.37
July-Aug.	9.25	9.25	9.18	9.17	9.37

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: Oct., 15.44; Jan., 15.67; March, 15.80; May, 15.95; July, 15.99; the market there was due to open today 11½@12½ points decline.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	10,908	2,412	11,128	129,833
New Orleans	4,474	1,891	106,275	122,531
Mobile	71	347	18,611	12,398
Savannah	7,629	6,009	114,274	89,056
Charleston	550	494	24,105	42,040
Wilmington	148	141	13,898	33,601
Norfolk	4,244	675	25,814	38,683

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	2,799	1,300	48,305	68,993
Memphis	2,014	387	43,929	57,376
Little Rock	1,097	....	7,284	10,037
Houston	12,558	8,394	62,694	75,435

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	7,250 to 8,250	7,031	8,105
New Orleans	4,800 to 5,300	2,125	1,335

Exports yesterday were 32,053 bales. Total thus far for this season, 465,297 bales. Total last season, 210,123 bales.

Allied Machinery Co. Election.

The Allied Machinery Company, organized to market American machine tools in Europe, and recently acquired as a subsidiary by the American International Corporation, elected these officers and Directors yesterday: Chairman, Samuel McRoberts; President, R. B. Sheridan; Vice President, Charles E. Carpenter; Vice President and Treasurer, R. P. Tinsley; Secretary, Ames Higgins; Assistant Treasurers, Everett Brown and Percy Mayes; Assistant Secretary, Kenneth F. Clark; Directors, G. J. Baldwin, John E. Gardin, Robert F. Herrick, Samuel McRoberts, Oscar E. Stevens, Charles E. Carpenter, J. F. Hartley, W. S. Kies, R. B. Sheridan, R. P. Tinsley. In the last year the business of the company has been exceptionally satisfactory, it was stated, and plans for an extension of its activities and the development of its sales force abroad are being made. The company has branches in France, Russia and Italy.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Stock Exchange Committee on Securities has admitted to the list City of New York Controller's receipts for 4½ per cent. corporate stock, due 1966; 4½ per cent. serial corporate stock, due 1917-1931, and has admitted to dealings Missouri Pacific trust 5s, 1917; Guaranty Trust Company certificates of deposit, stamped as to September, 1915, March, 1916, and September, 1916, interest; Guaranty Trust Company certificates of deposit stamped as to September, 1915, March, 1916, and September, 1916, stamped as to option to receive 1923 bonds; Columbia Trust Company certificates of deposit, stamped as to September, 1915, March, 1916, and September, 1916, interest; and Columbia Trust Company certificates of deposit stamped as to September, 1915, March, 1916, and September, 1916, stamped as to option to receive 1965 bonds.

United Light & Railways Company yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on its common stock and a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on its preferred stock, both payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 15. The quarterly dividend on the common stock was discontinued in July, 1914, and this marks the resumption at the regular 4 per cent. a year rate.

The New York Stock Exchange Committee on Securities has ruled that beginning Sept. 7, 1916, Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1948, should be quoted "ex" the June, 1916, coupons, and that until further notice the said bond shall continue to be dealt in "flat."

The New York Stock Exchange Committee on Clearing House directs that Kelly-Springfield Tire Company common stock be added to the list of stocks to be cleared, beginning with contracts due Friday, Sept. 8, 1916.

Logan & Bryan have opened an office in the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, under the management of Oliver C. Cleave.

J. Fletcher Farrell of Chicago has been elected secretary and A. Steinmetz of New York has been elected treasurer of Sinclair Oil & Refining. John A. Bell, Sr., Vice President of the Columbia National Bank of Pittsburgh, and C. A. Braley of Kansas City have been elected to the Board of Directors.

The Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Ltd., reports for the year ended Dec. 31 a surplus of $5,394,802 available for dividends and a surplus of $545,422 after dividend payments.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
35	Ahmeek	101½	101½	101	101½
2,870	Alaska Gold	13	14	12¾	14
130	Allouez	68¼	69	68¼	69
776	Am. Zinc	36	36¼	36	36
600	Am. Zinc pf.	73	73½	73	73
342	Anaconda	87½	87¾	87	87¾
1,205	Ariz. Comm'l.	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9¾
200	Butte & Sup.	68	68	68	68
6	Cal. & Hecla	540	540	540	540
250	Centennial	19	19	19	19
78	Chino	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
284	Copper Range	61½	62½	61½	62½
8,775	East Butte	16⅞	17½	16½	17½
100	Franklin	8	8	8	8
90	Greene Can.	48¼	48¼	48	48
70	Hancock	14	14	14	14
100	Indiana	3½	3½	3½	3½
175	Inspiration	58⅞	59⅞	58¾	59⅞
415	Isle Royale	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29¼
430	Keweenaw	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5⅜
130	Lake	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
120	La Salle	4	4¼	4	4¼
360	Mass Con.	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¾
50	Mayflower	2⅛	2½	2⅛	2½
960	Michigan	4	4	4	4
75	Mohawk	90	90	90	90
210	Nevada Con.	21¾	21¾	21⅝	21¾
15	Nipissing	7½	7½	7½	7½
455	North Butte	21⅞	22½	21⅞	22½
70	North Lake	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
100	Old Colony	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
385	Old Dominion	70¾	71¼	70½	71¼
28	Osceola	90	90	89¾	89¾
100	Pond Creek	14½	14½	14	14
75	Quincy	86½	88	86½	88
300	Santa Fe	2⅛	2⅛	2	2
310	Shannon	8⅞	9	8⅞	9
220	South Lake	6⅛	6¼	6	6
315	St. Mary's	76½	77½	76	77½
665	Sup. & Bos.	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼
110	Tamarack	38	38¼	37½	38½
320	Trinity	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6½
500	Tuolumne	40c	40c	40c	40c
1,465	U. S. Smelt.	73	73⅞	72⅝	72⅞
415	U. S. Smel. pf.	51¼	51¼	51	51½
485	Utah Apex	4	4	4	4
156	Utah Con.	14¼	14⅜	14	14⅜
15	Utah Copper	85	85	85	85
250	Utah Metals	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝
80	Victoria	3½	3⅞	3½	3½
35	Winona	5¼	6¼	5¼	6¼
200	Wolverine	54⅝	54⅝	53	54
200	Wyandot	1½	1½	1½	1½
	RAILROADS.				
25	Boston Elev.	73	73	73	73
314	Boston & Me.	43¼	45	43¼	44
13	Ch. Jct. & S. Y. pf.	108	108	108	108
88	Mass. Elec. pf.	35	35	34	34½
55	New Haven	58½	59	58½	59
119	West End St. R. R.	56	56	56	56
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
394	Am. Ag. Chem.	77½	78½	77½	78½
106	Am. Ag. Che. pf.	101½	101½	100⅞	101½
44	Am. Pneu. Ser.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
10	Am. P. Ser. pf	12	12	12	12
100	Am. Sugar	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
7	Am. Sugar pf.	119	119	119	119
371	Am. T. & T.	132¼	132⅝	132¼	132⅝
40	Am. Woolen	46½	46⅝	46¼	46½
258	Am. Woolen pf	97½	97⅝	97	97½
4	Amoskeag	70	70	70	70
2,615	A. G. & W. I.	73	73½	72½	73½
520	A. G. & W. I. pf.	66	66	66	66
10	Cuban Cement	21½	21½	21½	21½
1	Edison Elec.	239	239	239	239
68	Mass. Gas	81½	81½	81½	81½
25	Mass. Gas pf.	79	79	79	79
20	Mergenthaler	161	161	159	159
47	N. Eng. Tel.	127	127	127	127
2,136	N. Eng. Tel. rights	4.05	4.10	4.05	4.10
11	Pullman	165	165	165	165
10	Reece Button	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
35	Swift	148½	148½	148½	148½
210	Torrington	52	52	52	52
5	Torrington pf.	32	32	32	32
611	United Friut.	167	167	165	165
317	Un. Shoe Mach	53½	54	53½	54
965	U. S. Steel	100¼	100⅝	99⅞	99⅞
100	U. S. Steel pf.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼
625	Ventura Oil	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7¾
15	Western Union	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
	BONDS.				
$1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
1,000	C. B. & Q. Jt. 4s.	98	98	98	98
7,000	Swift 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
5,000	U. S. Smelt. 6s.	110	110	110	110
1,000	West. Tel. 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
40	Balt. Tube	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾
10	Balt. Tube pf.	99	99	99	99
5	Cit. Nat. Bk.	43½	43½	43½	43½
20	Cons. Power	112	112	112	112
35	Con. Pow. pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½
8,722	Cosden Ref.	16	16⅜	16	16⅜
4,298	Cos. Oil & G.	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛	12¼
7,735	Cos. O. & G. pf.	5	5⅛	5	5
10	Davidson Ch.	37	37	37	37
20	Fidelity Tr.	307	307	307	307
43	Germania Bk.	129	129⅛	129	129⅛
100	Maryland Tr.	105	105	105	105
25	Maryl. Cas.	85½	85½	85½	85½
10	North. Cent.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
145	Penn. W. & P.	78⅝	78⅝	78	78⅝
840	Sapulpa Ref.	8½	8½	8⅜	8⅜
50	Un. Ry. & El.	27⅞	28	27⅞	28
	BONDS.				
$76,000	A. C. L. con. 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½
1,000	Atl. Charleston 1st 5s.	101	101	101	101
1,000	C. Coal ref. 5s	91	91	91	91
4,000	Do do 6s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
5,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	88	88	88	88
172,000	Cos. O. & G. 6s.	102¼	103½	102¼	103½
1,000	Elkhorn C. 6s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
3,000	Fair. Coal 5s.	97	97	97	97
4,000	U. R. & E. 1st 4s.	82⅛	82⅞	82¾	82¾
1,000	Do Inc. 4s.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am. Milling	6	6	6	6
215	Brill	36⅝	38½	36⅝	38½
70	Elec. St. Bat.	66	66	66	66
20	Gen. Asph. pf.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
5	Ins. of N. A.	26½	26½	26½	26½
330	Lake Sup. C.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
90	Lehigh Nav.	75	75¼	75	75¼
80	Penn. Salt Mfg.	99	99	98½	98½
20	Phila. Co.	39½	39½	39	39
60	Phila. Electric	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	28¼
1,000	Phila. R. T., e. c.	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
35	Phila. Trac.	79	79	79	79
50	Tonopah Belm.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
22	Tonopah Min.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
175	Union Trac.	45	45	45	45
134	Unit. Gas Imp.	88	88	87⅞	88
3	Un. Co., N. J.	224⅝	224⅝	224	224⅝
40	W. Cramp & S.	80	80	80	80
20	York Rys. pf.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
	BONDS.				
$1,100	Am. G. & E. 5s	96	96	95¾	95¾
4,000	Bald. L. 1st 5s.	104½	104½	104½	104½
1,000	El. & P. Tr. 4s	80½	80½	80½	80½
5,000	Har. Elec. 6s.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2,000	Interst. Rys. 4s	57	57	57	57
1,000	Leh. Val. C. 5s.	104½	104½	104½	104½
2,000	Penn. gen. 4½s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
10,600	Phila. Elec. 4s	84½	84⅝	84½	84⅝
17,000	Phila. Elec. 5s.	104⅝	105	104⅝	105
1,000	York Ry. 1st 5s	95	95	95	95

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
165	Am. Win. G. M.	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
25	Am. W. G. M. pf.	124	124	124	124
10	Am. W. G. pf.	104	104	104	104
50	Caney Riv. Gas	39½	39½	39½	39½
279	Cons. Ice pf.	25	25	25	25
920	Columbia Gas	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
15	Harb.-Walk. pf.	105	105	105	105
675	Indian. Brew.	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
20	Lone Star	88½	88½	88½	88½
540	Mfrs. L. & H.	56	56⅛	56	56
30	Nat'l F. Proof.	7½	7½	7½	7½
20	Ohio Fuel Sup.	45	45	45	45
60	Ohio Fuel Oil	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
190	Pitts. Brewing	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
15	Pitts. Plate Gl.	120	120	120	120
725	Pure Oil	20¼	20¼	20	20
40	Pitts. Oil & G.	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½
1,000	San Toy	15	15	15	15
50	Union Sw. & S.	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞
50	U. S. Steel	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
60	U. S. Glass	36	36	36	36
490	Westing. A. B.	149⅞	149⅞	149	149⅞
185	Westing. Elec.	61½	61½	61	61
	BONDS.				
$2,000	Pitts. Brew. 6s.	73	73	73	73
3,000	Ind. Br. 1st 6s.	59	59	59	59
1,000	American Sewer Pipe 1st 6s.	92	92	92	92

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8	Am. Rad.	396	396	396	396
105	Booth Fish	42	42	42	42
125	Chi. P. Tool	74½	74½	74	74
10	Chi. Ry., S. II.	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
313	C. T. & T. rts.	28	28	27	27
10	Com. Edison	142	142	142	142
222	Dia. Match	120⅝	121	120½	120½
5	Hart. S. & M.	89	89	89	89
50	Lind. Light	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
20	Nat. Carbon	193	193	193	193
203	People's Gas	101⅛	101⅛	101	101⅛
20	Public Serv. pf.	102	102	102	102
50	Quaker O. pf.	111	111	111	111
373	Sears-Roebu'k.	210½	211	210½	211
1,075	Stew. Warner.	114	114¾	113½	113⅞
1,097	Swift	149	149½	149	149
133	Garbide	209	209	209	209
113	Deere pf.	90	90⅝	90	90⅝
200	Paper Board	17	18½	17	18½
550	Paper B. pf.	66	66⅛	66	66⅛
	BONDS.				
$2,000	Armour 4½s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
4,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	97	97	97	97
1,000	Chi. Ry., B. 5s	67½	67½	67½	67½
1,000	People's G. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
6,000	Swift 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	$1.00	Homa Oil	.75	.80
Am Oil	.25	.28	Iron Blos.	1½	1⅝
Begole	.75	1.00	Iron Cap.	3½	3⅞
Bay S G.	.13	.15	Do pf.	5½	6
Bingham	9½	10½	Jerome V.	1⅞	2
Bohemia	1½	1⅝	La Rose	.55	.65
Bost Cor.	.70	.75	Majestic	.58	.63
Bost Ely	.95	.99	Mex Met.	.35	.36
Bost Mon.	.92	.93	Mojave T.	3¼	4
Bost Ariz.	2⅝	2¾	N L & Z.	1½	1⅝
Butte & L.	.61	.63	New Balt.	2	2⅛
Cal Cor.	2	3	Nev Doug.	1¼	1⅝
Calaveras	5⅝	6	N U Bing	.50	1.00
Champ C.	.11	.12	N Cornelia	14½	14⅞
Chief Cons	1⅞	2	Nixon	.35	.38
Cons Cop.	2¼	2½	Oneco	.80	.90
Cons Ariz.	1½	1⅝	Onondaga	1¼	1⅝
Crown R.	.46	.50	Ohio	.07	.10
Davis-D.	2⅛	2⅜	Pilot B.	.08	.10
Cortez	.25	.50	Rilla	.16	.18
Earle	.31	.33	S W M.	1½	1⅝
E & B B.	1⅛	1⅜	Truro	4⅛	4⅝
Fortuna	.18	.22	U V Ext.	39¼	39½
Gold Lake	.16	.18	Yukon G'd	2	2¼
Houghton	1¼	1⅜			

Chase National Doubles Capital.

Stockholders of the Chase National Bank yesterday gave formal approval to the plan to increase the capital stock from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. The new capital will be sold at par, holders of the present issue being entitled to subscribe for an equal amount of the new. The subscriptions are payable Oct. 2. The old shares have been quoted at $560 bid, and the rights at $225 bid.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Reading was the most active stock on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Its advance was one of the features of the day. For a time the railroad stocks generally were firm features.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
170	Alaska Gold	13½	14⅛	13½	14
660	Am. Beet Sug.	92	92	90⅝	90⅝
870	Am. Can	63⅛	64	62¾	62¾
50	Am. Car & F.	63¾	63¾	63⅛	63⅛
10	Am. Cot. Oil	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
90	Am. H. & L. pf	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
60	Am. Loco	78¼	78½	77¾	77¾
780	Am. Smelt. pf.	102	103½	101½	103¼
60	Am. Zinc	36	36⅛	36	36⅛
70	Am. Zinc pf.	75⅛	73⅝	73⅛	73⅝
1,960	Anaconda Cop.	87⅝	88⅛	86⅝	88
560	Bald. Loco.	82⅜	83⅜	81⅜	81¾
40	Balt. & Ohio	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
210	Batopilas Min.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
40	Butte & Sup.	68⅛	68⅛	68	68
460	Cal. Petroleum	21⅝	23⅝	21⅝	22¾
40	Canadian Pac.	178	178	177	177
10	Central Leath.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
140	C., M. & St. P.	94¼	94¼	94	94
60	C., R. I. & P.	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17½
590	Col. Fuel & I.	50¼	50⅝	49¼	49¼
40	Con. Gas	136⅝	136¾	136⅝	136¾
50	Corn Products	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
3,785	Crucible Steel	83⅝	84¼	82½	82¾
60	Distillers' Sec.	45¼	45½	45¼	45¼
2,280	Erie	36⅞	37½	36⅝	37
50	Erie 1st pf.	53	53	52⅞	52⅞
40	Goodrich Rub.	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
70	Gt. Nor. Ore	39⅝	39⅝	39½	39½
2,490	Insp. Copper	58⅝	60⅞	58¼	60⅝
4,470	Int. M. M.	49½	49½	46⅞	46⅞
6,180	Int. M. M. pf.	121	121	118⅛	118⅝
160	Int. Paper	17⅞	20⅝	17⅞	20⅝
100	Int. Paper pf.	79⅝	80⅝	79⅝	80⅝
380	Kelly S. Tire	82¼	83⅝	81⅞	83⅝
853	Kennecott Cop.	51½	52	51⅛	51⅝
180	Lack. Steel	79⅝	80⅝	79⅝	80⅝
40	Lehigh Valley	78½	79⅝	78½	79⅝
170	Max. Motor	85	85¼	84¼	84⅝
8,840	Mexican Pet.	112¼	113⅞	110⅞	111⅝
20	Miami Copper	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
190	Nev. Cons. C.	21½	21½	21¼	21¼
700	N. Y. Central	104	105⅛	103⅝	104⅛
40	N. Y., N. H. & H.	58⅞	59⅛	58⅞	58⅞
50	Norfolk & W.	129¼	129⅝	129¼	129⅝
825	Pacific Mail	27½	30	27½	29
70	Ray Cons. C.	25	25¼	25	25¼
21,960	Reading	107¼	110⅝	106⅝	108⅝
440	Rep. I. & St.	56½	56½	55⅝	55⅝
140	Shattuck-Ariz.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
150	So. Pacific	98	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
170	So. Railway	24	24⅛	24	24⅛
380	Studebaker	124½	124⅞	122½	123
470	Tenn. Copper	25⅝	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛
50	Union Bag & P.	6½	6½	6½	6½
50	Un. B. & P. pf.	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
2,450	Union Pacific	138⅝	140¼	138⅝	139¾
40	United Fruit	166¼	166¼	165⅝	165⅝
200	U. S. Ind. Al.	114	114	112⅝	112⅝
100	U. S. Rubber	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
17,390	U. S. Steel	100¼	100⅜	99⅝	99⅝
140	Utah Copper	85¼	85⅝	85⅛	85⅛
50	Va.-Car. Ch.	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
20	Wabash	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
370	Westinghouse	61½	61⅝	61	61
110	Willys Over.	45	45⅝	45	45⅝
10	Willys Ov. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
	MINING STOCKS.				
500	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10	.10
1,000	Cashboy	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½
500	Elkton	.17½	.17½	.17½	.17½
2,700	Gypsy Queen	.09	.09	.08	.08
400	Goldf. Cons.	.78	.79	.78	.79
1,000	Jumbo Ext.	.39	.39	.38	.39
500	Mizpah	.23	.23	.23	.23
300	Ophir	.25	.25	.25	.25
300	Round Mt.	.35	.35	.35	.35
1,500	Sandst. Kend.	.05	.05	.05	.05
200	Sierra Nev.	.20	.20	.20	.20
400	Tonopah Ext.	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65
200	Union	.70	.70	.70	.70

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.55	4.35
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.48	4.35
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.45	4.30
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.70	4.50
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.70	4.45
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.15
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.30	4.90
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.55	4.35
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.70	4.50
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	4.45	4.30
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½@5	4.70	4.40
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.65	4.40
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.50	4.30
Louisv. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.35	4.10
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.45	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.35	5.00
N. Y. Central L.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.75	4.50
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.30	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@6	4.80	4.50
Penn. Gen. Fr.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.15
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'26	5	4.75	4.45
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½	4.45	4.30
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.75	4.50

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 7.—Thirty-three corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $971,900, were chartered today. They included:

S. V. M. Sales Corp., motors, engines, machinery, electric devices, $600,000; E. L. Russell, E. F. Gates, F. Ducasse, 1,765 B'way.

The Prudential Society, Inc., Buffalo, pawnbroker, $150,000; W. C. Newcomb, E. F. Morse, J. H. Dawes, 112 North Broad St., Philadelphia.

Van Patten, Inc., advertising, $25,000; I. Zion, E. E. Thurley, A. G. Thaanum, 1,331 Herschell St., Bronx.

Deakin & Fitch Construction Co., Inc., Rochester, construction, realty, $25,000; C. E. Deakin, K. M. Helfrich, 511 Cutler Building, Rochester.

Rubber Tire Sales Co., Inc., auto tires, rubber sundries, rubber goods, $20,000; W. O. D. Langley, J. F. Forrester, W. Ulrich, 346 B'way.

The Von Garrel Cafe Co., Inc., distilling, retail liquor dealer, $10,000; F. Von Garrel, J. Windhorst, J. Neumark, 291 B'way.

Herman Burger Realty Co., Inc., Arverne, realty, $10,000; L. Arnoff, J. and H. Burger, Vernon Av., Arverne.

Goldsmith & Stein, Inc., textiles of all kinds, $10,000; R. and M. A. Goldsmith, H. N. Stein, 920 Avenue St. John.

Neustadter & Mandel, Inc., playing cards, tobacco, stationery, notions, sporting goods, $10,000; S. Mandel, I. and M. Neustadter, 61 Park Row.

Powell Express Co., Inc., common carrier, merchandise, $16,000; W. A. Zink, M. Brennan, R. Powell, 817 Pavonia Av., Jersey City.

Hamblin, Munz & Haskell, Inc., Oneida, agent, broker, insurance, realty, $10,000; E. L. Haskell, F. H. Munz, A. D. Hamblin, 211 Main St., Oneida.

Princess Hat Works, Inc., women's and men's hat frames, hats, $10,000; R. G. Peters, M. Field, M. Polacoff, 1,158 Simpson St., Bronx.

Sicula Fruit Co., Inc., fruit brokerage, commission, $10,000; A. Bajanta, L. Zerillo, J. B. Manning, 1,384 78th St., B'klyn.

Bellevue Wet Wash Laundry Co., Inc., $5,000; M. H. Sulzer, I. J. Greenberg, F. Kuthe, 330 East 26th St.

Ess-Kay Paper Box Co., Inc., paper boxes, cardboard, kindred articles, $5,000; P. Korenbleth, A. and J. Somenson, 121 Forsyth St.

New Stand Stable Co., Inc., livery, sale stable, garage, warehouse, $5,000; E. S. Merrill, E. Von Bach, E. C. Brown, 427 West 38th St.

Motor Finance Co., Inc., autos, accessories, $5,000; B. G., E. G., and B. G. Joseph, 530 Manhattan Av.

The Lion-Links & Links Mills Co., Inc., Brooklyn, knit goods, wearing apparel, furnishings, $5,000; E. Forsythe, A. Sherman, A. Honig, 178 Cook St., B'klyn.

Oltmann & Schroeder, Inc., hotel, restaurant, liquors, $5,000; A. McAvoy, C. Schroeder, A. Oltmann, 612 Sanford Av., Flushing.

Hall of Fame Publishing Co., Inc., printers, publishers, photographs, ornaments, $5,000; C. E. Black, H. and C. K. Ash, 1,806 Caton Av., B'klyn.

Lohman Construction Co., Inc., Brooklyn, contractors, builders, $5,000; J. F. Linton, J. McFerran, D. L. Lohman, 2,116 84th St., B'klyn.

Garfield Embroidery Works, Inc., embroideries, $5,000; A. Soll, M. and C. Haas, 1,349 53d St., B'klyn.

Standard Fuel Corp., coal, mining and handling, capital no par value, begin with $500; W. G. Decker, G. Immisch, H. A. Tebbe, 891 E. 34 St.

Bologna Macaroni Co., Inc., Long Island City, macaroni, noodles, $6,000; G. B. Perugini, P. Rosato, A. S. Barra, 422 Hancock St., Long Island City.

Carlton-Summerfield Baths, Inc., Arverne, public bath houses, $5,000; B. Goldschmidt, E. and H. Kestler, Summerfield Av., Arverne.

Capital increases: Tip-Top Waist & Dress Co., Inc., New York, $30,000 to $100,000; R. I. Steiner & Welansky, Inc., New York, $3,000 to $3,500; the Brooklyn Milk Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $30,000 to $35,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: The Prudential Society, Buffalo; Baltimore Dairy Lunch Co., New York; the Holtzman-Martin Co., Manhattan; S. L. Goldberg's Sons, Inc., New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Sept. 7.—Charters filed:

Teaneck Development Corp., Jersey City, real estate and construction, $50,000; H. A. Black, P. L. Nieser, C. H. Jarvis, Jersey City.

Valentine & De Bar Silk Mills, Inc., West New York, manufacture and deal in silk and textile fabrics, $100,000; David Valentine, Dumond Bunker, William LeB. De Bar, Joseph LeB. De Bar, West New York.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Reports that Greece had joined the armies of the Allies caused a heavy selling movement in the wheat market yesterday and prices experienced a setback of about 3 cents a bushel. During the early operations there was a general tendency to dispose of long holdings. On the decline, however, a better demand developed, and toward the close of the day prices rallied and final quotations showed net losses of only ¼@1½c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.75½; No. 2 hard, $1.67½; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.79; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.77¼, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.51⅛	1.49½	1.51⅛	1.52⅝	.95½
December	1.53⅝	1.51	1.53⅝	1.54	.92
May	1.55	1.52½	1.55	1.55½	.96

CORN.

The corn market was heavy early in the day, with considerable selling pressure, especially in the new crop positions, due to more favorable reports regarding the crop situation in the northern part of the belt and owing to a show of weakness abroad, where prices are heavy on liberal shipments from Argentina and less active demand. Late in the day the market rallied and closed near the top, with September showing net gains of ⅝c, while the late months were ½@⅝c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.00½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	89¼	88	89¼	88½	71⅝
December	75⅝	74½	75⅛	76⅛	57
May	78⅝	77⅝	78⅝	79½	58¼

OATS.

The oats market was easy early under liquidating sales, prompted by reports of increasing stocks and a less active demand from Europe, as well as by the action of wheat and corn. There was a partial rally, but final quotations were ⅛@¼c net lower. The local cash market was easy, standard quoted at 54¾@55½c; No. 3 white, 54½@55c; No. 4 white, 53¾@54¼c; fancy clipped white, 56⅜@58¾c; ordinary clipped, 54½@56¾c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	47⅜	46⅞	46⅞	47¼	36
December	49½	49	49⅜	49⅞	35⅞
May	52½	52	52⅝	52½	38¼

PROVISIONS.

Trading in the market for hog products was inactive, and, after opening steady, the market developed an easier tone, with an aparent absence of more than a very moderate demand. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 12,000, estimated for Friday, 15,000; Kansas City received 8,000, and Omaha 2,700.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	14.55	14.40	14.42	14.55	8.07
October	14.52	14.32	14.42	14.55	8.55
Ribs—					
September	14.50	14.47	14.50	14.65	7.93
October	14.35	14.27	14.27	14.35	8.25
Pork—					
September	27.77	27.65	27.65	27.75	12.07
October	..	..	27.00	27.00	14.85

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again active and subject to violent fluctuations. There was heavy liquidation with evidences of selling by Cotton Exchange houses, due, undoubtedly, to weakness in that market, and at one time values were down 25@40 points from the previous close. Shorts were good buyers on the break, but while there was a partial rally from the bottom final quotations were 22@28 points net lower.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	9.80	10.10
Sept.	10.00	9.88	9.90@9.95	10.13
Oct.	10.25	10.10	10.10@10.13	10.35
Nov.	10.08	9.93	10.01@10.04	10.29
Dec.	10.12	9.94	10.06@10.07	10.30
Jan.	10.16	9.93	10.11@10.12	10.33
Feb.	....	....	10.15@10.20	10.40
Mar.	10.37	10.19	10.33@10.35	10.56
Apr.	....	....	10.35@10.50	10.60

COFFEE.

The coffee market was moderately active with feverish price changes. A decline of 50@75 reis in the Santos futures market had a depressing influence on sentiment as the trade was inclined to look upon this decline as an evidence of unconcern regarding the crop situation while, furthermore, the cost and freight market was somewhat easier with prices unchanged to 20 points lower. The local spot market was firm with prices unchanged at 10 cents for Rio 7s and 11¼c for Santos 4s.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Sept.	9.39	9.39	9.42@9.43	9.39
Oct.	...	...	9.42@9.43	9.39
Nov.	...	...	9.35@9.36	9.38
Dec.	9.40	9.23	9.35@9.36	9.36
Jan.	...	...	9.40@9.41	9.41
Feb.	...	...	9.44@9.45	9.46
March	9.55	9.40	9.49@9.50	9.51
April	...	...	9.54@9.55	9.55
May	9.60	9.55	9.59@9.60	9.60
June	...	...	9.63@9.64	9.65
July	9.70	9.65	9.67@9.68	9.69

SUGAR.

The local market for sugar futures was irregular. There was a little support early from shorts prompted by the steadier feeling in the spot market, but Cuban interests seemed to be on the selling side and prices at one time showed declines of 3@6 points. Near the close there was a rally on covering of the near positions and final prices were 3 points higher to 4 net lower. Sales, 8,750 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	4.08	4.08	4.05@4.10	4.02
October	4.11	4.08	4.10@4.11	4.09
November	4.14	4.12	4.10@4.11	4.13
December	4.11	4.06	4.09@4.10	4.12
January	...	...	3.90@3.92	3.93
February	...	...	3.76@3.78	3.80
March	3.85	3.80	3.79@3.80	3.83
April	...	...	3.82@3.84	3.86
May	...	...	3.85@3.87	3.89
June	...	...	3.90@3.92	3.92
July	3.95	3.95	3.94@3.96	3.95
August	...	...	3.97@3.99	3.98

No further changes occurred in refined sugar prices, but business was more active both for domestic and export account. Prices were listed at 6.25c for fine granulated by practically all refiners. There was a further advance of ⅛c in the local market for raw sugar on a fair inquiry from refiners, prompted by the better demand for refined. Cuba cost and freight were quoted 4⅛c, equal to 5.14c for centrifugal and 4.37c for molasses.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts, 13,067 packages. Market still steady on the choice and fancy grades of creamery, but a little easier on the secondary qualities, while ladles and packing stock have declined about ½c. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) per pound, 33¼@33½c; higher scoring, 34@34½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 31½@33c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 29½@31c; thirds, 28@29c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 34@34½c; higher scoring, 35@35½c; firsts, 32@33½c; seconds, 30@31½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 32@32½c; good to prime, 29½@31½c; common to fair, 26@29c; renovated, extras, 29@29½c; firsts, 27½@28½c; lower grades, 26@27c; imitation creamery, firsts, 28@28½c; ladies, current make, firsts, 26½@27c; seconds, 25½@26c; lower grades, 24@25c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 25½c; No. 2, 24½@25c; lower grades, 23@24c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 12,728 cases. Arrivals are comparatively light, and there is considerable scarcity of strictly high-grade fresh gathered stock. Good medium grades are meeting only a moderate demand, and are generally offered with some freedom at unchanged prices, ranging chiefly from 29@33c, the latter for better stock than is commonly obtainable. A larger part of the business in fresh gathered stock ranges 30@32c. There is very good demand for cheaper eggs, and any underpriced goods, including high-grade dirties and checks, are promptly salable at firm and hardening prices. Storage eggs are held with marked confidence, and there is a fair trading. Nearby white eggs are in fair supply, but chiefly of more or less defective quality, and these move slowly at very irregular prices. Strictly fancy goods are scarce and firm. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 35@36c; extra firsts, 34@34½c; firsts, 32@33c; seconds, 29@31c; thirds and poorer, 27@28c; dirties, No. 1, 26@27c; No. 2 and poorer, 22@25½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 24@25c; undergrades, 20@23c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 30c; firsts, 29@29½c; seconds, 27½@28½c; lower grades, 24@27c; refrigerator. State whites, 31@32c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 45@48c; ordinary to good, 36@43c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 30@45c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 30@38c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 38@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30@38c.

Sunday Magazine Binders.

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SECURITIES FOR BRITISH LIST

Additional Neutral Government Bonds Will Be Accepted.

The British Treasury has added a number of neutral Government bonds to the list of securities which it is prepared to accept under the modified mobilization scheme. The additions are:

Amsterdam 3%.
Argentine 3½% Ext., (1889.)
Argentine 4%, (1898.)
Argentine 4%, (1899.)
Argentine 4%, (1900.) Laws 3378 and 3783.
Argentine 4%, (1900.) Laws 3378 and 3885.
Argentine 4%, (1908.)
Argentine 4%, (1910.)
Argentine 5%, (1884.)
Argentine 5%, Treas. conv., (1887.)
Argentine P. of B. A. 5%, deb.
Argentine 5% int. gold, (1909.)
Argentine 5% int. gold, (1910.)
Argentine (Buenos Aires Port) 5%.
Argentine 5%, irrig., (First Series.)
Atlantic and N.-W. Ry 5%, guar. 1st mtg., (1937.)
Calgary and Edmonton 4% con. deb.
Can. North Alberta 3½%, deb., (1960.)
Can. Nor. 3½%, deb., (1958.)
Can. Nor. 1st mtg. 3%, deb., (1953.)
Chilean Nor. Ry. 5%, 1st mtg. deb.
Christiania City 4%, (1900.)
Do 4%, (1912.)
Do 4½%, (1914.)
Chilean Govt. 4½%, (1885.)
Do 4½%, (1887.)
Do 4½%, (1889.)
Do 4½%, (1896.)
Do 4½%, (1895.)
Do 4½%, Coquimbo Ry.
Do 4½%, (Law of Sept. 9, 1910.)
Do 5%, (1892.)
Do 5%, (1905.)
Do 5%, Ann., Ser. A.
Do 5%, Ann., Ser. B.
Do 5%, Ann., Ser. C.
Copenhagen 3½%, (1887.)
Do 3½%, (1898.)
Do 4%, (1901.)
Danish Gov. 3%, (1894.)
Dominion Atlantic 4%, 1st deb., (1944.)
Do 4%, 2d deb., (1956.)
Norwegian Govt. 3%, conv., (1886.)
Do 3½%, cv., (1894.)
Ontario & Quebec Ry. 5%, perm. deb.
Stockholm 4½%, (1913.) London issue.
Swedish Govt. 3%, (1888.)
Swedish Gov. 3%, cv., (1894.)

There were sixty-five names in the original list. The Government offers to borrow these for five years, paying one-half of 1 per cent. over the interest carried by the securities.

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The Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company

To Holders of First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of said Company due June 1, 1948:

The undersigned Receiver has deposited with BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, at its office, 16 Wall Street, New York, the amount of the semi-annual interest instalment due June 1, 1916, upon all bonds of the issue above described, for the purpose of paying said interest. Holders of said bonds may accordingly receive such interest upon presentation of the coupons therefor at said office, accompanied by ownership certificates in accordance with the regulations of the Treasury Department under the Federal income tax law.

Dated September 5, 1916.

B. F. BUSH,
Receiver of the Railroads and Property of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company.

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Nor. Ont. Lt. & Pr. Com. & Pfd.
Northern States Power Com.
Republic Railway & Light Pfd.
Standard Gas & Elec. Pfd.
American Piano Com.
American Thread Pfd.
Burns Bros. Coal.
Fisk Rubber.
Binguico Mines Pfd.

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THE CLEVELAND, AKRON & CINCINNATI RAILWAY COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, 1916.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CINCINNATI AND MUSKINGUM VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY to an aggregate cost of $17,010.00 will be purchased for the Sinking Fund October 2, 1916, from the lowest bidders, at a price not to exceed par and interest. Sealed proposals to sell bonds must be in the hands of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York City, before close of business, Noon, Saturday, September 30, 1916, and bonds must be delivered on October 2nd or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

THE CLEVELAND, AKRON & CINCINNATI RAILWAY COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, 1916.

NEW FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4% BONDS of the CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS RAILWAY COMPANY to an aggregate cost of $15,500.00 will be purchased for the Sinking Fund October 2, 1916, from the lowest bidders, at a price not to exceed par and interest. Sealed proposals to sell bonds must be in the hands of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, New York City, before close of business, Noon, Saturday, September 30, 1916, and bonds must be delivered on October 2nd or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO. ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of Borden's Condensed Milk Company will be held on Wednesday, October 18th, 1916, 10:30 A. M., at No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. For purposes of the meeting, the Common and Preferred Stock Books will close September 16th, 12 o'clock noon, and will remain closed until October 19th, 10 A. M.

F. D. SHOVE, Treasurer.

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Interborough Rapid Transit Co.

The regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, September 27th, 1916, at 12:00 o'clock Noon, for the election of five directors to hold office for a term of three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.
New York, Sept. 8, 1916.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
Notice of Dividends on Preferred and Common Stock.

The third installment of 1¾% of the 7 per cent. dividend upon the preferred stock and of 7½% of the 30 per cent. dividend upon the common stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which were declared on January 20, 1916, will be payable, on October 2, 1916, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 15, 1916, and the fourth on January 2, 1917, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., on December 15, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

Dated September 1, 1916.
B. H. JONES, Secretary.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 15.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of $1.75 per share on the preferred stock of the company, payable October 2nd, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20th, 1916.

E. HAROLD CLUETT, Treas.
Troy, N. Y., September 6th, 1916.

KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION
120 Broadway, New York, September 5, 1916.
DIVIDEND No. 3

The Board of Directors of the Kennecott Copper Corporation has this day declared a dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share, for the quarter ending September 30, 1916, payable September 30, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3 P. M., September 15, 1916. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M., September 15, 1916, and re-open September 25, 1916, at 10 A. M.

C. T. ULRICH, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
New York, August 31, 1916.
COMMON CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 56.

A dividend of one-half per cent. (½%) on the Common Stock of this company has this day been declared, payable Monday, October 2, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, September 11, 1916. Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DELANO, Treasurer.
H. C. WICK, Secretary.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
September 7, 1916.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. for quarter ending September 30, 1916, on the preferred stock of this Company, payable on October 16, 1916, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1916. Checks for such dividend will be mailed to the holders of Voting Trust Certificates for preferred stock of record September 30, 1916. Transfer books will not be closed.

L. F. BOWER, Secretary.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 6, 1916.
BALTIMORE TUBE COMPANY, INCORPORATED.

A regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share, being at the rate of 7% per annum, for the quarter ending September 30, 1916, inclusive, has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 1, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 20, 1916.

(Signed) WALTER M. BUSH, Treasurer.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 6, 1916.
BALTIMORE TUBE COMPANY, INCORPORATED.

A regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share, being at the rate of 7% per annum, for the quarter ending September 30, 1916, inclusive, has been declared upon the Common Stock of this Company, payable October 1, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 20, 1916.

(Signed) WALTER M. BUSH, Treasurer.

ENGLAND DISCUSSING OUR WAR PROSPERITY

Trade Unionists and British Association View Us as Friendly Rivals.

REFORMS ARE DEMANDED

8-Hour Day and Housing Improvement Urged—W. D. Mahon Is a Speaker.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
LONDON, Sept. 7.—At both the Trade Union Congress in Birmingham and the British Association meetings yesterday, the industrial problems which will come after the war were topics of discussion. In one case the special position of the United States was the subject of unusual attention.

The Trade Union Congress refused to adopt a definite attitude on the question of free trade, but in other matters it committed itself to policies which, it is contended by critics, cannot be regarded as the real solutions of the many difficulties that will arise after the war. For instance, the congress voted in favor of the principle of compulsory membership in trade unions for all workers, though George Roberts, M. P., described this as a revolutionary proposal, and another member thought it objectionable "after our experience with compulsory insurance." The congress further adopted or reaffirmed the principle of the eight-hour day in all trades, with a minimum adult wage of $7.50 a week, complete recognition of trade unions by the employers, and State unemployment pay for men and women.

The congress also instructed its Parliamentary Committee to prepare a manifesto showing that the speedy reconstruction of the country after the war would depend on education, the abolition of sweatshop conditions, the demolition of insanitary areas, and the abolition of all monopolies. The congress also adopted a resolution in favor of a Ministry of Labor, with power to control and organize the health of workers, housing, agriculture and food supplies, along with the national control of land and the State ownership of railways, waterways, mines and the production of munitions of war.

The private ownership of railways, shipping, and munition factories, said J. Hill, in moving this resolution, had proved a failure, and it was only when the State took charge of the 4,400 establishments that an accelerated production of munitions was obtained.

Work of Congress Criticised.

It is noteworthy that, while the comments of the British press on Harry Gosling's Presidential speech indicated a pretty general acceptance of his claim that the men who were winning this war for democratic liberty must after the war obtain a betterment of labor conditions, a fuller freedom, and a larger life, most of the resolutions whereby the congress indicated its belief in how these ideals could best be realized are widely condemned as having no direct relation to the special problems which will have to be faced when peace returns.

The congress, in the words of one critic, "failed to rise to the heights its great opportunity presented to it. One reason for that may be that the delegates as a rule have only an imperfect notion of the nature of the position they and we must presently be called upon to confront; they are not to be blamed overmuch, for that power to take broad views and to detach one's mind from the issues merely of the moment, and to project one's vision on the future, is but rarely bestowed."

In this regard special attention is being directed to a paper read before the British association by Professor A. W. Kirkaldy of Birmingham University. This eminent economist foresees the possibility of serious industrial strife after the war. A committee of the association had studied that possibility and drafted a report designed to minimize, as far as might be, any friction between capital and labor. Professor Kirkaldy's view of the international industrial rupture was that when the sword was sheathed and the world once again began to get into its normal stride England and Germany would for some time be the only two European nations prepared to take any considerable part in international trade.

America and Japan Profit.

"In the meantime, during the period of the war," he said, "two countries, the United States of America and Japan, have enjoyed new and unlooked-for trading advantages. So far as competition from the United States is concerned, it is probable we need not feel unnecessarily pessimistic. American development may be expected to take place principally on the American continent, in the Pacific, and in the Far East. In these regions there is ample room for both British and American enterprise. Nor will Japan, for some time to come at any rate, compete with our staple manufactures. The development made by Japan during the war would seem to indicate, then, that it is Germany and not Great Britain that will have to bear the brunt of Japanese competition."

With regard to the question to what extent and with what prospects England and Germany would be in competition in international trade after the war, Professor Kirkaldy took the view that there were certain advantages on either side, but that if Great Britain learned the lessons which the war had taught, principally that heretofore England had not produced anything like her industrial maximum, the balance of advantage would be in her favor.

MAHON ADDRESSES SESSION.

Carmen's Leader Asserts International Action Is Favored.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Sept. 7.—American and other foreign delegates today addressed the forty-eighth Trade Union Congress, representing nearly 2,000,000 workingmen. William D. Mahon of Detroit, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes and a delegate to the congress from the American Federation of Labor, presented the American standpoint regarding the proposed labor and peace congress on the conclusion of the war. He said:

"The American labor leaders asked only for a call to be sent out to the workers of the nations. They did not say they would not participate unless both the Germans and their allies were present."

Delegate Simpson, a Canadian, declared that Canada had accepted the proposition, and he regretted the attitude of rejection of the workers of the mother country.

Matthew Woll of Chicago explained that the Americans as well as the other nationals were working for their own interest, as all nations must do. The congress gave an enthusiastic reception to the declaration of the American delegate that the workers in America generally sympathized with the cause of the Entente Allies, because they thought it represented right and liberty.

At the business session the congress first adopted a resolution protesting against compulsory service. Then another resolution was adopted demanding that the clergy should not be exempted from military service.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
New York, Aug. 31, 1916.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 70.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this company has this day been declared, payable Monday, October 2, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, September 11, 1916.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DELANO, Treasurer.
H. C. WICK, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY,
2 Rector Street, New York.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1916, on which date the transfer books at the office of the Transfer Agent, the Corporation Trust Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., will be closed until October 23, 1916.

W. H. BARNARD, Treasurer.

HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY.
September 5, 1916.
DIVIDEND NO. 504.

The Board of Directors has today declared a monthly dividend of sixty-five cents (65c.) per share, payable September 25th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20th, 1916. Checks will be mailed by Columbia Trust Company, Dividend Disbursing Agent.

FRED CLARK, Secretary.

STUTZ MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC.
37 Wall Street, New York, September 1, 1916.

A dividend of $1 25-100 per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company payable October 2, 1916, to stockholders who appear of record as such at the close of business on September 15, 1916.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. September 15, 1916, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. September 22, 1916.

GEORGE H. SAYLOR, Treasurer.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.

The Board of Directors of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company has this day declared from the net earnings of the Company the 70th regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-Fourths Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock, payable September 15th, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, September 12th, 1916. Checks will be mailed to registered addresses.

E. J. HATHORNE, Treasurer.
New York, September 7th, 1916.

St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Co.
Raton, N. M., September 4, 1916.

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 17. The Board of Directors of the above Company have declared their regular quarterly dividend of one and one-fourth per cent. on the preferred stock of the Company outstanding and of record September 20, payable September 30, 1916. Transfer books close September 20 and reopen September 30, 1916.

CHARLES SPRINGER, Treasurer.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,
Allegheny Avenue & 19th Street,
Philadelphia, September 6th, 1916.

The Directors have declared a dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable October 2d, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 18th, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION.
Preferred Stock Dividend.

A quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1916, payable October 2nd, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1916.

H. F. KROYER, Treasurer.
September 1st, 1916.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY
New York, N. Y.

The regular semi-annual Preferred Dividend of $2.50 per share on the outstanding Preferred Stock of this company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable October 1 to stockholders of record September 26, 1916.

J. E. CROSBIE, Treasurer.
August 30, 1916.

PROPOSLAS.

THE PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
Treasury Department,
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, 1916.
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND:

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company to an aggregate cost of $900,000.21 will be purchased October 2, 1916, at the Agency of the Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York City, under the following provision of the mortgage:

"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the Agency of said Railway Company in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, but not exceeding par, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."

Proposals to sell bonds to the Sinking Fund must be in the hands of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company before close of business, Noon, Saturday, September 30, 1916, and bonds must be delivered on October 2nd or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, September 12, 1916, for Contract 178, for grouting the rock above the Eastview tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct. The grouting will be above two stretches of the tunnel, aggregating about 4,000 feet in length. The work is located in the Town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawing can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL BREWING COMPANY.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage of the Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company, dated October 25, 1897, invites proposals for the sale to the said Trustee of all or any part of Fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) of bonds secured by the said Mortgage, proposals to be addressed to the said Trustee at its office, Nos. 325-331 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, to be opened and acted upon Thursday, September 14th, 1916, at 12 o'clock M.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,
WM. P. GEST,
President.

Send for free copy of our new book,

HANDY DIGEST
of the
New Income Tax Law
For Individuals and Fiduciaries.

The New Income Tax Law enacted by Congress last night (Sept. 7, 1916) has made a number of important changes. For the convenience of persons affected, we have prepared a comprehensive Digest of the New Income Tax Law and of the rulings of the Treasury Department up to date; to which is appended the complete text of the new law enacted September 7th.

Our Income Tax Department is always glad to answer questions and lend assistance in matters relating to Income Tax, and will be pleased to send to anyone interested a copy of the above Digest—

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FIND PELLAGRA CURE IN CHANGE OF DIET

Federal Health Service Experiments in Orphan Asylums Remove Odium from Some Foods.

FLOUR MAKERS SUFFERED

Consumption of Highly Milled Product Fell Off 25 Per Cent. Under Misconception of the Facts.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—An experiment just concluded by the Public Health Service at two orphan asylums at Jackson, Miss., has demonstrated that the disease known as pellagra, the appearance of which in this country caused some alarm and considerable discussion, can be cured by proper dietary measures and has shown apparently that it is not due to any one article of food, but to an "unbalanced" diet. The Public Health Service released the subjects at the two asylums from Governmental observation on Sept. 1, approximately two years after the beginning of the experiment.

The outcome of the experiment is important in view of a statement by the publishers of The American Miller that, as a result of an official publication on the subject of pellagra, last April, the production of highly milled flours had fallen off nearly 25 per cent., and the flour industry had been hit hard in a financial way. At the Public Health Service headquarters the explanation is made that an article in one of the reports of the service was misinterpreted to mean that the use of highly milled flour had been discovered as the cause of pellagra. An entirely erroneous construction was placed on this article, it was said, and in order to correct the misconception the Public Health Service has made a statement reading as follows:

"In the Public Health reports for April 14, 1916, there appeared an article under the following heading: 'Bread as a Food,' with a sub-heading: 'Changes in Its Vitamine Content and Nutritive Value with Reference to the Occurrence of Pellagra.'

"The facts set forth as regards pellagra have not been challenged, but as some erroneous inferences concerning the value of white flour and of bread made from it have been drawn from the paper, it appears desirable to submit the following statement:

"The paper referred to presented the results of certain of the studies which are being made on pellagra and was designed to demonstrate primarily that when a diet poor in essential food elements, aside from cereals, was constantly used it appeared likely that if the carbohydrate element contained a liberal amount of the accessory food substance known to be contained in whole grains the probability of pellagra developing was less than when the starchy element of food was deficient in these substances.

A Mixed Diet Necessary.

"From the broad view of nutrition, it is very probably immaterial what kind of flour is used in making bread provided that an adequate mixed diet is consumed which will supply sufficient of the essential dietary components outside of the cereals contained in the diet. It may be added that the great majority of people in this country live on a well-balanced, sufficient, mixed diet."

In the early stages of the investigation of pellagra in this country the theory was advanced that the disease was due to the use of corn meal. In the recent experiments of the Public Health Service corn meal has been employed in the curative diet prescribed, and cures have been effected, thus bearing out the conclusion that pellagra is not due to any one article of diet, but to the failure to use a well-balanced diet—that is, a diversified diet.

Perhaps a better illustration of what this means can be obtained from a statement in the article, "Bread as a Food," that pellagra made its appearance in southwestern France in 1820, a period followed by extreme poverty, when the people lived on cereals, fat pork, and a few fresh vegetables, but began to disappear with improved economic conditions in 1860, simultaneously with an improvement in the diet of the people, which now includes more meat, milk, and eggs. At the present time pellagra is practically unknown in France.

In a bulletin on the subject of its observation of the inmates of the two orphan asylums in Jackson, Miss., Surgeon Joseph Goldberger and Assistant Surgeon C. H. Waring of the Public Health Service say:

"The conclusion is drawn that pellagra may be prevented by an appropriate diet without any alteration in the environment, hygienic or sanitary."

The impression, which the Public Health Service says is erroneous, that it made the statement that pellagra was caused by the use of highly milled flour is supposed to have been drawn from an explanation of experiments on fowls made by officers of the service. Fowls, it was said, would live for many months in perfect health on an exclusive diet of wheat, corn, whole-wheat flour, or so-called water-ground corn meal, but if they were fed on highly milled products they would die within a month or two of polyneuritis, a disease very similar to beri beri.

The experiments have shown, however, that chickens can be cured of this disease by giving them a better-balanced diet.

The experiments conducted on the inmates of the two asylums at Jackson were begun two years ago, and the Public Health Service investigators were satisfied after a year of observation that they had demonstrated that the disease, which had existed in the institutions for some time, could be cured by employing a well-balanced diet. But, to make assurance doubly sure, the investigators continued their observation for another year, and have now released their patients from observation with the knowledge that cures are readily effected by proper diet.

Disease Long a Puzzle.

Pellagra has been one of the most puzzling diseases ever studied by medical investigators. For 200 years it has ravaged southern Europe, particularly Italy, where it has been so prevalent that it has often been called "Italian leprosy." The disease in this country has been known for about sixty years; but only in the last decade, when it has attacked thousands of people in the South, has it become a serious problem.

First manifesting itself in lassitude and intestinal disorders, pellagra affects the skin so that it finally becomes thickened and pigmented. Emaciation then sets in. The tongue and mouth later are attacked, swallowing is difficult and painful, and as a result the patient is usually delirious. Likewise the mentality is affected. Melancholia comes with a general retardation of ideas, often accompanied by suicidal tendencies.

Roughly, there have been two different theories as to the cause of pellagra. One group of investigators believed that it was communicated by an insect, while others were convinced that it was of a dietary origin. Italian scientists under Professor Lombroso of Turin asserted that pellagra was due to the consumption of moldy corn. In this country with the alarming increase of pellagra in the South, the Public Health Service established a laboratory for observation of the disease at Columbia, S. C. In 1912, the Thompson-MacFadden Pellagra Commission, organized through the donation of $15,000 by Colonel Robert M. Thompson of New York, and John H. MacFadden of Philadelphia, set up a field headquarters in Spartansburg County, S. C. Some of the members of this commission, particularly Dr. Louis Sambon, lecturer to the London School of Tropical Medicine, arrived at the conclusion that pellagra was due, not to inferior grades of corn, but to some insect carrier.

After careful study of flies and mosquitos Dr. Sambon was led to believe that the buffalo gnat was this carrier. Dr. Sambon's theory receives some support in the September issue of The American Journal of Clinical Medicine in a letter written by Dr. W. J. W. Kerr, who was surgeon in charge of the Andersonville prison hospital, Andersonville, Ga., during the civil war. Dr. Kerr says there were more than 10,000 deaths from pellagra at the prison.

"We examined everything we could conceive as being the possible cause," he writes, "and finally came to the conclusion that the whole thing was produced through the insanitary and crowded condition of the prison. Three regiments of Confederates were guarding the prison, and not one of them ever had pellagra.

"I had from 300 to 500 prisoners out on parole, and not a single case ever occurred outside of the prison after the men had been out a week or ten days. No surgeon or any one on the outside ever took the disease—yet we all had exactly the same diet. We could not get anything else, so you see that if it had been cornmeal and bad provisions the men on the outside would have had the disease precisely as those on the inside of the prison."

Dr. Edward Jenner Wood of Wilmington, N. C., who has investigated several hundred pellagra cases, came to the conclusion in the May 6 (1916) issue of The Journal of the American Medical Association that pellagra was due to the improper milling of cornmeal, but Dr. George L. Servoss, editor of The Western Medical Times, who was formerly in the milling business, pointed out that the milling process mentioned by Dr. Wood was not the one used in the corn-milling industry, but in the manufacture of brewers' grits.

The new theory is that pellagra should be placed in the same category as beriberi, scurvy, and rickets, which are believed to be caused by a lack of vitamines or the essential constituents necessary for a well-balanced diet.

SUES FAIR TRADE LEAGUE.

Paterson Editor Demands $50,000 Damages for Statement.

Suit for $50,000 damages against the American Fair Trade League, which supported the Stephens-Ashurst price maintenance bill before Congress, was filed in the Supreme Court here yesterday by Harry B. Haines, Treasurer of the National Trade Association and editor of the Paterson, N. J., News. The National Trade Association, of which George B. Caldwell of Sperry & Hutchinson is President, and Percy S. Straus of R. H. Macy & Co., Vice President, has been opposing the price maintenance bill.

The complaint was served yesterday on Charles H. Ingersoll, member of Robert H. Ingersoll & Brother, watch manufacturers, and President of the American Fair Trade League.

The suit is based on the circulation of a statement accredited to the Secretary-Treasurer of the league charging Haines with publishing "untruthful statements" to advance his own interests. The statement followed a recent story in Mr. Haines's paper to the effect that organized labor was opposed to the Stephens bill and charged that the publication was made with "reckless disregard of the truth." The statement alleged further that Mr. Haines had "betrayed his trust and had been guilty of duplicity and insincere, treacherous, and deceitful conduct."

In discussing the suit Mr. Haines said he had ample evidence that the story objected to by the league was founded on facts. He referred to a recent letter from Samuel Gompers, saying that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor had declared itself opposed to the bill.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for July—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$3,972,154	$3,642,577	$3,264,098
Net aft. taxes	1,655,359	1,257,608	935,019
Sur. aft. chgs.	[illegible]	493,167	156,291

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for July—

Gross	1,093,509	901,627	926,842
Net aft. taxes	304,142	241,710	157,315
Sur. aft. chgs.	168,868	88,875	*28,523

*Deficit.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES for July and seven months—

New York Central—			
Gross	17,127,204	13,947,770	13,029,498
Net aft. taxes	5,720,074	4,400,860	3,032,533
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,641,126	2,343,268	......
Seven mos. gr.	114,810,063	89,906,759	86,181,799
Net aft. taxes	35,358,560	22,758,793	14,730,644
Sur. aft. chgs.	22,173,341	9,163,514	......
Boston & Albany—			
Gross	1,834,625	1,535,298	1,470,180
Net aft. taxes	579,238	483,700	361,210
Sur. aft. chgs.	210,804	132,556	......
Seven mos. gr.	12,197,527	9,654,805	9,258,629
Net aft. taxes	3,813,599	2,468,657	1,651,642
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,152,853	28,293	......
Michigan Central—			
Gross	3,857,971	3,049,542	2,838,342
Net aft. taxes	1,196,343	885,903	671,455
Sur. aft. chgs.	610,550	366,743	......
Seven mos. gr.	25,759,953	19,607,596	19,100,650
Net aft. taxes	7,632,399	4,209,460	3,326,533
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,382,550	560,319	......
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. L.—			
Gross	3,841,218	3,163,458	3,147,147
Net aft. taxes	1,089,219	750,026	730,454
Sur. aft. chgs.	575,840	210,872	......
Seven mos. gr.	25,997,394	20,205,718	19,739,992
Net aft. taxes	7,305,747	3,506,471	1,173,393
Sur. aft. chgs.	4,067,292	32,983	......
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie—			
Gross	2,064,955	1,655,433	1,508,661
Net aft. taxes	1,023,033	841,195	568,121
Sur. aft. chgs.	857,441	710,300	......
Seven mos. gr.	13,541,988	8,693,377	8,499,288
Net aft. taxes	6,557,008	3,378,780	2,917,288
Sur. aft. chgs.	5,804,198	3,062,993	......
Cincinnati Northern—			
Gross	$161,749	$138,018	$180,220
Net aft. taxes	47,290	29,093	81,165
Sur. aft. chgs.	31,330	15,595	......
7 mos. gross	1,056,958	840,497	767,820
Net aft. tax	273,474	112,636	*15,941
Sur. aft. chgs.	178,102	23,701	......
*Deficit.			
Toledo & Ohio Central—			
Gross	$592,757	$402,967	$316,407
Net aft. tax	155,513	93,979	*6,318
Sur. aft. chgs.	106,934	87,134	......
7 mos. gross	3,346,387	2,475,030	2,372,356
Net aft. tax	562,288	253,045	*62,026
Sur. aft. chgs.	281,455	*322,389	......
*Deficit.			
Kanawha & Michigan—			Increase.
Gross	$283,641	$277,546	$6,095
Net aft. tax	68,422	90,789	*22,367
Sur. aft. chgs.	81,046	69,208	11,834
7 mos. gross	2,106,755	1,603,363	503,391
Net aft. tax	643,259	405,545	237,714
Sur. aft. chgs.	743,263	285,789	457,474
*Decrease.			
Lake Erie & Western—			
Gross	$644,407	$489,379	$507,956
Net aft. tax	246,780	89,653	126,851
Sur. aft. chgs.	169,170	16,483	......
7 mos. gross	4,112,253	3,255,518	3,196,217
Net aft. tax	1,300,049	539,300	451,754
Sur. aft. chgs.	820,372	*20,352	......
*Deficit.			
Total All Lines—			
Gross	$30,408,527	$25,262,355	$23,864,068
Net aft. tx	10,125,932	7,742,815	5,717,936
7 mos. gro.	202,929,278	160,800,489	156,858,180
Net aft. tx	63,446,383	38,178,967	24,727,471

Totals for 1914 and 1913 do not include Kanawha & Michigan. Earnings of New York, Chicago & St. Louis omitted from 1916 totals.

ANN ARBOR for 3d week in August—

			Increase.
3d wk. in Aug.	$54,654	$45,498	$9,156
Current month to Aug. 21	164,713	136,210	28,503
From July 1 to Aug 21	397,112	328,367	68,745

Public Utilities.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER for July and seven months—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$492,520	$448,505	$44,015
Net after taxes	299,691	264,177	35,844
Total income	313,466	275,914	37,552
Sur. aft. chgs.	182,045	168,581	13,464
7 mos. gross	3,386,516	3,199,879	186,637
Net after taxes	2,073,997	1,890,290	183,707
Total income	2,154,604	1,951,534	203,070
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,261,819	1,183,225	78,594

COLUMBUS RAILWAY, POWER & LIGHT for July and twelve months—

Gross	287,226	239,594	47,632
Net after taxes	113,779	93,291	20,488
Sur. aft. chgs.	70,917	53,059	17,858
12 mos. gross	3,854,689	3,557,558	297,131
Net after taxes	1,393,484	1,241,287	152,197
Sur. aft. chgs.	889,120	770,427	118,693
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	603,540	485,304	118,236

PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER for July and twelve months—

			Decrease.
Gross	448,219	467,946	19,727
Net after taxes	192,963	207,460	14,497
Sur. aft. chgs.	11,183	23,513	12,330
12 mos. gross	5,437,240	5,694,808	257,568
Net after taxes	2,367,723	2,591,650	223,927
Sur. aft. chgs.	177,832	381,116	203,284

CUMBERLAND COUNTY POWER & LIGHT CO. for July and seven months—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	264,023	262,080	1,943
Net after tax	104,237	120,835	*16,598
Sur. aft. chgs.	34,814	56,016	*21,202
7 mos. gross	2,761,756	2,555,308	206,448
Net after tax	1,108,740	1,101,710	7,030
Sur. aft. chgs.	314,273	322,976	*8,703

NASHVILLE RAILWAY & LIGHT CO. for July and seven months—(Tennessee Railway, Light & Power subsidiary.)

Gross	199,043	166,927	32,116
Net after tax	73,906	57,080	16,826
Sur. aft. chgs.	31,658	14,184	17,474
7 mos. gross	2,283,640	2,163,788	119,852
Net after tax	874,422	882,447	*8,025
Sur. aft. chgs.	359,832	388,859	*29,027

EAST ST. LOUIS & SUBURBAN CO. for July and seven months—

Gross	258,367	200,599	57,768
Net after tax	109,783	78,676	28,107
Sur. aft. chgs.	48,790	14,931	33,865
7 mos. gross	2,760,532	2,448,863	311,669
Net after tax	1,118,320	906,413	191,907
Sur. aft. chgs.	360,377	235,298	125,079

*Decrease.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—Room 3, 12th Floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity and Admiralty calendar.

Muller<Ins Co. of Penn.
Same<Globe & Rutgers, Inc, Co.
Bowman<Pratt.
Am Thermos Bottle Co<Smith.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, C. J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., twelfth floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
McDonnell<SS Asahi Maru.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323 P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.
US<Fred C Young.
2 P. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:

Joseph B. Reinhart,
Louis Bernstein,
John Puvogel,
Alexander H. Kalisch & Gustave S. Hays,
William Leff,
Gardiner D. Matthews,
Samuel G. Lockwood,
Pinkus Koffler.
Motions:
Charles G. Honebin,
Thomas Misicki,
Samuel C. Lockwood,
Jayphil Con Co, Inc.,
Hyman Kapner and Aaron Weinstein,
Louis Bauman,
Berger & Nistad,
Greater NY Purchasing Co, Inc.,
George Kaufman,
Isidore Trubewitz and Lena Block,
J. J. Fiducia et al.,
Max Hummel,
Edgar G. Behrens,
William Canelos,
F. Schupinsky et al.,
F. Rosenberg et al.,
Morris Knopman,
Samuel Cohen,
William C. Herzog,
Ernest C. Klinge,
Tebo Yacht Basin Co<Steam Yacht Priscilla,
Bogert<South Pac Co.
Brady<South Shore Traction Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Brangwer & Son, Inc<Waldes.
Benjamin<Shongood.
Momand<Landers.
Curtis<Crow Mot Car.
J & J Dobson, Inc<Myers & Joelsch Co
Weaver<L I RR.
Beals<same.
Moolten<same.
Neale<same.
Stenglein<same.
Re Brogan.
Burnofsky<Virginia F & M Ins Co.
Alkoff<Schacht.
Re Maltbie.
Glamann<Glamann.
Murphy<May.
Schramm<Burns Bros.
Press<Press.
Horowitz<Dressner.
Truzzolino<Chodorov.
Steinberg<Gaer.
Re Hendrick.
Alkoff<Schacht.
Shattuck<NY Edison.
Kurland<Krieger.
Najjar<O Brown Co.
Ciraselo<Pell.
Re Stieglitz.
Re Maltbie, (United Cigar Stores Co.)
Yagoda<Herskowitz.
Ozburn<Ozburn.
Re Turner, (Rochambeau Av.)
Re Hudson F Rose Co, (Globe Av.)
Re Purdy, (Globe Av.)
Whitney<Griggs.
Allen<Humphrey.
Re Bowie Dash Rty.
Rhinelander<Richards.
Re CNY.
Re Cohen.
Corn Exchange Bank<King.
Ruge<Robberga.
Re Ruge<Roberga.
O'Keefe<Wendell.
Re Biller.
Walter<Walter.
Sutro<German Journal Corp Star Co.
Wells<Wells.
Katzman<Katzman.
Re Lindenbaum.
Baylis<Farget & General Mfg Co.
Vogel<Benenson Rty.
NY Life Ins & Trust Co<Hector.
Miller<Kaulbach.
Fisher<Brenner.
Krumbiegel<Krumbiegel.
Kirke La Shelle Co<Armstrong.
American Trading Co<Machmeier.
Guaranty Trust Co<2d Av RR.
Rubenstein<Sternberg.
Re Smith.
Re Sterling Mot Truck Co<Sofield.
Bergen St Rty Co<Culver.
Rosenthal<Rosenthal. (2)
Fifteen Twenty Bway Co, Inc<NY Theatre.
Brinberg<Oliver Typewriter Co.
Terranova<Albert A Volk Co.
Ex rel Azara<Heyer.
Dobrats<Dobrats.
Re Burnett.
Gen Aeronautic Co of Am<Gen Aeronautic.
Shevlin<Shevlin.
Blossom<Hodgens.
Re Weed. (2)
Marsh Ross Corp<US Sanitary Effluents Separating Apparat.
Buering<Buering.
Ranger<Caldwell.
Re Conger.
Gaillard<Gaillard.
Caulfield<Caulfield.
Tichenor<Ramsey.
Collins<Boyle.
Keystone Rubber Mfg Co<Littlejohn.
Tucker<Weeks.
McMahon<Int R T.
Pressure Lighting Co<Landers.
Woolf<Bloch.
Ferrante<Ferrante.
Burns<Walter.
Lamar<McArdle. (2)
Loppicola<Loppicola.
Re Wohlstetter.
Brown<Brown.
Horn<Straus.
Fruitnicht<Fruitnicht.
Re 85 Cherry St.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Hermine Schmidt,
Daniel Daly,
Mary L Van Ness,
Emma M Grate,
Annie H Thomas,
Ada L Curran,
Mary C Hayes,
Mathilda L Lendquist,
George E Conley,
Solomon<Michelbacher.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Gelb<Korn.
Dougherty<Houlder, Weir & Boyd.
Hyman<Lang & Roth. (2)
McGuinness<Donovan.
Ogilvie<Cavanagh.
Trautz<Boaker.
Donawetsky<Denbosky.
Lind<Alva Rty Co.
Kepins<E Waters Co.
Keely<Hill.
Bayer<Ashman.
O'Connor<Rose.
Auerbach<Rosenblatt.
Wiener<Boehm.
Wood & Seelick<Rice.
Fant<Learned.
Statler<Haight.
Silberman<Kramer.
Oliva<Baldwin.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Re Ross (Sheppard)—Philip J McCook. Re Merkin (Demovitch)—Harry A Goidel.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Hoyt<Finlay—George W. Simpson. Re French Art Nov Works—Philip C Samuels.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Shepard<Smith—James A Edwards. Citizens' Sav Bk<Greenberg—Kneeland Moore. Straus<Dalten—Aaron W Levy.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Lawyers Mtg Co<Bessie [illegible]—Samuel Weinrib. Henry F Knapp<Nathan Kohn—Ely Rosenberg.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Mutual Life Ins Co<Century Realty Co—P A Gaynor.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Sept. 12.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Baldwin & Son, Inc<Sherman.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Blackmar, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Alexander<Alexander.
Erickson<Luber Bros. Inc.
Re B'way & Public Parks.
Landau<Landau.
Vollmuth<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Boris<B H RR.
Rhatigan<same.
Zimmerman<same.
Flis<same.
McAtarney<same.
Strauch<same.
Vaston<same.
Johnson<N E RR.
De Luca<same.
Farrell<same.
Schlenoff<same.
Zeller<same.
Cohen<same.
Schuster<same.
Georgi<same.
Tures<same.
Goldman<same.
Gharost<same.
Lee<same.
Lipps<Dreyer.
Ryder<Ryder.
Sage<Pearson.
Klee<Gerhard.
Margolin<Gerstle.
Kantor<Goodman.
Woodbury<Botsong.
Cosgrove<B, Q C & S RR. (adj to Sept. 15.)
Dermody<same, (adj to Sept. 15.) (3.)
Raff<Raff.
Florentino<Florentino.
Fay<Fay.
Schneider<McCracken.
Rudd<Lewis.
Brady<Johnston Con.
Heller<Polesuk.
Re Union Bank. (Richards.)
Pines<Robinson.
Hayer<Ferlinghetti.
People<Gregory.
Dahm<O'Connell.
Re Wolff. (Seaman.)
Schwartz<Goldstein.
Nat Cash Register Co<Stein.
Heron<Haggerty.
Re McCormick. (Cullum.)
Alley<Collins.
Becker<Becker.
Re Twyoana Farms Poultry Co.
Woodbury<Botsong.
Pines<Petrosze.
Silechnick<Ritt.

FORECLOSURE CALENDAR:
US Title Guar Co<Staverly R Co.
Neugass<same.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Kelby, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

Freedman Estate Tax $33,892.

The transfer tax on the $1,316,707 estate of Andrew Freedman was fixed yesterday by Surrogate Cohalan at $33,892. The largest tax was $23,184 on the bequest of $894,484 to Isabella Freedman, a sister.

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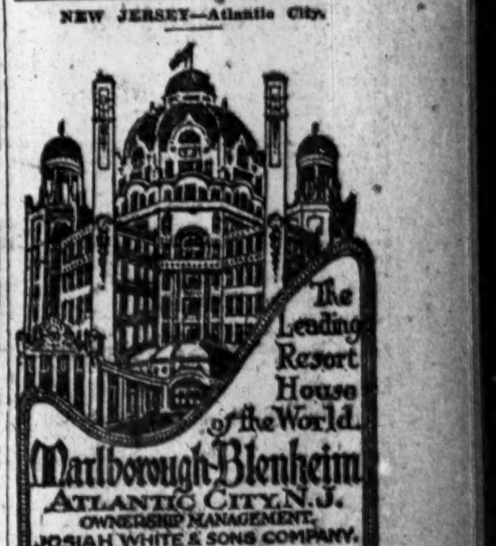

The Leading Resort House of the World
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American plan. Salt water in bathrooms. Accommodates 500. Fall rates.
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September 15th or Later.
SHERMAN O. DENNIS, Manager.

TIMES BUILDING
TIMES SQUARE

Demand for office accommodations in the Times Square district is steadily increasing and in view of the early completion of the Subway rents are sure to be enhanced. Professional and business men should take advantage of the present moderate rentals in the Times Building. There are small suites and single rooms and considerable floor space for a banking or an insurance corporation. Modern equipments and every reasonable comfort provided for tenants. Building is open day and night and elevator service is continuous.

Every room is light throughout the day, an important matter to architects, civil and mechanical engineers, draughtsmen and all those to whom a perfect natural light is a valuable desideratum.

Renting agent—Room 406. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

RIPLEY'S DEFIANCE AROUSES ADAMSON

Author of the Eight-Hour Law Says Santa Fe President Will Go to Jail if He Violates It.

COUNSEL OUGHT TO ALSO

No Patience with Lawyers Who Doubt Constitutionality of Act. —Union of Investors Proposed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—A formal statement by E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, that the Santa Fé did not intend to comply with the provisions of the Adamson eight-hour law for railway workers until directed to do so by the Supreme Court, today aroused Representative Adamson of Georgia, Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the author of the law. Mr. Adamson said he would soon make an extended reply to the arguments of those who have attacked the constitutionality of the eight-hour bill. The reply will be printed in The Congressional Record, but Mr. Adamson made the brief comment that Mr. Ripley "is likely to go to jail" if he persists in his defiance of the law.

"I have seen Mr. Ripley's published statement," said Mr. Adamson, "and all I can say at this time is that if Mr. Ripley or any other railroad official disobeys this eight-hour law the first step taken will be the swearing out of a warrant, and the violators are likely to find themselves in jail. If a poor attorney informs a railroad official that the law is unconstitutional it should be arranged so that the accused official would have the benefit of other counsel in court, and the ill-advised railroad attorney can go along to jail with his client. There is no doubt of the constitutionality of the law and of the power of Congress to regulate commerce between the States and provide for the safety and comfort of the traveling and shipping public. I shall soon make a speech which will be an extended reply to such recalcitrants and critics as Mr. Ripley."

RIPLEY EXPECTS SUPPORT.

Predicts Other Railway Systems Will Fight Eight-Hour Law.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, on his arrival in Chicago from Topeka today repeated his assertion that the Santa Fé would refuse to comply with the Adamson eight-hour law unless ordered to do so by the United States Supreme Court. He predicts that other trunk systems will pursue a similar course.

"We don't question the right of Congress to fix an eight-hour day," he said, "but we do question its right to take our money and give it to some one else. That is what the law awarding ten hours' pay for eight hours' work amounts to. We are willing to grant the men an eight-hour day and pay them for eight hours' work, but not for ten."

Mr. Ripley said the legal department of the Santa Fé was studying the law to find a vulnerable point of attack.

"The impossibility of giving the men an eight-hour day," he added, "lies in the length of the divisions. If we attempted it we would have to rearrange our junction points, shorten our divisions, and put on a great many more men. This would result in a loss equal to, or greater than, giving the men ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, with overtime for the additional hands."

LABOR LEADERS UNDISTURBED

Stone and Lee Have No Fear That Railroads Won't Obey Law.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 7.—Neither Warren Stone, Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, nor William G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, was disturbed over the announcement of E. P. Ripley, President of the Santa Fé, that he would not comply with the Adamson law until compelled to do so by the Supreme Court.

"'Ripley has plenty of time to think it over and change his mind before the law goes into effect,' said Stone. "I don't think that any railroad will want to fight the law. When Jan. 1 comes they will all be ready to put the provisions of the law into effect."

In answer to the question, "What will the brotherhoods do if the law is declared unconstitutional?" he said:

"I do not believe it will be found unconstitutional. We have the word of the best legal talent in the country on that. But if the courts should throw it out—well, we have just as much power as we ever had."

President Lee was more outspoken.

"I have no fear that the railroads will not put the law into operation," he said. "We will see to it that they give us the eight-hour day on a twelve-and-one-half-hour basis. If the courts say the law is unconstitutional, we will make Congress pass one that is. We will make them give us double time for overtime."

8-HOUR LAW COST TO ROADS.

Estimates of Increased Expense as Furnished by 13 Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—Estimates of the annual additional cost of the new eight-hour law to various railroads have been sent into the Boston News Bureau on telegraphic request.

The second greatest increase is figured by the New York Central Lines, whose estimate is $2,600,000 for the four original classes of employes. If the law is interpreted and applied as including the numerous other classes mentioned by the brotherhood leaders, the estimate will be very largely increased.

The Union Pacific estimate is $1,500,000, based upon the same premise. The largest estimate of all is the Pennsylvania, at $3,500,000. The Baltimore & Ohio estimates $1,900,000, the New Haven $800,000, the Erie $1,050,000, the Atchison $2,080,000, the St. Paul $1,600,000, Great Northern $1,200,000, Northern Pacific $1,100,000, Southern Pacific $1,800,000, Philadelphia & Reading $900,000, and the Atlantic Coast Line the lowest $575,000.

All estimates are based upon the original four brotherhoods involved and are only advanced tentatively by the roads reporting. A sample increase if more men are involved is the New Haven, which would have to pay out $1,900,000 a year, according to President Elliott.

SHOPMEN WANT MORE PAY.

25,000 Railway Employes in West Also Demand Eight Hours.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—With the railway strike averted, executives of twenty-two Western lines today resumed negotiations at Chicago, Kansas City, and elsewhere with representatives of 25,000 shopmen, who are seeking higher pay and reduced hours. The shopmen are negotiating with the twenty-two roads simultaneously, but not collectively. The trades represented include machinists, sheet metal workers, blacksmiths, and their helpers.

The demands, according to the railway executives, are for an increase of 5 cents an hour in wages and for an eight-hour day. Shopmen of some roads now work ten hours and others nine. The rate of pay varies, but the increase and time reduction, according to railway officials, would total perhaps $3,000,000 a year. Contracts with some of the railroads expired last May, while others did not expire until Sept. 1. The shopmen, it is stated, agreed to delay their negotiations until the trainmen's strike peril had reached a head or had been passed.

Railway officials here said they did not believe any Eastern railroads were negotiating with the shopmen at this time.

CALLS FOR INVESTORS' UNION.

Only Way to Save Railroads, 'Says Chamberlain—'Rule of Mobocracy.'

So far as known, none of the Eastern railroad Presidents has followed the lead of President Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and declared that his company would refuse to obey the railroad eight-hour law passed by Congress until ordered to do so by the United States Supreme Court. One of the Eastern Presidents, a man who has been prominent in the controversy, expressed surprise at Mr. Ripley's declaration. With representatives of other big Eastern systems he said that counsel for the roads would be asked to examine the law and render an opinion as to its constitutionality.

As soon as the lawyers report, it was intimated, a meeting of the counsel and executives of the big companies will be held to decide upon the course to be pursued. Action before that time, one of the railroad Presidents said, would be premature. One of the questions the lawyers are to decide is whether a test case can be brought before Jan. 1, when the law becomes effective. If the lawyers agree that the law is unconstitutional, some one of the railroads may bring an injunction suit on the ground that the law is confiscatory, an example of class legislation, and in violation of freedom of contract.

Meanwhile a movement has been started to enlist railroad security holders in an organization to test the law. This movement, in the view of responsible banking quarters, is likely to spread and result in application for an injunction to prevent the railroad managements from complying with the law.

The movement was started by Robert L. Chamberlain of Englewood, N. J., formerly an officer of the Investment Bankers Association of America. In an open letter to investment bankers, life insurance Presidents, and Presidents of savings banks, Mr. Chamberlain declares that it is the duty of the investment bankers, who largely sold the railroad securities to the public, and of the Presidents of the savings banks and insurance companies, who have invested the public's savings largely in railroad securities, "to take the lead now to get an investors' union started."

Allotment of Dues.

"It would be much better," he adds, "for an organization of investors to test the constitutionality of forcing the railroads to pay ten hours' wages for eight hours' work than to have the railroad executives themselves test this eight-hour law. I would suggest that such an organization be started on somewhat the following basis: Holders of $10,000 or less of railway bonds or stocks, dues to be 50 cents yearly; over $10,000 to $50,000, $1 yearly; over $50,000 to $100,000, $5 yearly; over $100,000 to $500,000, $10 yearly; over $500,000, $20 yearly; and as much additional as the executive committee may call on them for, not to exceed one half cent for each $100 of railroad securities owned in any one year."

Mr. Chamberlain calls on holders of railroad securities to protect their investments by the exercise of their organized voting strength, saying in part:

"The events of the past few weeks have clearly shown that, unless they do organize, their property will be seriously if not hopelessly depreciated, and they will have no one to blame but themselves. It is, in my judgment, idle to talk about the fairness and justice of the American people. The only thing the politicians who represent the American people have any regard for is the number of votes to be gained or lost, and in the present situation the railway security holders find themselves, if they fondly think the exactions of the railroad labor union trust will be saddled on the public, they will be sadly mistaken, as the farmers and shippers and uplifters in general will oppose any raise of rates, at least until the railroads are mostly bankrupt.

"If you gentlemen get a permanent organization started, with branches in every State, with a permanent 'Grand Chief,' with salary, stationed in Washington to keep tab on our cowardly lawmakers, I think it safe to prophesy that never again will there be such a scandalous and humiliating spectacle occur as has been staged in the White House and the National Capitol the past two weeks."

Mr. Chamberlain recommends that, in order to obtain a large membership, the investors' union employ canvassers to approach all investors, large and small, and to "educate holders of insurance policies and savings bank accounts up to the tremendous stake they have in seeing that fair treatment is meted out to the railroads." An organization of this kind, he thinks, would not merely be fighting for its own pocketbook, but would be doing a patriotic duty by endeavoring to force the lawmakers to treat all classes of citizens equally.

"A Triumph of Mobocracy."

Under the title "The Triumph of Mobocracy" the Adamson act is discussed in today's issue of The Railway Age Gazette.

"The Reign of Terror is ended, at least temporarily, and the curtain has been rung down on the most disgraceful scene ever enacted in the drama of American government and American life," the article reads in part. "The labor brotherhoods were unable by their threats to overawe the Presidents and managers of the railways. There is still some courage, manhood, and civic spirit left in this country. But most of these qualities seem to have departed from the City of Washington when the Presidents and managers of the railways went away to prepare for the strike."

When the bill was brought up for a vote, according to The Gazette, "democratic government fell, and there was erected where it stood a servile autocracy headed by Gompers and the Presidents of the railway labor unions. When any body of men get enough power to coerce a Government they themselves become the real government." The contest is described as one "between reason and brute strength."

During the "deliberations" of the American Congress on the subject, according to the article, the "terrorists," led by "a reincarnation of Robespierre in the person of the arid, loquacious, lean, and tearful Garretson, and a reincarnation of Marat in the person of the strike-thirsty Carter, stood over Congress with a stopwatch in one hand and a threat of national ruin, starvation, and anarchy in the other."

The law is unconstitutional in that it demands ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, according to the article, and discriminatory in that it affects only 18 per cent. of all the employes of the country's railroads and says nothing about the rest. The railroads must take their case to the courts, and to the Supreme Court if necessary, the magazine states, and adds that Government ownership of the railroads would be better than the sort of government to which they were subjected by Congress.

BACON CONDEMNS WILSON.

Says President Averted Railroad Strike as a Result of Fear.

Speaking at the Columbia County Fair at Chatham yesterday Robert Bacon, candidate for United States Senator in the Republican primaries, answered the question asked him up-State how he would have voted on the Adamson Eight-hour bill. He said he would not have voted for it.

"For Congress to act under undue pressure, without first knowing the facts, to act first and investigate afterward," he said, "is, I believe, to subordinate mental and moral freedom to political exigency. To pass any law under threat is un-American, undemocratic, and in violation of our traditions and manhood. Legislation brought about in this way must result in loss to its sponsors and to the country at large. Forced conclusions, action influenced and trammeled by fear of material loss and public inconvenience, makes doubly difficult later equitable discussion and just solution. The spectacle of a President thus exercising his official influence upon Congress in this momentous crisis, and of their acquiescence, is a spectacle beyond the vision of the fathers, beyond the spirit of the Constitution. This is not leadership, but unworthy fear and lack of confidence in the American people."

SCOFFS AT BINGHAM'S INCA CITY DISCOVERY

Carl Haenel, German Engineer, Gives Credit Claimed by Yale Scientist to J. M. von Hassel.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Regarding the discovery of the holy city of the Incas, Tampu Tocco, by Professor Hiram Bingham of Yale, today's Vossische Zeitung prints the following letter from Carl Haenel, a mining engineer of Berlin:

"I have read with unconcealed astonishment reports of the alleged discovery of the holy city of the Incas, Tampu Tocco. This worthy professor, who not only as a discoverer, but also as a violent anti-German, is a worthy compatriot of and member of Cook, Roosevelt & Co., for just as the former claimed to have discovered the north pole and the latter unknown lands in South America, so Hiram Bingham claims to have discovered Tampu Tocco—at least according to the French journal La Nature. Whether the shrewd Yankee professor told this fiction to the Peruvians of Lima is another question, for every halfway educated Peruvian knows of the monograph published in Iquitos, Peru, by the German engineer, J. M. von Hassel in 1909, entitled 'Evias de la Montaña.' The reports of our compatriot, who at present is in Berlin, and who, by the way, has made a name for himself as an aeroplane observer and inventor, prove he had discovered Tampu Tocco long before the Yale professor trod the holy site of the ancient Incas. I myself, as leader of the expedition which in 1910 visited those regions, had an opportunity to view the ruins of this city of the Incas, which Herr Hassel already had characterized as a natural fortress.

"Herr Hassel will be no less surprised than I was to hear that the Yale professor, Hiram Bingham, has now again 'discovered' the old Inca city.

"The discovery of the holy Inca city by Hassel, who for years crossed and explored the Cordilleras in the service of the Peruvian Government, must be known to this smart American. To be sure, neither Hassel nor I beat the self-advertising drum, nor was it the purpose of our journeys at that time to make further particulars known of our trips, for our task was not completed by a single visit to this Inca city. Here in Germany all preparations were made for a second and greater expedition with whose leadership I was again intrusted, and which would have thrown more light on the legendary ancient Inca treasures in the region of Tampu Tocco. The war prevented the execution of the plan.

"I am firmly convinced that Hiram Bingham not only made use of our silence, but that he availed himself of Herr Hassel's sketches and notes of the paths through the almost impassable jungle in order to reach his goal which he afterward trumpeted as a great 'discovery.' The clearing up of this case will, I hope, contribute measurably to put the truthfulness of so-called American 'explorers' in the right light."

MOVE TO GET BANK PROXIES.

Syndicate Appeals to Merchants' National Stockholders.

Stockholders of the Merchants' National Bank have received letters from Glidden, Lyon & Co., dealers in investment securities, soliciting proxies for the annual meeting on Jan. 3, and containing an offer to purchase their stock at 205 per cent. of par value, which is about 17 per cent. higher than the recent market price.

The syndicate for which the bankers are acting is headed by George Coffing Warner, a lawyer who has been active in banking. The proxies are asked in the names of Charles E. Potts, President and Treasurer of J. B. Locke & Potts, New York City; Colonel A. G. Bullock, Chairman of the board of the State Mutual Life Insurance Company of Worcester, Mass.; William F. Fox of Cincinnati, Ohio; Frederick A. Ells, Treasurer of the Norwalk Savings Society, Norwalk, Conn.; Charles B. Chapman, Treasurer of the Chelsea Savings Bank, Norwich, Conn.; P. Le Roy Harwood, Secretary and Treasury of the Mariners' Savings Bank, New London, Conn., and Robert Hamilton Rucker, a certified public accountant.

The Merchants' National is the third oldest bank in the city. It was founded in 1803, and has $35,000,000 deposits. Robert M. Gallaway, the President, said the $2,000,000 capital stock was widely scattered among 700 holders. He had been asked about the movement to wrest control, he added, and had replied that he had no control over anybody who got a list of stockholders and sent circulars to them.

JAPANESE PRAISE GARY.

Press Hope His View of Chinese Question Is Held in America.

TOKIO, Sept. 7.—Expressions of satisfaction and appreciation regarding the speech of Elbert H. Gary Tuesday night are voiced by the press. It is evident here that Japan is deeply interested in the nature of the American policy toward China, more particularly whether the Government would support the participation of American capitalists in the Five Powers reorganization loan. Tokio has the impression that Washington is undecided.

The Times hopes that the fair and impartial view that Mr. Gary forms of the Chinese question will constitute an important souvenir for him to take home from the Orient. The newspaper fears the existence of efforts to convince Americans that the United States has an enemy in Japan regarding China, with Japan determined to thwart American enterprises. It asserts that Japan is in a special and incomparable position regarding China, but insists that there is no desire to shut out America.

"There is no reason why both nations cannot co-operate," the Times asserts.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Probably fair Fri. Sat., thunder showers; moderate, variable winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Fri. and Sat.; moderate winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Fri., probably followed by thunder showers and cooler Fri. night or Sat.; light to moderate variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Thunder showers Fri., followed by fair and cooler. Sat., fair.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair and cooler Fri. Sat., fair; moderate w. winds.

L. Mich.—Fair Fri., cooler in s. e. Sat., fair; moderate w. winds.

U. Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light, variable winds.

La.—Fri. and Sat., partly cloudy; showers in s. e.

Ark.—Fri., unsettled, probably showers in n. Sat., generally fair.

Okla., W. Tex.—Fri., unsettled. Sat., generally fair.

E. Tex.—Fri. and Sat., partly cloudy.

Ill.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except showers in extreme s. Fri.; cooler in e. Fri.

Mo.—Fair in n., probably showers in s., Fri. and Sat.

Wis.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Minn., Iowa.—Fair Fri., probably becoming unsettled Sat.

N. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

S. Dak.—Fair Fri., becoming unsettled at night or Sat.

Neb.—Increasing cloudiness with probably showers by Fri. night and on Sat.; warmer in s. e. Fri.

Kan.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat., with probably showers; slightly warmer in e. Fri.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
6s Sept., 1917	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s June, 1965	109½	110	109¼	109½
4½s Mar., 1963	109⅛	109½	109	109⅜
4½s Nov., 1957	109	109⅜	108⅞	109¼
4½s May, 1957	109	109⅜	108⅞	109¼
4½s Nov., 1917	100¾	101½	100⅝	..
4½s May, 1917	100½	101	100½	..
4¼s Apr., 1966	104	104¼	104	104⅛
4¼s Mar., 1964	104	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
4¼s Mar., 1962	104	104⅜	104	104¼
4¼s Sept., 1960	103⅞	104¼	103⅞	104¼
4¼s Mar., '60, op. '30	103	103⅜	103	103⅜
4s May, 1959	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	100¼
4s Nov., 1958	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	100¼
4s May, 1957	100⅞	101¼	100⅝	101
4s Nov., 1955	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
4s Nov., 1956	100¼	100½	100¼	101¼
4s Nov., 1936	100⅛	..	100⅛	..
3½s Nov., 1955	92¾	..	92¾	..
3½s Nov., 1954	92¾	93¼	92¾	..
3½s May, 1954	92¾	..	92¾	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s June, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s 1918-1928	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s 1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s 1950-1954	3.87	3.80	3.87	3.80
3½s 1940-1950	3.87	3.80	3.87	3.80
3½s 1930-1940	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s 1924-1930	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s 1918-1924	4.00	..	4.00	..
3½s 1916-1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
3s 1918-1925	4.00	3.85	4.00	3.85
3s 1916-1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
3s 1940-1950	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BALMACAAN CLOTH.—We are interested in 20 pieces brown woolen-cotton mixture. Oriental Cloak and Suit Co., 162 West 21st St.

BROADCLOTH.—Will pay cash for F. & H. or Botany broadcloth in green, burgundy, and plum. H. B. Rubin, 40 West 25th St.

CHEVIOT.—Open for American 0312-9 in all shades for cash. Stuyvesant 3410.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at coats and suits; will buy discarded samples and jobs. 129 West 27th St., 4th floor, rear elevator.

COATS.—Jobber ready to place orders on ladies' cloth coats. 1st floor, 1,140 Broadway.

COATS.—Looking at wool velour coats; snappy styles. Telephone 3149 Madison Square.

COATS.—Snappy styles. Call afternoons, Room 605, 49-53 East 21st St.

CORDUROY.—Open for any amount; white narrow wale, 27 or 36 inches; spot cash. Call Spring 6882.

CORSET COVERS.—Have a $10,000 order on corset covers in 25 cents seller to be placed with manufacturers only. Apply by letter, L 207 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on serge, silk, and fur-trimmed dresses; also party dresses; orders placed on new and up-to-the-minute styles. Call all week, 44-46 West 37th St., first floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on serge and velvetine dresses; orders placed on new and up-to-the-minute styles. 43 West 26th St., first floor.

DRESSES.—Open for party and evening dresses. Call with samples, 146 West 25th, 3d floor.

DRESSES.—Want silks, serges for cash; large or small quantities. Farragut 2359.

DRESSES.—Open for jobs evening and afternoon dresses. Falk & Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES wanted for cash; 500 cloth and silk. Levine, 149 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on evening dresses. C 163 Times.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Skirts, Waists, Sweaters.—Better grade jobs for cash. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Telephone Franklin 2412.

MERCHANDISE.—Large export house traveling several men in South and Central Americas, want representative lines in all kinds of reliable merchandise; goods paid for in New York; state commissions and when lines can be had in first communication. L 212 Times Downtown.

SILKS.—High lustre white and colored satins for immediate delivery; 10 pieces wine-color chiffon taffeta at 60c net; 12 pieces flesh-color peau de Cygne. Phone 7934 Spring.

TAFFETA.—Dark colors in large quantity. Golomb & Cohen, 164 West 25th St. Farragut 9668.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BROADCLOTHS.—Foreign, domestic. Farley, Harvey Co., 103 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 1,390.

BROADCLOTHS for sale, 200 yards white, $1.90 net cash. Phone Farragut 2333.

CHEVIOTS for sale; Americans 0361, all shades, $1.47½ regular. Telephone Farragut 3666.

COATS.—Suits, wool poplin, fur trimmed, $8.75; snappy. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COTTON BACK SATINS.—All colors; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av., N. Y. Tel. Mad. Sq. 1503-1504.

DRESSES.—Silks, serges; close outs. Merchandise Sales Exchange Co., 18 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job charmeuse and serge. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

RONEO COPYING MACHINE, No. 1, for sale, cheap. Telephone Madison Square 224.

SILKS.—All kinds of jobs. Silk & Dry Goods Exchange, northeast corner 4th Av. & 29th.

SILKS for all trades; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av., 9380 Md. Sq.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes; carded, bulk; imported and domestic. 3358 Mad. Square.

SKIRTS, 500, to close out; serge mixtures, checks, and discarded samples, at $1.25. H. B. Schwartz, 13 West 20th.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50-$13.50; quick deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS.—75 ladies' suits; call immediately; big bargain. Rosen, 116 West 117th St.

VELVETS.—White; will close at a price, Wimpsheimer's Quality, S. W. 90, W. 36, and U. 36. Phone Mad. Square 817.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday.3½@4 " " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

⁂

Dark, Solid Color Shoes Favored.

The bulk of the Fall business done by leading shoe retailers in the last week was on solid color effects in the darker shades. Combination shoes were bought, but chiefly by the more extreme dressers. Models featuring a square effect vamp are coming in for criticism on the part of the customers, who say that it makes the foot look broad, whereas a slim, graceful effect is desired. There is still a good consuming demand for all-white shoes, which has sent some of the retailers scurrying to reorder. For the better class of women's shoes $8.50 seems to be the settled retail price now, just as $5 was a while ago. Button shoes are playing a larger part in men's Fall footwear than last season. Quite a few wing tips are shown in the new men's goods, mostly with small perforations.

⁂

Better Goods Are Doing Best.

Reports that are coming from the coat and suit end of the local cutting-up trade indicate that business is a lot better on women's suits that retail at $50 and upward than on garments that sell in the stores at about half that amount. One reason advanced for this is that buyers of the higher priced garments know their patrons want style and that they are much less inclined to quibble over prices when they find what they want than are the women who have let utility play a big part in their selections. Another thing is that, as the monetary value of style is more or less intangible, it is not difficult for the higher priced stores to get prices commensurate with the increased wholesale cost. With this increase, and the retention of "fixed prices" by many stores, it is said to be inevitable that values must suffer this season, and more so in the more popular priced lines. Realizing this, some buyers of this class of goods are said to be holding off till the last moment in the hope of a break somewhere.

⁂

Silk Trade Still Very Busy.

With the retailers and the cutters both seeking merchandise, there has been little sign of a falling off in demand in the silk trade this week. Satins and taffetas continue to lead in the yardage disposed of, but crêpes are looming up stronger as the season advances. In the fancies a growing demand for rich effects in brocades is told of in the higher-priced goods, while in the cheaper lines a nice business is being done on plaids and stripes of one kind or another. Advance buying for Spring by the jobbers and the large retailers has been unusually active to date, taffetas, Georgettes, crêpes, messalines, and other cloths of a more or less staple nature having sold freely. The silk industry as a whole is now regarded as being in the healthiest condition in years.

⁂

Angora Goat Hair Not Wool.

Importers appearing yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers were unable to modify the view of the customs tribunal that the term "wool" used in the tariff act in connection with manufactures did not include hair of the Angora goat. The merchandise in dispute consisted of mohair coat linings returned for duty at 40 per cent. as cloth in chief value of Angora goat hair. The claim was for entry at 35 per cent. as coat linings in chief value of wool. Judge Brown said there was nothing in the testimony calculated to upset the position taken by the board several months ago. The Collector was affirmed and the protests overruled. The protestants were G. W. Sheldon & Co. and Rothfeld, Stern & Co.

⁂

Styles in Undergarments.

The trend of style in women's undergarments, as shown by Fall purchases of the retail buyers, is still strongly toward envelope chemises and combinations, both in silk and cotton. A feature is that the shorter, fuller garments are the more favored, many of the models showing wide skirts of the circular order. Another point is the more defined waistline of the best-selling models. Princess slips are coming back strongly, stimulated by the style tendency in outer garments. They are selling freely in wash satins, crepes de chine, and in dainty cottons. Some are shown in combinations of net with silk, or of net with sheer cotton cloths. Trimmings are much in vogue on all kinds and classes of undergarments, and many yards of laces, embroideries, and ribbons are being cut up for this purpose.

⁂

Dress Manufacturers Are Happy.

Business continues good on all kinds and qualities of dresses in this market, be they for street or for evening wear, of silk, of wool, or of combinations of both. New business, somewhat belated, is still coming in from certain quarters, while early buyers are duplicating freely on successful numbers. Some clashes are heard of between buyers and sellers regarding the comparative values of merchandise sent out on initial and repeat orders calling for the same garments, usually due to a difference in the prices of the materials that came about in the meantime, but most buyers are willing to concede the difficulties the manufacturer has to face this season in meeting a set price. Two things are held responsible for the good business being done. One is the change in the silhouette, which will not let a woman masquerade in a Spring gown this Fall, and the other is the increased purchasing power of the average consumer. Better qualities are being called for all along the line, and it is said to be getting to a point where "Bridget O'Grady and the Colonel's lady" differ less than they used to in the matter of raiment.

⁂

Waistcoats and Blouses.

Smart are waist coats of white broadcloth with collar, made in a semi-directoire style with large pearl buttons. A new combination in the sleeveless blouses or blouse fronts with collars is that of crêpe de chine with fine linen or lawn. The linen front will be shirred or embroidered and the band down the front be of the crêpe de chine set with small pearl buttons. The collar will also be of the silk. It gives something of a tailored effect.

⁂

Gray Goods Prices Soften.

Certain sellers of gray goods were not so firm in their price views yesterday as they were earlier in the week, and reports were current in the market, as a result, that several constructions of printcloths could be had at more attractive figures than was the case a few days ago. Business was rumored on 39-inch 68-72s as low as 7¼ cents, with a slightly easier tone to 38½-inch 64-60s and 60-48s. There was a conflict of reports concerning 39-inch 80 squares, but it appeared that the best that could be done for spot or contract delivery was 8½ cents. There was more doing in coarse goods, sales of 48-square four-yard goods being told of at 7¼ cents. The same price was paid for some 3.95-yard drills for delivery beginning next month. These were printcloth prices at the close:

39-inch, 80-80s...*8¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s..*6¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....8c	38½-inch, 64-56s..6¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....*7¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s...5¾c
39-inch, 56-44s....5¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s..*5⅝c
38½-inch, 64-64s.*6⅜c	27-inch, 64-60s....4⅜c

*Asked.

⁂

Navy Department Awards.

It was announced yesterday that the Navy Department had awarded a contract to the American Woolen Company to furnish 50,000 yards of navy blue worsted serge. The price at which the cloth award was made was on the basis of $2.07 a yard. The contract was obtained by the Boston office of the company, but delivery is to be made at the New York Navy Yard. The Navy Department is planning to open bids Sept. 19 for 1,500 yards of white table linen and 6,000 linen glass towels. Alternate bids will be received at the same time for cotton, instead of linen, towels.

⁂

Tendency in Woolens.

A good deal of stagnation exists at the present time in the demand for lightweight men's wear woolen and worsted suitings for next Spring. The impression seems to be general that clothing manufacturers will not come in for any considerable amounts later on. Book houses and tailors to the trade are holding off, as they have not received initial orders from their customers. Until these orders begin to be received the book houses and tailoring factors are marking time. Such orders as have come from these elements show a tendency toward carded woolen suitings. Sales agents are inclined to the belief that cotton worsteds will be given a favorable reception by these buyers.

THE COMING FUR SALE.

A Million Dollars' Worth to be Disposed Of Next Week.

Keen interest is being shown in the big fur auction scheduled to start on Monday in Masonic Hall, 46 West Twenty-fourth Street. Officials of the New York Fur Auction Sale Corporation, 48 Great Jones Street, under whose auspices the sale will be made, said yesterday that in extent and variety, as well as value, the auction will eclipse the two preceding sales held in this city. Buyers from all sections of the country, it was added, were planning to come here for the event.

L. Graeber, Office Manager of the auction sale corporation, in speaking yesterday of the offerings, said:

"The auction sale beginning here next Monday and running through to Thursday will represent more and better goods than have been seen in one collection in this city at any time. Its value is at least $1,000,000. Altogether it is a fine collection. This is true not only in respect to quantity, but applies as well to value.

"The collection of red fox skins is large and probably as fine an assortment as has been shown anywhere. White foxes also make an impressive showing in the lots to be offered. These goods comprise both American and Siberian skins. There is, likewise, a large collection of silver foxes. We also have 46,000 opossum skins, which run very good. The skunk collection is as good as ever has been got together. The offerings in this line include 74,500 skins."

Some of the other special features of the sale are 1,100 bear skins, of which 900 are of the black variety, about 200 brown, and a few grizzlies. American and Siberian ermines run strong, as there are 39,000 skins of these two classes. Some fine Russian sables are comprised in the 700 skins listed for the auction block. Other goods are minks, muskrats, and lynxes.

While it is hoped to avoid night sessions at the auction if they can be dispensed with, recourse will be had to this method of clearing the floors if the allottment for each day is not disposed of by late afternoon.

Crossbred Wools Advance.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,290 bales. Greasy crossbreds sold freely at 5 and often 7½ per cent. advance. Good merinos were firm, but other grades were neglected and easy. The best scoureds were taken for Russia.

Lower Prices for Sheepskins.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—There were 2,990 bales of sheepskins sold here today. Prices ranged from unchanged to 5 per cent. lower. Short wooled skins showed the most decline.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Mark's Sons; I. Mark, domestics, linens, corsets, undermuslins; 637 Broadway.

ANNISTON, Ala.—Globe Clothing Co.; R. Hertz, clothing, furn. goods; Bretton Hall.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; N. D. Horning, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Pioneer Cloak Co.; P. Dupkin, cloakings; Wallick.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; P. L. Beck, toys, china, glass; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—I. Fine & Sons; I. Fine, woolens; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE, Md.—I. Rosenthal, woolens, Collingwood.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; F. P. Cator, millinery; 595 Broadway.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Binghamton D. G. Co.; F. J. Ball, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 212 5th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—J. L. Morgan Co.; G. A. Morgan, corsets, men's neckwear, furn goods; Albert.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. Stearns & Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits, skirts, costumes, waists, furs; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannon, silks, dress goods; S. Falk, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Farley, Harvey & Co.; F. H. Tucker, linens; J. Frank Johnston, dress goods; 103 Franklin.

BOSTON, Mass.—E. T. Slattery Co.; Mrs. Goodwin, ready-to-wear; 25 W. 33d.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss Z. C. Mulcahy, umbrellas; 315 5th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Greed, silk waists; 116 W. 32d.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Darsen Dry Goods Co.; A. B. Chamansky, ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.; Longacre.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss M. Lensenhuber, silverware, jewelry; 18 West 35th.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—M. Brener & Co.; M. Brener, clothing, hats, shoes, furn. goods; Wallick.

CHICAGO.—Marshall Field & Co.; W. C. Stevenson, clothing (retail); H. S. Manchester, ready-to-wear, (wholesale); 104 Worth.

CHICAGO, Ill.—J. M. Smyth Merchandise Co.; C. Callahan, women's and children's underwear, dresses, infants' wear; 141 5th Av.; Gregorian.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Becker, Ryan & Co.; Mrs. E. Miller, millinery, corsets, muslin underwear, petticoats, infants' wear; Navarre.

CHICAGO—J. M. Smyth Mdse. Co.; C. Callahan, women's, children's dresses, underwear; 147 5th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—J. Shillito Co.; Miss F. Zimmerman, millinery; 432 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Mandel Bros.; D. Harrison, upholstery, lace curtains, beds; 13 E. 22d.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; J. Landfield, millinery; 621 B'way.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; Miss H. Block, waists, dresses; Miss Keys, children's coats, suits, dreeees; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—W. Taylor Son & Co.; C. D. Allen, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, veilings, neckwear; 470 4th Av.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; R. C. Kumler, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—D. J. Healy; E. L. Austin, linens, white goods; 334 4th Av.

ERIE, Penn.—Erie Dry Goods Co.; E. A. Laird, rugs, upholstery; 432 4th Av.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Conn, cloaks, suits, furs, shawls; 75 Spring; Wallick.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Grand Rapids D. G. Co.; W. B. Holden, dry goods, furn. goods, draperies; York.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Ellis, Stone & Co.; W. H. Stone, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Wallick.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Allen, Sage & Co.; F. H. York, men's and youths' clothing, men's furnishing goods; 75 Spring.

HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; Miss B. Frisch, muslin underwear; 353 4th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Manhattan Cloak Co.; M. Larovitch, ready-to-wear; Grand.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The Covington Co.; E. E. Hall, dry goods; 75 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY—Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co.; P. C. Barbee, silks; 72 Leonard.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Donovan Co.; G. H. Mehl, dry goods; R. G. Weaver, shoes; 116 West 32d; Grand.

LANCASTER, Penn.—M. Lurio & Bro.; B. Lurio, hosiery, furn. goods, laces, ribbons; Herald Square.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Wolf, Wile & Co.; Miss C. Brown, dressmaking; 116 West 32d.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—M. M. Cohn Co.; M. M. Cohn, dry goods; 1,150 Broadway.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Southern Crockery Co.; L. W. Brown, china, glassware, pottery; 85 5th Av.; Woodward.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—D. Baird & Son; J. A. Krazeise, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; F. C. Buddington, carpets, uph. goods, furniture; 18 W. 35th St.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn.—Refowich Bros.; I. Refowich, clothing, furnishing goods; St. Denis.

MIAMI, Fla.—E. B. Douglas Co.; E. B. Douglas, dry goods, millinery, ready-to-wear; 1,178 Broadway; Monticello.

MOBERLY, Mo.—S. Bowers & Sons; W. S. Bowers, jobs men's Palm Beach suits, Summer clothing; basement; Room 1109, 23 E. 26th.

MORRISTOWN, Tenn.—Myers Dry Goods Co.; W. S. Myers, dry goods, notions; 395 Broadway; Albert.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Cain, Sloan & Co.; Mrs. K. D. Miller, dressmaking; 353 4th Av.; Strand.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenburg & Robinson; T. H. Galligan, laces, gloves; W. S. Mumma, ready-to-wear; 75 Spring.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Gamble-Desmond Co.; E. O'Meara, dress goods, silks, velvets; 470 4th Av.; St. Denis.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Goldman Co.; M. Goldman, ready-to-wear; Wallick.

NEW LONDON, Conn.—J. Hilsop & Co.; W. K. Turner, ready-to-wear; Hermitage.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Maison Blanche Co.; S. J. Shwartz, representing; 116 W. 32d.

NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; Miss A. L. Bresman, ribbons; W. H. Cruikshank, merchandise; 75 Spring; Continental.

PENSACOLA, Fla.—Bass & Co.; T. L. Gant, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 258 Church.

PITSBURGH, Penn.—A. A. Wolk Co.; A. A. Wolk, Fall coats, furs; 303 5th Av., Room 909.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; C. Meister, novelties, jewelry; 43 Leonard; Herald Square.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; H. Heyman, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

POTTSVILLE, Penn.—Heintz Store; Mrs. I. Heintz, ready-to-wear; Cumberland.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Shepard Co.; Mrs. B. McNiece, gloves; 220 Fifth Av.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The Vogue; C. J. Dollinger, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.; Wallick.

SELMA, Ala.—Central Alabama D. G. Co.; M. F. Gusdorf, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Dickieson & Co.; A. E. Dickieson; dry goods, ready-to-wear, notions, hosiery, gloves, boys' wear; Continental.

ST. ALBANS, Vt.—Richardson, Twigg & Co.; W. Doolin, dry goods, carpets, ready-to-wear; Broztell.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Dry Goods Co.; S. G. Harbison, dressmaking; 23 East 26th.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Famous & Barr Co.; S. H. Kline, linens, white goods; 37 W. 26th.

TROY, N. Y.—The Up-to-Date Store; H. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; S. W. Woodward, dry goods; 334 Fourth Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—King's Palace; Miss M. Kinder, misses' childrens' infants' wear, muslin underwear, corsets; Cumberland.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; Miss M. Robey, waists, house dresses; 215 4th Av.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Hicks & Hoge D. G. Co.; G. D. Maxwell, furn. goods, notions; 258 Church.

WHEELING, W. Va.—L. Whit; S. Whit, ladies' furnishing goods; Flanders.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Wilkes-Barre D. G. Co.; R. Keeley, infants' wear; 23 E 26th.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—C. H. Fore & Co.; C. H. Fore, dry goods, notions; Cumberland.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—McCarthy Dry Goods Co.; Miss V. A. Lenery, corsets, underwear; 1,239 Broadway; Gregorian.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Rosenfeld, Goldman & Co.; J. Rosenfeld; ladies' and misses' dresses, wrappers; New Strand.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—J. N. Euwer's Sons; Miss B. Predmore, millinery; Continental.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—J. N. Euwer's Sons; Mrs. M. Keefe, millinery; Continental.

TRADE ENVOYS IN PARIS.

American Commission Studies Organization of Department Stores.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The American Commercial Commission, which is visiting France for the purpose of studying industrial conditions here, has arrived in Paris from Bordeaux.

The first day of the commission's stay in this city was devoted to visits to department stores and a study of their organization.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

GOTHAM MOTOR COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis and Eva Goldsmith, trading as the Gotham Motor Company, dealers in motor cycles, automobiles, and supplies at 92 St. Nicholas Avenue, by New York Sporting Goods Company, $1,315; City Supply Co., $234, and John S. Lengs Son & Co., $7.

FRANCIS A. P. FLYNN of 429 East Sixty-fourth Street, formerly a policeman, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,414 and no assets.

PATRICK CANAVAN of Philmont, Columbia County, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,955 and assets $245.

FEIT BROTHERS.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Feit Brothers, jobbers in hosiery at 37 Allen Street, with creditors at 22½ cents on the dollar, cash.

GINGOLD & SCHIFFER.—Judge Hough has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to Gingold & Schiffer, manufacturers of furs at 147 West Twenty-fourth Street, against whom a petition was filed on Nov. 19, 1914, with liabilities of $20,803.

ARDEN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, builders, of 3,436 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $360,610 and assets $297,000 on real estate heavily mortgaged.

SHACKLETON, INC., tailor, of 431 Fifth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $7,191 and assets $4,500.

PINCHES GIRSTEIN, grocer, at 230 East Seventy-eighth Street, has made an assignment to Abraham Kessler. The assets consist of stock, mortgaged for $700, and book accounts, $75.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Armstrong, Robert—City of New York.	$251.63
Abraham, C. E.—Same	251.63
Beach, Anthony—Same	251.63
Bedell, Frank—Same	251.63
Cohen, Bernard—Same	566.31
Estella Production Co.—Same	135.84
Dryfuss, Robert S.—Same	251.63
Dryfuss, S.—Same	251.63
Harway Dyewood & Extract Mfg. Co.—Same	134.94
Hansen, Charles—Same	251.73
Janovitz, Peter T.—Same	251.63
Hirmont Photo Paper Co.—Same	134.94
McDougall, Eduard—Same	251.63
Ruskay, Cecil B.—Same	366.31
Unique Equipment Co.—Same	251.65
Viemeister, Edmund H.—Same	251.63
Ward, Richard J., Jr.—Same	251.63
Urban, Joseph—Same	251.63
Braun, George W.—Anglo-Saxon Supply Co., Inc.	111.41
Bowman, H. Walton—A. J. Carter	723.91
Babcock, Nicholas H.—Richardson & Boynton Co.	122.80
Brown, Laura E.—H. E. Taylor & Co.	118.37
Baron, Benjamin, and National Surety Co.—People, &c.	300.00
Butts, Edward T.—J. Moser	320.71
Byrne, Frank J.—Gorton & Lidgerwood Co.	204.40
Cox, James—S. J. Lyon	124.33
Cohen, Max—I. Breidbart et al	167.74
Dolan, John J.—H. C. Christianson & Co.	147.54
Chicago Great Western R. R. Co.—Postal Telegraph Cable Co. (4,) 689.64, 995.41, 1,111.24, and	961.23
De Jorio, Hector—Knickerbocker Brewing Co.	229.66
Eisenstein, Adolph—J. B. Mast Co.	256.66
Ercole, Alexander—P. Saracco	478.91
Epstein, Harry—C. A. Wimpfheimer, et al.	1,562.01
Edelman, Herman, and Louis Rubin—H. Schwartz	178.63
Greenberg, Isidor—Richard E. Thibaut, Inc.	120.53
Gerhards, Albert—Beith & Reilly	439.99
Green, Morris & Mail—R. M. Lederer	114.25
Glass, Max—J. Fish	435.70
Ginn, Robert J.—R. J. Johnston, et al.	1,167.83
Glickman, Israel M.—State Bank	1,041.90
Gregorius, Wm. P.—A. H. Bullard, Inc.	144.61
Hulsey, Eli B.—People, &c.	200
Hodgins, Joseph R. and Catharine E.—L. Hirsch, et al.	136.75
Isman, Felix—M. Isaacs	570.55
Janpole, Aaron M.—Stern Bros.	264.61
Kohlhof, Herman—F. Forman	548.49
Kroll, Sam—L. Sayer	118.45
Klug, Bernhard B.—W. Klug	2,028.56
Kennedy, James J.—T. H. Mangin, et al.	1,319.78
Luft, Isidor, and National Surety Co.—People, &c.	300
Lucios, Inc.—Longacre Land Co.	1,532.14
Lorence, Otto—J. J. Schmitt	2,440.02
Ludder, Christopher J., George H. Reichers, and Frank A. Knoll—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y.	318.41
Lowy, James F.—A. Shemel, et al.	197.91
Lee, Joseph P., and Otto A. Feth—F. W. Planert	197.95
McKnight Realty Co.—E. J. Mills	1,934.73
Miles, William—A. Coopersmith	831.88
Mahen, Spencer M.—Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc.	441.35
Martin Corp.—H. B. Claflin Corp.	242.91
Maginsky, Abram, and Jacob Kane—S. Uleis	326.90
Nave, S.—Fritz Wetzel	150.10
Norris, William P.—Fellsen Tire Co., Inc.	141.76
O'Hara, Charles F.—J. J. Mannion	130.41
Pleines, John A.—Hudson Trust Co.	630.71
Propfe, Paul H.—E. A. Schroeter	116.07
Paine, John F.—Oppenheim, Collins & Co.	195.21
Rendke, Gertrude—J. G. Grauer et al.	219.40
Randall, Harry W.—Burton & Davis Co.	110.86
Schwartz, Louis, and Adolph P. Arnheiter—E. N. Sonnenstrohl	239.70
Slotopolsky, Mike S.—Public Bank of New York City	419.65
Stransky, Lawrence C.—A. Bohaty	192.14
Standard Accessories Co.—M. Masin et al.	222.23
Steiner-Mass Construction Co., Inc.—Ilg Electric Ventilating Co.	120.73
Shapiro, Abraham—Federal Sign System Electric	217.91
Schaaki, Richard F.—Cahn, Belt & Co.	125.28
Turkheimer, Adolph—Wisner Manufacturing Co.	177.71
Walter, John—America Exchange Cigar Co.	202.48
Wolff, Armond—M. Block	279.15
Willis, Harry P.—Zurich General Accident and Liability Insurance Co., Ltd.	433.29

In Bronx County.

Flynn, John K.—F. Eberhart	25.46
Hoffman, Isaac Meyer—J. J. Birnbaum	25.82
Kremer, Theodore H. and Rosalie—New Netherland Bank of New York	319.23
Messinger, Albert P.—E. De Wolf	164.53
Prisco, Julius—E. Polosky	32.04
Rothkowitz, Saul—M. Natelson et al.	45.32
Reynolds, Thomas H., and John F. Kaiser—E. M. Parker et al., as trustees.	161.45
Robert G. McCartney Const. Co.—New Jersey Wire Cloth Co.	1,782.73
Tolk, Nathan—F. Lather	63.52
Wohlrab, Richard—J. Heim	119.66
Wiemann, F. George—Church E. Gates & Co.	304.47

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Straub, Henry—J. Kett, Aug. 22, 1916.	$420.45
Karnofsky, Kollman—M. Levine et al., April 13, 1915	126.11
Alterman, Abraham B., and Charles Kurlan—Security Bank, 2, Nov. 14, 1913, released, 772.89; July 9, 1914, released	481.68
Alton, Ralph—V. E. Gartz, Oct. 28, 1913.	269.57
Burney, James G. and Fred C.—Neccano Co., Inc., Aug. 24, 1916	102.06
Bergman Bros., Inc., and Manuel Bergman—P. Albert, Feb. 10, 1915	266.37
East River Mill and Lumber Co.—C. Donohue, Feb. 24, 1915, reversed	5,792.20
Brunner, Oscar C; Edward L. Johnston, and James Fulton, and William Hornung—A. V. De Carvalho et al., Dec. 14, 1914, reversed	12,340.75
Proctor, Frederick F.—W. Abrams, Jan. 23, 1914	1,835.62
Woodman, William E.—Superior Contracting Co., Inc., July 12, 1916	231.91
Ehrlich & Rapp's Manhattan Laundry and Moses Rapp—J. Weidenbaum, March 21, 1916	318.15

Break Through the Money Blockade.

If outstanding accounts are barring your progress don't sit wishing you'd some marvelous U-liner to act as your money ship. Our service of ADVANCES will answer your needs. Any sum—any time.

Our NEW and FAIRER system, basing BOTH interest and commission on LOAN, instead of collateral, SAVES YOU 20%. WE do NOT notify your customers; YOU collect. Write.

Lichtenhein and Stern
26 Exchange Place, New York City
Boston and Philadelphia

WAISTS
Crepe de Chine, Georgette, Chiffons and Novelty Stripes
$27.00 to $58.00
Cotton Waists $9.00
DRESSES
SERGES $3.75 to SILK $11.50
Joseph Rosenberg & Co.
141 WEST 36TH ST. At Broadway

1,000 DAILY—the rate at which we're selling our first trade-winning All-Wool French Serge DRESS $3.75
Investigate our line and be convinced that every number from $3.75 to $10.75 are a bargain.
Booth, Bregman & Sumberg,
129-133 W. 27th St.
Phone Farragut 3496.

All Wool Children's KNITTED BRUSH SETS 3 pieces, all colors. Special $22.50 doz.
Phone Orchard 6810 for samples.
NAVY KNITTING MILLS, 54 Canal St.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES 2 to 6 years; 6 to 14 years.
Ginghams, $4.50 up. Corduroys and wool Serge, $24.00 doz. up.
S. Rosenman & Co., 18 W. 21st St.

SILK From $2.75 to $4.50 DRESSES SERGE From $2.75 Doz. to $4.50 Ea.
[illegible] 17 WEST 22D STREET

$6.75 up Silk Dresses & Waists $18.00 up
Novelty Waist & Dress Co., 116-118 W. 29th St.

SUITS [illegible] A. JACOBS CO. [illegible] W. 29th St.

Deliver the Goods
Piping times, these, with everyone trying to beat the other fellow to it.
You haven't the time to bother about finances. Deliver the goods. Look to me for the funds. I'll take your ledger accounts as security and charge you 6 per cent. per annum plus a small commission.
Don't let the lack of ready cash now jeopardize your future. [illegible] up [illegible] I'll [illegible] Strictest confidence assured.
Call on me personally, or I'll send a man.
Universal Discount Co.,
100 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

The Home Pattern Co.
Sole Manufacturers of Patterns For The Ladies' Home Journal
114 Fifth Ave., Between 16th and 17th Streets.
The Best Managed Pattern Company in America
Writing and Rest Room [illegible] telephone, stenographer, latest trade papers [illegible] Dry Goods Merchants most welcome.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING
Salesrooms 115-117 Spring St. Tel. 5382 Spring.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS.
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

AUCTION SALES.

Bankruptcy Sale
The Large Stock of
Unmanufactured Lumber
of
JAMES ELGAR, Inc.,
will be sold at public auction
by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer
on Monday, Sept. 11th, '16
at 11 A. M., at
Hornell, Steuben Co., N. Y.
[illegible] about 160,000 ft. white and yellow pine, about 55,000 [illegible] 37,000 [illegible] 21,000 [illegible] ft. red [illegible] birch, 1,[illegible] 9,000 ft. [illegible] ash, etc.
Manufacturing Supplies for Trim, such as: [illegible] paper, [illegible]
Also Office Furniture, Safe and Wagons.
The premises at Hornell will be open for inspection on the business day until the day of sale.
JAMES G. GRAHAM, PERCY J. HOLDSWORTH, [illegible] Receivers.
GILBERT, LAUTERSTEIN & [illegible], Attorneys for Receivers, 43 Exchange Place, New York.

T. P. HOWELL & CO.
LEATHER FACTORY
NEWARK, N. J.
BY ORDER OF THE CREDITORS' COMMITTEE, ON THE PREMISES,
TUESDAY, SEPT. 12,
at 2 P. M., rain or shine
THE ENTIRE PLANT.
extending [illegible] and ready for immediate occupancy.
SUITABLE ALSO FOR ANY OTHER MANUFACTURING BUSINESS.
Building [illegible] floor space [illegible] capacity of [illegible] house, Tanneries, Warerooms, &c.

HOUSE OF FURNITURE
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,
Sells by public auction
Tuesday, September 12th, 1916,
at 10:30 A. M.
on premises No. 140 West 71st Street, by order of [illegible]
Entire contents of a three story and basement dwelling, comprising [illegible] furniture, rugs, paintings, [illegible] bric-a-brac [illegible]
Detailed particulars Sunday papers.
Sale arranged [illegible] Smith. On exhibition [illegible] day, Sept. 10th and 11th.
Samuel Marx, Auctioneer.
Suite [illegible]
Tel. 5382 Spring.
Salesroom 115-117 Spring Street.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operators Take Quick Profits in Resales—Phipps Estate Leases Fifth Avenue Building to the Maison Maurice for $1,500,000—$200,000 Operation at Montclair, N. J.

Resales by operators entailing substantial profits, several purchases by investors, and a $1,500,000 lease on Fifth Avenue, gave an active tone to the realty market yesterday.

Important among the resales was the disposal of 467 Fourth Avenue, a five-story loft building, by the Fordham Road Corporation, composed of Levine & Kutner and Irving Judis, to an investing client of Fraser & Spier.

The structure, which was held at $70,000, occupies a plot 20 by 80, located 54 feet west of Thirty-first Street. This parcel was taken recently by the sellers in part payment for the taxpayer at the northeast corner of Fordham Road and the Concourse in the Bronx. Arnold, Byrne & Baumann negotiated the sale.

$1,500,000 Fifth Avenue Lease.

At an aggregate rental of $1,500,000 the Maison Maurice, now located at 516 Fifth Avenue, has leased from the Phipps estate the eight-story building at 661 and 663 Fifth Avenue.

The structure occupies a plot 65 by 180 feet and has an L on Fifty-second Street. The leasers will occupy a portion of the building and sub-lease the balance. Lind & Pfeiffer negotiated the lease, which is for a term of twenty-one years.

Evening Mail Increases New Home Site.

The Evening Mail Realty Corporation, which recently leased from the city the twelve-story Lupton Building, at 23 to 27 City Hall Place, as a new home for the newspaper, has also leased the adjoining property at 21, formerly occupied by the Deutscher Press Club. It has been leased from the city with option to renew the lease on the same terms as the Lupton Building was obtained.

The additional land has already been cleared of the old clubhouse and will be reimproved with a one-story and basement building. This is to be for the delivery department of the newspaper and to provide additional press room. The new building and the improvements to the Lupton Building will cost about $275,000.

Resale on Marble Hill.

M. C. Schaeffer resold to a client of A. N. Gitterman 26-30 Marble Hill Avenue, and to the Marble Hill Development Corporation, Edwin F. Murphy, Secretary, a plot 73.4 by 100, just north of West 225th Street.

Buyers for Private Dwelling.

Shaw & Co. sold for the German Savings Bank the three-story and basement dwelling 22 West 120th Street, on a lot 18 by 114, to a client for occupancy.

Schindler & Liebler have sold for the Fleming estate to a client for investment the three-story and basement dwelling, 218 East Seventy-eighth Street.

Investor Buys East Side Tenement.

Lizzie Ritzler has purchased for investment from Morris Epstein as executor 87 East End Avenue, a four-story tenement, 25 by 98, located between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets. The property brought $14,300.

Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

Bradt & Reale sold for Elizabeth Willetts the four-story apartment house, on plot 37.6 by 80, known as 2,323 Crotona Avenue.

In part payment purchaser gave the five-story flat, on plot 25 by 100, 546 West Fifty-third Street.

$70,000 Bronx Trade.

Charles S. Kohler and Joseph Brackner sold to Amelia A. Dilg for Frederick Brown, operator, the five-story new-law tenement at the southeast corner of Findlay Avenue and East 166th Street. Mrs. Dilg gave in part payment the three-story and basement two-family house, at 1,045 Clay Avenue, on a plot 25 by 100. The transaction involved about $70,000.

Brooklyn.

Henry Rockmore sold the two-family, two-story brick house on the southwest corner of Glenmore and Forbell Avenues to Jacob Muller; the two-family, two-story brick house on the northwest corner of Forbell and Pitkin Avenues to Charles Freel, and the one-family, two-story brick house, 219 Eldert Lane, to Catharine Martha Bennet.

Resale of Turle Mansion.

The old Turle mansion at 84 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, has been resold at a substantial profit by Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum, operators, who purchased it two weeks ago from Kathleen G. Turle.

Joseph and Samuel Silk, builders, are the buyers. They plan to improve the site, 51 by 100.11 feet, at once with a five-story apartment. Brooks & Momand negotiated the transaction.

Long Island.

Ex-Sheriff Max S. Grifenhagen has purchased the South Shore Hotel of 120 rooms at Long Beach Avenue and Rose Street, Freeport, L. I., for a price around $60,000. The property will be remodeled.

In the Fourth Ward of Queens the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot 40 by 100 feet on Sterling Street to Edward H. Warren for improvement.

Yonkers Sales.

M. A. Broderick sold in Yonkers the two-family dwelling and large plot, 113 and 115 Greenvale Avenue, for J. S. Van O'Linda to Patrick Hand; the dwelling 6 Halcyon Place for the Mark Cross Company to Peter Lynch, and the dwelling 26 Ludlow Street for Robert Scrimgeour to Mrs. Cornelia Hulbert for occupancy.

Westchester County.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., sold to Mrs. M. De Linelle Cooper a plot of ground at Ardsley Park, Ardsley-on-Hudson, upon which the buyer will build for her own occupancy. The property is owned by the estate of Amzi L. Barber.

$200,000 Operation at Montclair, N. J.

H. S. Connelly & Co., operators, have purchased from the Crestmount Realty Company a plot fronting 600 feet on the Parkway, Montclair, N. J. The buyers will erect at once eight two and one-half story frame and brick dwellings, to cost from $11,000 to $16,000 each. The entire operation, including the cost of the land, will involve about $200,000.

New Jersey.

The Summit Development Company, L. Ward Prince, Vice President, sold to J. D. McGrath a plot belonging to the Summit Home Land Company on Walnut Street, Summit, N. J.

At Westfield, N. J., the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot, 40 by 100, on Newark Avenue to L. W. Jackson for improvement with a dwelling.

Recent Buyers.

Ulick A. Kearin is the buyer of 295 Pearl Street, sold recently by Peter Schell.

John and Katharine Weidner, tenants, are the buyers of 1,913 Third Avenue, sold recently by the West Bronx Building Company.

Thomas E. Fitzgerald is the purchaser of 1,078 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-sixth Street, sold recently by Henry Goodkind. The building will be altered into stores and bachelor apartments.

$350,000 Amortized Loan.

S. W. Straus & Co. have made a loan of $350,000 at 5½ per cent. to The Two Hundred Fifty West One Hundred Third Street Corporation in connection with the erection of a new fourteen-story fireproof high-grade apartment hotel, located at No. 246 West 103d Street. The loan is in the form of a first mortgage serial bond issue, amortized under the Straus plan, running from two to eight years, being reduced at the final maturity to $250,000.

The building will cover the land, which has a frontage of 72 feet and is 100 feet deep, and will cost in excess of $400,000. The estimated net annual rental income is $60,000. Dr. F. L. Fossume is President of the corporation.

$100,000 Dwelling for Helen Converse Thorpe.

Plans were filed with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings yesterday for the construction of a five-story fireproof dwelling at 15 East Sixty-fourth Street for Helen Converse Thorpe, as owner.

It will have a frontage of 31 feet and a depth of 77 feet, with a façade of limestone. The cost has been estimated at $100,000. John C. Greenleaf is the architect.

Dwelling Leases.

The Robert E. Farley organization in conjunction with Baker Crowell, has subleased Judge Kernochan's house, Middle Neck Road, Great Neck, L. I., to Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn for the racing season.

Pease & Elliman leased for Mrs. Edward G. Tuttle to John H. Bord the three-story and basement 21-foot dwelling at 61 West Fifty-first Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

Fish & Marvin have leased the property of the Briarcliff Realty Company known as "Glen Eyre," consisting of one acre of land, residence and outbuildings, to Fred G. Latham of this city.

Commercial Leases.

Herbert Hecht & Co. have leased for a long term of years for the Arcade Realty Company (Bloomingdale Brothers) to the Louis K. Liggett Company the store at the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The drug company, on the completion of the Lexington Avenue subway will open a store similar in type to those now operated by it throughout the city.

J. B. English leased for A. M. Maclay to Peter Anselmo for a term of years the building 167 West Forty-ninth Street adjoining the corner of Seventh Avenue.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., has leased for the George Backer Holding Corporation, the second floor at 136-46 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-first Street, containing about 18,000 square feet, to the Royal Embroidery Works, now located at 880 Broadway, for a term of years, at a rental aggregating $75,000. The consummation of this lease completes the renting of the building.

Realty Notes.

The Horn & Hardart Company, lunchroom operators, has acquired title in 250 and 252 West Forty-second Street, a two-story building adjoining the Harris Theatre. The transfer was made by George H. Earle, Jr., of Philadelphia, for $50,000, subject to a mortgage for $250,000.

HENRY BRADY, Sheriff's Auctioneer, sells this day, Friday, Sept. 8th, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at No. 48 West 15th St., office furniture consisting of Desks, Safe, Typewriter, Chairs, Show Cases, Filing Cabinets, Railings, Partitions, lot of Rouge, Face Powders, Toilet Articles, lot of bottles, about 35 cases empty bottles and jars, and all other property of the defendant at the above address. Goods must be removed immediately after the sale.
ALFRED E. SMITH, Sheriff.
JOHN J. MURRAY, Deputy Sheriff.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Henry Brady.

31st St, 154 West, s s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 25x98.9, three-story stable; Charles Lanier, trustee, against M. M. McDonald et al.; R. W. Candler, attorney; due on judgment, $54,958.88; taxes, &c., $4,000; sold to the plaintiff for $45,000.

46th St, 216 West, s s, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.7x100.5, five-story building and store, leasehold; Sheriff's sale of all right, interest, &c., which Annie Moore had on Jan. 1, 1916, or since; attorney, D. J. Early; sold to the plaintiff for $4,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

East End Av, 46, w s, 102.2 ft s of 82d St, 25.6x98.9, 5-story tenement; M. L. V. Shepard, trustee, against the Wolf Realty Co. et al.; J. V. Irwin, attorney; due on judgment, $12,399.05; taxes, &c., $765.80; sold to the plaintiff for $11,500.

By Joseph & Co.

204th St, 677 West, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 75x100, 2-story apartments; all right, title, and interest on Oct. 23, 1915; R. D. Thompson against 204th Street Corp. et al; Menwen Bros., attorneys; due on judgment, $7,515.30; sold to the plaintiff for $4,000.

AT 3210 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Woodycrest Av, e s, 144 ft n of 164th St, 31.10x200 to Anderson Av x 27x irregular, 3-story dwelling and vacant; C. A. Sudbrink against J. F. Baukal et al; E. V. R. Ketchum, attorney; due on judgment, $4,126.87; taxes, &c., $690; prior mortgage, $12,000; sold to the plaintiff for $14,000.

By Samuel Marx.

3d Av, 4,001 and 4,003, w s, n of 173d St, 50x130.6x irregular, 5-story flat; Annie Strause, extrx, against Nathan Schreibersdorf et al; M. C. Abusa, attorney; due on judgment, $19,176.71; taxes, &c., $1,257.87; prior judgment, $42,500; sold to the plaintiff for $42,600.

Bryant Av, 1,407, w s, 65 ft n of Freeman St, 20x100, 2-story frame dwelling; Mary Fried against A. L. H. O'Brien, individually and as administratrix, et al; S. W. Levine, referee; partition; mortgage, $1,550; taxes, &c., $150; sold to Julius H. Tyler for $14,550.

By James J. Donovan.

225th St., n s, 205 e of Carpenter Av, 100x114; M. E. Fincke against Annie Swaningson, individually, &c., et al.; McLoughlin & M., attorneys; due on judgment, $3,473.27; taxes, &c., $473.15; sold to the plaintiff for $1,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

158th St., 642 West, s s, 750.2 ft w of Broadway, 18.8x100, 3-story dwelling; J. S. Travis against Frank Gledhill et al.; Harris & T., attorneys; partition; taxes, &c., $1,649.18.

By Samuel Marx.

128th St, 47 West, n s, 410 ft e of Lenox Av, 12.6x99.11, 3-story dwelling; M. A. Moller against Bertha Nasanowitz et al.; Miller & B., attorneys; amount due, $6,569.06; taxes, &c., $171.62.

AT 3,210 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Havemeyer Av, 912-916, e s, 30.10 ft s of Quimby Av, 77.3x105; Carrie Bendheim against Unionport Con. Co. et al.; Knox & D., attorneys; amount due, $5,164.70; taxes, &c., $2,308.18; 3 prior mortgages of $4,000 each.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Brook Av, 260, s e corner 139th St, 100.5x47.4x irreg., 6-story flat; Annie Levy against A. E. Cohen et al.; Myron Sulzberger, attorney; amount due, $8,996.01; taxes, &c., $2,152.82; prior mortgage, $46,250.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

64th St, 15 East, for a five-story dwelling, 31x77.6; H. C. Thorpe, 6 East 69th St, owner; J. C. Greenleaf, 15 West 38th St, architect; cost....$100,000

106th St, 431 and 433 East, for a one-story garage, 50x100; S. Imperator, 201 91st St, owner; A. L. Kehoe, 1 Beekman St, architect; cost....$7,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 Omitted.

Washington Bridge, n w corner of University Av, two-and-a-half-story stone and brick convent and school, 19.2x56; Female Academy of the Sacred Heart; Mother Gurdon, on premises, Mother Superior; Frederick W. Pinn, 624 Madison Av, architect; cost....$8,000

Broadway, 193 to 199, to a twenty-eight-story offices; Western Union Telegraph Co., premises, owner; W. W. Bosworth, 527 5th Av, architect; cost....$100,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 7.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CARLISLE ST, n s, 59.2 ft w of Greenwich St, 49.4x57.5x47.9x58.9; Ida H. Thatcher to Emeline T. Fletcher, Oyster Bay, L. I., quitclaim and correction deed, July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

CHARLES ST, 11, n s, 148.2 ft w of Greenwich Av, 22x95; Rose Leavy to Bessie H. Leavy, on premises, mtg $10,500, Aug. 25; attorney, Thomas P. Hall, 299 Broadway..$1

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 77th St, 102.2x25; The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, to John H. Feldscher, at 237th St and Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, Bronx, mtg $27,000, Aug. 29; attorneys, Salter & Steinkamp, 140 Nassau St....$100

EAST END AV, 87, e s, 76.8 ft n of 83d St, 25.6x98, foreclosed Aug. 9; George W. Simpson, referee, to Morris Epstein, 68 East 93d St, Aug. 23; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St....$200

EAST END AV, 87, e s, 76.8 ft n of 83d St, 25.6x98; Morris Epstein et al., executors, &c., to Lizzie Ritzlir, 158 East 81st St, mtg $11,000; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St....$14,300

LEXINGTON AV, 1,584-88, s w corner of 101st St, 52.5x75.5; Lawrence Holding Co. to Leonidas Realty Corporation, 90 5th Av, mtg $27,000, Sept. 6; attorney, Louis Manheim, 302 Broadway....$100

MADISON AV, 778 and 780, w s, 60.5 ft n of 66th St, 40x80, foreclosure Sept. 6; Louis J. Schwartz, referee, to 780 Madison Avenue Co., 49 Wall St, mtg $145,000 and taxes, &c., Sept. 7; attorney, George R. Coughlan, 49 Wall St....$35,000

12TH ST, 513 East, n s, 171 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3, foreclosure Aug. 1; Philip J. Britt, referee, to Evelyn de Cordova, executrix, &c., to Varona de Cordova, 318 West 100th St, Sept. 6; attorneys, Goldman, H. & N., 120 Broadway....$20,000

22D ST, 150-154 West, s s, 195.10 ft e of 7th Av, 62.6x98.9; Levi M. Scoville to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, Sept. 6; attorneys, Elfers & Abberley, 277 Broadway....$100

22D ST, 150 to 154 West, s s, 195.10 ft e of 7th Av, 62.6x98.9; 150 West 22d Street, Inc., to Levi M. Scoville, 159 West 129th St, mtg $205,000, all liens, Sept. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

31ST ST, 31 and 33 West, n s, 438.4 ft w of 5th Av, 33.4x98.9; 78th Street and West End Avenue Co. to People's Realty Co., 31 Nassau St, mtg $150,000, all liens, Sept. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

52D ST, 409 West, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Helen Brinkmann to Henry Brinkmann, 860 East 161st St.; attorneys, Elfers & Abberley, 277 Broadway....$1

52D ST, 409 West, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Arthur D. Cahn to Helen Brinkmann, 860 East 161st St, all liens; attorneys, Elfers & Abberley, 277 Broadway..$1

130TH ST, 21 East, n s, 246 ft e of 5th Av, 16x99.11; Alfred E. Smith, Sheriff, to Eugene F. Heagney, all right, title, and interest which Marguerite Booker had on April 10, 1916; Heagney assigned his bid to Francis Sporcich, 10 Meredith Av, Arverne, L. I., Aug. 25; attorney, Nathaniel Torkin, 63 Park Row....$30

156TH ST, 260 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11, partition sale, Aug. 16; William C. Arnold, referee, to Daniel J. Leary, 87 East 49th St, Aug. 25; attorneys, Macklin, B. & P., 17 Battery Place....$8,200

173D ST, n s, 163 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x100; Sallie W. Wachsman to Adelaide A. Pijot, White Plains, N. Y.; Mabel Proctor, 119 West 71st St.; Jessie P. Wilson, Ray, Ariz.; Elliott R. Proctor, 119 West 71st St, and Gerald W. Proctor, 570 West 91st St, mtg $11,000, Aug. 31; attorneys, Wilder, E. & P., 45 Cedar St....$100

Bronx.

CROTONA AV, 2,323, w s, 37.6x80; Elizabeth Willetts to Walter H. Rutter, 228 West 149th St, mtg $17,000, Sept. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Walter H. Rutter to Di Menna & De Paola, Inc., 391 East 149th St, mtg $17,000, Sept. 5; same attorney..$100

EAGLE AV, s e corner of 156th St, 100x52.6; 837 Washington Avenue Realty Co., Inc., to Jennie Tackney, 355 East 135th St, mtg $8,000, Sept. 1; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av....$100

FORDHAM ROAD, s s, 36.9 ft w of Webster Av, runs e 6.6 to old Kingsbridge Road x s e 29.9x s s Fordham Road x s e 15.3x s 101.9x w 44x n 127.3; Jos. P. Reed to Alfred M. Rogers and another, New Rochelle, N. Y., mtg $30,000, Sept. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

LOT 499, map Laconia Park; Emma N. Polak to Mariano Comiso, 1,300 Brook Av, June 20; attorney, Mariano Comiso, 1,300 Brook Av....$100

LOTS 22 and 23, map No. 1, Conrad Buhre; Henry Knutson to Prudential Mortgage Corp., 44 Court St, Brooklyn, Sept. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

MAITLAND AV, s s, being Lot 363, Map of W. A. and H. E. Mapes; Frank V. Barnes, ref., to Eliza E. O'Connor, 2,826 Coddington Av, Sept. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,575

MAPES AV, w s, being s ½ of Lot 125, map of East Tremont, 33x150; Carolina Lauritano to Tommaso Giordano, 864 East 180th St, Sept. 16; attorney, Tommaso Giordano, 864 East 180th St....$100

NETHERLAND AV, centre line, at centre line of 235th St, runs s 368.3 x w 271.2 to centre line of Arlington Av x n 27.4 to centre line of 235th St x e 260; S. L. & Co., Inc., to John R. Delafield, 246th St and Half Moon Place, and another, mtg $3,750, Sept. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

TIFFANY ST, s e corner of Fox St, 50x85; Hattie Lissberger to Fredericka Schneer, New Rochelle, N. Y., March 28; attorney, M. Monfried, 299 Broadway....$100

TIMPSON PLACE, w s, 429.7 ft n of St. John's Av, 55.1x100x52.4x102.7; Ellen M. Quinlan to John T. Quinlan, 677 Timpson Place, May 5; attorney, John T. Quinlan, 677 Timpson Place....$1

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 168th St, runs e 100x s 96x e — to point 35.5 ft w of Brook Av x s 25x w — to point 100 ft e of Webster Av x n 274; also Webster Av, n w corner of 167th St; Newbold Morris to Eva H. C. Hawkes, 8 East 53d St, one-half part, Aug. 23; attorneys, Hawkes & H., 32 Nassau St....$1

WEBSTER AV, w s, 78.1 ft n of Gun Hill Road, runs n 542.3x w 169.11x s 584.7 to n s Gun Hill Road x e 130.5x n 51.8x e 31x s 51.8 to n s Gun Hill Road x e 30x n 76.9x e 22.2; also Woodlawn Cemetery, s s, 208.6 ft w of Webster Av, runs s 39.8x n 415.1 to s s Woodlawn Cemetery x w 38.7; Benjamin Benenson to One Fifty West Seventy-second Street, Inc., 9 East 40th St, mtg $23,500, Sept. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

210TH ST, s s, 140.3 ft e of 208th St, runs s 40.11 to Kossuth Place x s 31.7x w 124 to 208th St x n 50x n e 111; James G. Freaney to Patrick M. Burke, 326 East 21st St, mtg $2,000, Sept. 6; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

22D ST, 150 to 154 West, s s, 195.10 ft e of 7th Av, 62.6x98.9, Sept. 6; Levi M. Scoville to One Fifty West 22d St., Inc., 9 East 40th St, due Sept. 1, 1919, prior mtg $205,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$15,000

84TH ST, 211 West, n s, 126 ft w of 7th Av, 24x98.9, Sept. 5; Frederick F. Proctor to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and interest as per bond; address, 176 Broadway....$28,000

35TH ST, 217 and 219 West, n s, 147.4 ft w of 7th Av, 42.1x98.9, Sept. 6; Katherine F. Lindeman to Emmie Kuhne, 44 Willard Av, Bloomfield, N. J., due Sept. 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$6,000

36TH ST, 329 to 335 West, n s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 75x98.9, Sept. 6; Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church to Hannah Gardner, 132 East 19th St, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Farrell & B., 27 William St....$10,000

54TH ST, 446 West, leasehold, Sept. 1; Anthony O'Boyle to Franklin Brewing Co., 414 Flushing Av, Brooklyn, demand, 6 p. c....$1,500 gold

64TH ST, 221 and 223 West, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5, April 13; Gretchen Boymann, individually and as executrix, to Joseph Albiez, 38 Hunterdon St, Newark, N. J., 3 years; attorney, William C. Relyea, 55 John St....$7,000

88TH ST, s s, 93.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.8, Aug. 18; Julian Realty Co. to Max Borck, 1,324 Madison Av, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Charles L. Borck, 38 Park Row....$1,600

Bronx.

EAGLE AV, s e corner of 156th St, 100x52.6; Jennie Tackney to 837 Washington Avenue Realty Co., Inc., 837 Washington Av, Sept. 1, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av....$8,000

FORDHAM ROAD, s s, 36.9 ft e of Webster Av, 6.6 to Old Kingsbridge Road x29.9x irregular; Alfred M. and Howard J. Rogers to Joseph P. Reed, 474 Front St, Hempstead, L. I., prior mtg $20,000, Sept. 5, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$10,000

MAITLAND AV, s s, being Lot 393, map W. A. and H. C. Mapes; Eliza E. O'Connor to Frederick W. Koch, 1,528 Plymouth Av, Sept. 7, due Aug. 18, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,100

NETHERLAND AV, centre line at centre line of 235th St, 368.3x271.2 to centre line of Arlington Pl x427.4x260; John R. Delafield and another to S. L. & Co., Inc., 215 Montague St, Brooklyn, Sept. 7, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,750

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With the name and address of the lessee.

LEWIS ST, 96, all; Sarah Grozcky to Herman Rabbino, 1,267 50th St, Brooklyn, 10 years from Sept. 1, 1916, 5 years' renewal at $1,600....$1,500

Bronx.

BARRETTO ST, 922, n w corner of Southern Boulevard, two stores; Henry Morgenthau Co. to Mutual Profit Sharing Liquor Co., Inc., 341 5th Av, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, A. Hupfel's Sons, 842 St. Ann's Av....$1,500 to $1,920

BROADWAY, 6,029, all; Augustus Van Cortlandt to John G. Beck, 3,011 Albany Crescent, 6 years from June 1, 1916; attorney, A. Hupfel's Sons, 842 St. Ann's Av..$2,400

MELROSE AV, 802, corner store; Konrad Kromer to William Meyer, 1,908 Crotona Av, 6 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, William Meyer, 1,908 Crotona Av, $1,200 to $1,820

TREMONT AV, n e corner of Mapes Av, corner store; John B. Laemmle to Sigmund Isenberger, 801 Tremont Av, 5 years from October 1, 1916; attorney, Sigmund Isenberger, 801 Tremont Av....$1,500 to $1,750

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, 3,648, all; Mary Englander to John Bruccoli, 711 Tilden St, 5 years from May 1; attorney, G. Bruccoli, 3,648 Holland Av....$480 to $600

169TH ST, 622 and 624 East, w s, 50x202x48.4x185.11; Esther Feinberg to Harry Fass, 3,852 3d Av, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1916; attorney, M. Gold, 51 Chambers St..$4,100

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 3,609 to 3,613; Morris Wolf against Rembrandt Realty Co., owner and contractor....$5,892

2D ST, 120; David Bieler against Simon Levy, owner and contractor....$1,432

8TH ST, 35 and 37, and 2d Av, 131 and 133; George H. Storms & Co. against Aaron Watelo et al., owners; H. Makin and Maxrose Realty Co., contractors, renewal..$265

47TH ST, n s, whole front between Broadway and 7th Av, 45x76x64x75.5; Paul A. Fiebiger against Thomas F. Murtha, owner; Central Cornice Works and Vogel Cabinet Co., contractors....$140

57TH ST, 36 West; F. & D. Weintraub, Inc., against David C. Lyall, owner; Maxim Construction Co., Inc., contractor....$805

103D ST, 3 and 5 West; Morris Miller against Mary A. G. O'Beirne and Annie E. Golden, owners and contractors....$65

105TH ST, 231 East; Morris Miller against Mary A. G. O'Beirne, owner and contractor....$48

Bronx.

LIND AV, 656; Rudolph Kast against High Bridge Building Co., owners; Cushman Candy Co., lessee and contractors, continued....$127

136TH ST, 345 East; Knickerbocker Chandelier and Electrical Supply Co. against Henry W. and Fannie Weil, owners; Henry W. Weil, contractor....$33

136TH ST, 517 East; H. Greenberg's Sons against Luck Building Co., owners; Carmine and Raphael Cioffi, contractors....$85

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, 1,680 to 1,684; East River Mills and Lumber Co. against Delta Theatre Corporation et al., Oct. 30, 1914....$206

SAME PROPERTY; same against same, Oct. 30, 1914....$381

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

WAVERLEY PLACE, n e corner of Macdougal St, 35.3x105; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. loans Howard Henderson Co., Inc., to erect a three-story hotel, payments....$45,000

In Bronx County.

KINGSBRIDGE AV, w s, 378 ft n of 234th St, 56x101.5; Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven loans Ames Transfer Co., to erect one-story garage, 4 payments....$24,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 26 and 28; Empire City Savings Bank against Jacob Seider et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. W. Dayton.

8TH ST, 424 East; Hannah Gold et al. against Charles E. Dingee et al., foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorney, J. Moran.

26TH ST, 208 West; Anna King against William J. Jennon et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Herrmann.

70TH ST, 334 East; Alexander D. Noyes et al. against Solomon L. Davidson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. S. Noyes.

102D ST, n s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 30x100.11; David Klein against Benjamin M. Solomon et al., partition; attorneys, Fluegelman & Trosk.

132D ST, 41 East; Clara Kinkelday, executrix, against Mount Gilead Baptist Church et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Beals & Nicholson.

Bronx.

FREEMAN ST, s s, 38.5 ft w of Longfellow Av, 40x90.3; Samuel L. Goldenberg, as trustee, against Rosanna Rosenfeld et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wise & Ottenberg.

169TH ST, s e corner of Fulton Av, 65.1x74.2; Gertrude E. Childs, as administratrix, against Fulton-Wendover Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, McElheny, Bennett & Sicher.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Spencer Heaters

(STEAM, VAPOR, HOT WATER)

THE "Spencer Self-Feed Heater" can be attached to any steam, vapor or hot water system, and will reduce coal bills $3.00 per ton by burning No. 1 Buckwheat (Anthracite) coal.

SPENCER HEATER CO.,
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MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Want to Sublet

4 or 5-room Office Suite on or near 42d St. C 164 Times.

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"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

Beautiful Suburban Home

In best residential section of Jamaica; 18 minutes from Penn. terminal; up-to-date in every particular; built by owner; oak trim, parquet floors, beautiful mantels; large garage, barn, fruit, and garden; 100 by 150 or 50 by 150; no brokers. Address P. O. Box 97, Jamaica, N. Y.

IDEAL HOME

of 9 rooms and bath near the Sound; sewer, water, gas, electricity; hot water heat; 27 minutes to 33rd St. and 7th Ave.; restricted locality; privilege of private bathing beach; deep water anchorage; perfect title; $500 cash, balance easy payments. P. Stephenson, 243 W. 34th St.

FORCED TO SELL

Modern home of 7 rooms and bath; 30 minutes from city; large plot for poultry and vegetables; $200 cash needed at once; balance same as rent. Hughes, Box 154 Times Downtown.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A MANSION IN NEW YORK CITY

At University Av. and 176th St. Spacious grounds. Exceptionally desirable location.
MANHATTAN LEASING COMPANY,
149 Church St.

54 West 104th St.

Three Story and Basement
10 Rooms and Bath. Rent $1,000.
CHARLES S. KOHLER,
901 Columbus Ave., Cor. 104th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,145. Notice is hereby given that LEO McLAUGHLIN and HARRISON KINNIER, individually and as copartners under the firm name and style of McLAUGHLIN & KINNIER, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 9th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, September 7, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23608.—In Bankruptcy.—ALEXAS GEORGOPOULOS, Bankrupt.
Alexas Georgopoulos was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 2d, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on September 27th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, September 6th, 1916.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,509.—In Bankruptcy.—HYMAN COHEN and PHILLIP COHEN, individually and as copartners trading under the firm name of INTERCITY LUMBER CO., Bankrupts.
The above named bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 16, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on September 19, 1916, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,598.—In Bankruptcy.—MARGARET A. DONOHUE, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Margaret A. Donohue are hereby given notice that on August 31st, 1916, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, September 18th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York September 7th, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,599.—In Bankruptcy.—PHILIP SCHILT, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Philip Schilt are hereby given notice that on August 31, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, September 18th, 1916, at 12:00 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, September 7th, 1916.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

What Is a Home, Anyway?

It is not fair to call a residence which you have to leave the moment hot weather comes "home."

The few brief weeks in the summer are the only times the family gets together.

Residences at NEPONSIT are HOMES—delightful year round homes—which offer such attraction in vacation times that you just naturally want to stay.

NEPONSIT—the community of year round homes on the Atlantic. Ocean beach restricted and deeded in perpetuity to property owners. 40 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn, lots $550 up. A few delightful homes for rent. Get full particulars about NEPONSIT. Phone Greeley 3741.

Neponsit Realty Company
Suite 509. 1 W. 34th St. New York.

SEMI-BUNGALOW

In course of construction, finished by September; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, bath, (tile,) extra large living room, full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers, new model gas range with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot water heat; spacious porches front and side opening into living room; can be closed as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds, 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss your profit; will sell for $4,500, worth $5,500; $500 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B Owner, 243 W. 34th St.

HUNTINGTON

$35 EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.

Lots $2 DOWN, $1 MONTHLY

Call or write for free railroad tickets.
B. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

CHICKEN FARM

$150 Cash Will Start You

Balance $3 weekly, will buy poultry farm; well-built house; 6 rooms, range, and stationary tubs in kitchen; dry concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town of 7,000; schools, stores, factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. C Estate, 243 W. 34th St.

Waterfront Farm Bargain.

Beautiful 145-acre farm, 1,200 feet Long Island Sound, fine beach, commanding bluffs, views, fertile soil, orchard, double highway frontage. $150 acre; worth double.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK

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Summit Ave., Chester Hill

House of nine rooms; hardwood finish, electric light, back stairs, large veranda; plot 100x115; garage for two cars; beautiful shade trees; owner lives in West, and very anxious to sell property. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. It may be rented at $85.00 per month.

Cooley Realty Co. Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400-01.

New Rochelle Sacrifice.

To close estate, almost new beautiful ten-room semi-fireproof tile and stucco slate roof, steam heated, all year home in residence park; plot 50x100, open both sides; shrubbery; close to boating; $8,000; $1,000 down, balance same as rent. Money back if dissatisfied in six months. J. Bellman, Executor, 50 Church St., New York.

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Shingled nine-room Colonial dwelling, hot water, tile bath, two porches, shade, accessible to Bronxville or Tuckahoe Stations. Rent $65. Sale $9,000.
G. ALBERT THOMPSON, Owner
White Plains, N. Y. Phone 347.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,520.—In Bankruptcy.—PAUL W. LIPPMAN, Bankrupt.
Paul W. Lippman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 5th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on September 20th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated September 6th, 1916.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,581.—In Bankruptcy.—THOMAS J. MULLIN, Bankrupt.
Thomas J. Mullin was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 23, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on September 19, 1916, at 10:20 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,576. In Bankruptcy.—ISAAC GOLDFARB, Bankrupt.
Isaac Goldfarb was duly adjudicated bankrupt on Aug. 22, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on September 19, 1916, at 10:10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,568.—In Bankruptcy.—ALEXANDER S. REISS, Bankrupt.
Alexander S. Reiss was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 19, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on September 19, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,347.—In Bankruptcy.—VINCENZO MANZIONE, Bankrupt.
Vincenzo Manzione was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 24, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on September 19, 1916, at 10:40 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,564.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS LEVIN, Bankrupt.
Louis Levin was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 30, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on September 19, 1916, at 10:50 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,600.—In Bankruptcy.—HERMANN F. LINDER, Bankrupt.
Hermann F. Linder was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 31, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on September 19, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,436. Notice is hereby given that LOUIS SIEGEL, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 9th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, September 7, 1916.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—23,471. Notice is given that JACOB FISCHLOWITZ, LOUIS NEWFIELD, and ABRAHAM FISCHLOWITZ, individually and as copartners, doing business as FISCHLOWITZ & NEWFIELD, alleged bankrupts, have applied for the confirmation of a composition. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 20, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why the petition should not be granted.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

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This Beautiful Property

FOR SALE
$8,500, on Easy Terms

A delightful home within easy commutation, designed for year round living; the extensive grounds, the high elevation, the superb views and accessibility to city; the water and country club, the charming environment are seldom found in a really fine place offered at so low a price. There are ten rooms, two baths; well arranged servants' quarters. Unusual conveniences are installed. The walls are done in hardwood panelling, floor parqueted, electric light, huge open fireplace in the spacious living room. See this property, compare it with any at $5,000 more. For kodak views and particulars address
E. A. MANCHESTER,
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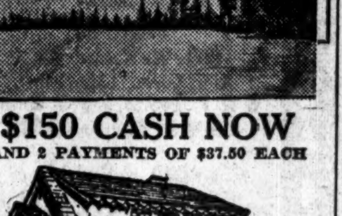
Water View from House.

$150 CASH NOW

AND 2 PAYMENTS OF $37.50 EACH



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6 large rooms and bath; on shaded plot, in delightful nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; balance of purchase price in small monthly payments like rent; for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect, write
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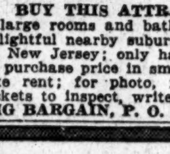

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$7,000.
Easy Terms.
Spanish Home
9 Rooms,
3 Baths.

Living room 27 feet long; open fireplace; all conveniences; parquet floors, &c. Send for photos. Address
OWNER, Post Office Box 1432,
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$25,000 One of the most charming residences in Montclair, on fine corner, surrounded by beautiful shrubbery and massive elm trees; centre hall, large living room; music room connecting with solarium, which has large open fireplace; extra large dining room finished in delft blue; dining solarium; butler's pantry; tiled kitchen; 7 master bedrooms; 4 baths; 2 sleeping porches; double oak floors; all interior woodwork finished in ivory; exterior tapestry brick; copper leaders, gutters, &c.; Spanish tile roof; double garage; large plot; convenient Lackawanna.
Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Station.

LEONIA, best residential section, up-to-date 8-room house, thoroughly modern, unusual closet room, open fireplace, sleeping porch, plot 85x200, fine shade, fruits, grapes, berries. Price $8,500. Near depot and trolley. C. E. Gausmann, Leonia Junction, Leonia, N. J.

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NEW JERSEY.
To Let—Homes for Busy Men—For Sale
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Rector 7718. Tel. 555.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy—23409.
Notice is given that ALEXANDER BUCHWALD, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, October 9th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—21,597.
Notice is given that WILLIAM BENENSON and SAMUEL COHEN, individually and trading as BENENSON & COHEN, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 9, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,454.
Notice is hereby given that MAX HOBERMAN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 9th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, September 7, 1916.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy—23072.
Notice is given that JACOB BERNSTEIN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 9, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—23,221.
Notice is given that WALTER S. McALLASTER, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 9, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—23,275.
Notice is given that JOHN DAVIS, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 9, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

VACANT rooms should now be advertised in The New York Times in order to attract the attention of people returning from their Summer abodes.

The circulation of The New York Times at various Summer resorts greatly exceeds that of any other New York newspaper.

The purchasers of The Times, 334,744 daily and Sunday, represent in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

Telephone Bryant 1000

Fine Brooklyn Homes

For One and Two Families at Big Savings

Prices $5,000-$15,000

100 handsome homes, substantially built, located in the most desirable sections of Brooklyn, and with abundant transit facilities, at extraordinarily moderate prices.

These are real houses—built to endure. Their construction is of the sturdy, trouble-proof kind which keeps repair bills at the minimum. They are well laid out—large rooms, spacious closets, no waste space. To build a house like them to-day would cost about 50% more than we are asking for these.

Remodeled to Suit You

We would remodel these houses to suit purchasers at net cost, and sell them for

$500 Cash, Balance as Rent, or Terms to Suit Purchasers

Three Houses Ready for Inspection

The three houses briefly described in this announcement have been thoroughly gone over. We suggest that you see them at once. One of them may suit you perfectly. They will certainly show you what ideal homes these substantial residences make when tastefully remodeled.

These houses will be open for inspection Saturday and Sunday, September 9th and 10th, from

2 to 6 in the afternoon.

Park Slope—749 Carroll St., east of 7th Ave., two blocks from Prospect Park, and within 10 minutes' walk of 2 subways; 3-story and basement brown stone; 10 rooms and 2 baths—the last word in appointments, electric light, parquet floors, hot water heat, new open plumbing.

Stuyvesant—554a Monroe St., east of Lewis Ave.; two-and-one-half story and basement brown-stone; 10 rooms and bath, new open plumbing, electric light, parquet floors.

697 President St., a short walk from Prospect Park. Within 8 minutes of two subways and "L"; two story and basement brown stone; 8 rooms and bath; open plumbing, electric light, parquet floors on parlor floor and in dining room; furnace.

Best Values Go First

See these remarkable homes. Make an appointment to see our list of 100 others. Remember, the best values always go first.

REALTY ASSOCIATES
162 Remsen Street - - Brooklyn, N. Y.
Telephone Main 6480

Come to Kings Highway To-day

and see the most remarkable home development in Greater New York

CRAFTSMAN 1 & 2 FAMILY DWELLINGS IN STUCCO & TAPESTRY BRICK, WITH AND WITHOUT GARAGE

$5000 UP

FEATURES

Hollow Tile Garages—Glass Enclosed Porch, Parquet Floors Throughout—Steam Heat and Electric Lights—Decorations, Chandeliers, etc. Equal to $20,000 Houses.

Parked streets with gardens and beautiful suburban effects; only two minutes from the Kings Highway station of

SEA BEACH OPEN-AIR SUBWAY

now running from the Municipal Building, Chambers St., N. Y. (22 minutes ride and a 5c fare).

Positively the most artistic, up-to-date homes ever offered for the money. If you cannot call, send for full set of photo postals, free. Right terms for the right people.

OTTO SINGER
Office, 262 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
(Adjoining Kings Highway Station of Sea Beach Subway)
PHONE BATH BEACH 635

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Garden Station.
15 Minutes from Herald Sq.
Via Penn. L. I. Electric Express Service.

Artistic Colonial Dwelling

Just completed, stucco construction, 9 rooms and 2 baths; up to date in every respect. For sale at an attractive price and on convenient terms.

Many other new houses now ready for occupancy, from $9,000 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R.; WEEK DAYS—8.17, 9.00, 10.00, 10.16, 11.05 A. M.; 12.00 noon, 12.30, 12.52, (1.14 Saturday only), 1.32 (1.52 Saturday only), 2.06, 2.45, 3.00, 3.45, 4.11, 4.29, 5.00, 5.12, 5.33 P. M., &c. SUNDAYS—8.25, 9.07, 10.00, 10.35, 11.16, 11.40 A. M.; 12.35, 1.08, 1.56, 2.17, 3.05, 3.31, 4.06, 4.31, 5.25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

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A cultured gentleman and scholar with original ideas purchased 80 acres, embracing a magnificent building site, planted hundreds of fruit trees which now have several years' healthy growth, and last year began the erection of a remarkable but inexpensive and thoroughly practical solid concrete home designed for this wonderful site by an architect of repute. The sudden death of the owner (a bachelor) while this work was nearing completion has halted the project where it stood, and the property is vacant; it is within commuting distance and is an opportunity. Write me about it.

Howard Goldsmith, 110 W. 34th St.

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Over a Hundred Years Ago

they built the house around a big stone chimney, with big fireplace, bake ovens, cranes and pot hooks. This Spring they installed a bath, town water, electricity, &c., and "did the whole house over"; there's an acre of land, on a hill, an hour from New York; splendid big shade trees, fruit, a garden and a new garage; offered complete, with a practically new car, the furniture, &c., for only $8,000. JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d St., New York.

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH

At an unusual big bargain. Owner must sell within 10 days stucco tile roof residence, 16 rooms, 3 baths; large garage; buildings nicely appointed throughout; well built. Grounds of two acres, high land. Don't delay; make an appointment to see premises at once. Apply to
THOMAS N. COOKE,
SMITH BUILDING, GREENWICH, CONN.

GREENWICH, CONN.

FOR RENT, attractive homestead just remodeled; 16 rooms, nicely furnished; grounds of ten acres; large shade trees, near clubs; can be rented unfurnished or furnished by the year. Make an appointment to see this property. Apply to
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REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Dwelling 9 rooms and spacious Sun Parlor; all improvements, excellent condition; view of Long Island Sound; restricted residential street, Stuart Avenue, Mamaroneck; plot 100x280, touches Mamaroneck Harbor; for sale at public auction, to be held, rain or shine, at Court Street entrance to Supreme Court building, White Plains, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 9th, 1916, 2 P. M. A liberal amount may remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars apply to Meighan & Necorsulmer, Attorneys, 120 Broadway, N. Y. C., or Mamaroneck, N. Y.

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The Lorraine

Fifth Ave. at 45th St.
Apartments and Rooms with Bath,
Furnished or Unfurnished,
by the Year or Transiently.
Also EQUINOX HOUSE Manchester, Vermont.

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42 WEST 39TH ST.

Very desirable street store, suitable for finest retail trade.
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340 Madison Ave. 'Phone 6200 Murray Hill

JACKSON HEIGHTS
APARTMENTS
JUST COMPLETED

Equal to the Best in Manhattan **$25 to $45** 4 & 5 Large Rooms & Bath

MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT

Many Unusually Attractive Features.

A Real Neighborhood Community. Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys. Playground. Pavilion for Dancing.

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Renting Office, Jackson Avenue, corner of 25th St. Tel. Newtown 1214.

HOW TO GO { From Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Ave.), take Jackson Ave., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Ave. (FARE FIVE CENTS NOW.) Leave car at Jackson Ave. and 25th St. Renting office on corner. Or take Queensboro Subway, 42d St. and Lexington Ave., to Jackson Ave., Long Island City. Free Transfers are now issued to Queensboro Subway at Grand Central Subway Station. TWENTY MINUTES' RIDE EITHER ROUTE.

THE BEST VALUES ON WEST END AVE.

Apartments of the highest class.
Southern exposure, abundance of light and air.
Must be seen to be appreciated.

801 WEST END AVENUE
N. W. Cor. 99th Street.
Close to subway station and surface lines.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400
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Representative on premises, or
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BANCROFT APARTMENTS
509-517 West 121st St.

Refined as their surroundings are the Bancroft Kitchenette Apartments, in the heart of the "College Centre," a step from Columbia University. Expiring leases permit us to offer a few suites of exceptional desirability, for immediate occupancy. 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $35 to $42.50; 3 rooms and bath, $45 to $60. Dining room in building—prices moderate. Applications may be made to the manager on premises, or Bancroft Holding Co., 74 Broadway, Telephone Rector 9780.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

High-Class Elevator Apartments

Just Completed
Adjoining N. Y. University
Highest Class Apartments in the Bronx.
2,226 Loring Place,
Bet. 182d & Hall of Fame Terrace.
Take University Av. cars at 181st St. Broadway subway station to 183d St., walk two blocks west.
4-5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $660.

507-513 W. 113th St.
Fireproof Elevator House.
4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $600 to $930.

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Fireproof Elevator House.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents, $1,800.

FINLEY MANOR,
574 St. Nicholas Av., corner 139th St.
High Class Elevator House.
2 Rooms.
Rents, $360 to $420.

642 WEST 172d ST.
Bet. Broadway and Fort Washington Ave.
New Non-Elevator Apts.
4-5 Rooms and Bath.
Rents, $432 to $576.

Apply Superintendent, on premises, or
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The **BROCKHOLST**
101 West 85th St.
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8 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths,
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Ground floor, suitable for doctor.
Apply Superintendent, on premises.

LIDO HALL
110th St. at 7th Av. (N.W.Cor.)
8-9 ROOMS—2 & 3 BATHS
RENTALS $1,200 to $1,700
Overlooking Central Park; fireproof; 1 block to "L," subway, and cars. Apply on premises, or William F. FUERST, Inc., 87 Nassau St.

Placid Hall
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HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Room Cor. Apartments.
From $600 to $1,300.
Also one 2-room Apartment, $360.

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3119 Broadway, Near 125th St.
3-4-5-6-ROOM APARTMENTS
RENT $30 TO $60
Large and light rooms, elevator. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or owner.
MARCY REALTY COMPANY
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65 Central Park W.
NORTH CORNER 66TH ST.
Very Desirable 8-ROOM APARTMENTS.
Overlooking Central Park; unusually large, airy rooms, elevator, high class; rentals $1,500 upward. Apply to superintendent.

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HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 to 8 Extra Large, Light Rooms. $35 to $65
BEST IN NEW YORK AT PRICE

THE MIDLOTHIAN
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5 AND 6 ROOMS, $35.00 TO $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath,
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS
390 CENTRAL PARK WEST

LIVING STUDIOS
40x15
4 WEST 16TH ST.
60x17
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, INC.
Gram. 4410. 5 East 23rd St.

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THE WITHINGTON,
S. W. corner 60th St. and Madison Av., two rooms and bath, elevator and chamber service, from $50 up. Apply Frederick T. Barry Co., 646 Madison Av. Agents on premises.

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152-6 West 58th St.
(between 6th and 7th Avenues.)
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
Ready for occupancy Oct. 1st
3 ROOMS WITH BATH
$800 TO $1200.
4 ROOMS WITH BATH
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5 ROOMS WITH 2 BATHS
$1400 TO $1800
HOTEL SERVICE IF DESIRED.
ARRANGEMENTS MAY BE MADE FOR EXTRA SERVANTS' ROOMS.
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135 BROADWAY. TEL. 218 CORT.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER

Stanley Court
Northwest Corner West End Ave. and 106th St.
Modern 12-story fireproof apartments in the most desirable location. Two apartments of nine all light rooms and three baths.
Rent $2,500 and $2,800
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Attractive, Large Rooms at Moderate Rents
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Between B'way and Riverside Drive.
7 & 8 Large Light Rooms, 2 Baths
All Night Elevator and 'Phone Service,
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THE SUMNER
Only doctor's five-room apartment.

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Six-story elevator apartment.
Four-room and bath suite.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
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430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8 Large, Sunny Rooms & 3 Baths
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 18x23
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7 and 8 Room Apartments
with 2 Baths
$1,500 to $1,900 per annum
250 West 82d Street
(*Southwest corner of Broadway*)

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
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Elevator Apartments
THE GARFIELD,
200 Claremont Av., at 127th St. { 6 ROOMS $50-$65
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
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2,880 BROADWAY CORNER 112TH ST.
9 Elegant rooms and two baths; elevator service; all improvements; exceptional value. $1,400 $1,600

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, Kitchens. $30-$60
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Apartments of Pronounced Individuality
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Two New Buildings of Highest Class Construction

Northwest Corner
103d St. & West End Av.
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6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,000.
Ground Floor. Suitable for Doctor.

435 Riverside Drive
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7 & 8 Room Simplex Apts.
10 Room Duplex Apartment.
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Mentone
895 West End Av.,
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6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,600 to $2,300.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th Street.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $1,700.

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601 West 115th St.
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6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $1,850.

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Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Entire Block Opposite Apthorp.
6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
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Immediate Possession and Special Terms Can Be Had on Some of the Above Apartments.

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9-11 East 39th Street
HOTEL APARTMENTS
ON LEASE
The patronage of a solid clientele solicited.
HOWARD BAYLEY,
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340 TO 350 PARK AVE.
51ST to 52ND STREET
LARGE SUNNY ROOMS
A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS
APPLY ON PREMISES

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Overlooking Central Park
Georgean Court
58 Central Park West
Southwest Corner 66th Street
8, 9, 10 and 12 Rooms
2 and 3 Baths
$1,700-$4,000
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or at our office,
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Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

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APARTMENTS
·TWO·ROOMS & BATH·
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$40 to $60 Monthly—Yearly lease
Near Subway & L Express Station
136-138 WEST 65th ST

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Corner 115th St. Overlooking Park
All modern improvements. 5 and 6 Rooms, $660 to $1,000.

80 West 92d St.
SEVEN LARGE ROOMS, SINGLE FLAT, ALL IMPROVEMENTS; REFINED NEIGHBORHOOD; CONVENIENT TO "L" AND SUBWAY; $42.

210 FIFTH AVENUE
Choice apartments; central location; large rooms with bath and maid's services. Moderate rentals.
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TILBURY COURT
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
719-723 West 180th Street.
4-5-6 Large Light Rooms & Bath.
Every Modern Convenience.
$35-$58.

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MURRAY HILL CHAMBERS,
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2 Rooms & Bath $55 includes service, specially adapted for women.
178 MADISON AVE., Near 34th St.
6 ROOMS AND BATH, including service, $1,000 Per Annum
179 MADISON AVE Near 34th St.
1 & 2 Room & Bath Apartments.
$37.50 to $65, Service Included.
These apartments are between the Vanderbilt Hotel, 33rd St. Subway Station, Waldorf, McAlpin and the Hudson Tubes.
William J. Roome & Co. Inc.
175 Madison Ave., at 34th St.

THE KNICKERBOCKER
247 Fifth Avenue
EXCLUSIVE DUPLEX
Housekeeping Apartment
10 ROOMS & 2 BATHS

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87th St., 71 East The Niagara
CORNER OF PARK AVE.
5 Rooms and Bath....$480
8 Rooms and Bath..$1,000
Elevator Service, &c.
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Telephone Bryant 1263.

1337 Madison Ave.
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BEST RENTAL VALUES
8 Large, Light Corner Rooms, 2 Baths.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Elevator; all modern improvements.
$1,000 to $1,500. Superintendent on premises.
Also Corner Apartment for Physician.

HOLWORTHY CHAMBERS
32d St. and Madison Ave.
Bachelor Apartment
Two light rooms and bath, elevator, telephone, electric light, steam heat and open fireplace.
Breakfast and Valet Service.
References required.

Physician's Corner Apartment
Choice Location.
1337 Madison Ave.
S. E. Corner 94th St.
7 LARGE ROOMS & BATH, $1,100.
WILL ARRANGE FOR PHYSICIAN'S PURPOSES.

75 EAST 81st ST.
Northwest corner Park Av.
Six, seven, eight rooms,
$750, $900, $1,000, $1,200 Yearly.
Two doctors' apartments. Service unexcelled.

A—640 Madison Ave. "Hoffman Arms," N. W. Cor. 59th.
8 ROOMS & BATH $1200 UP
Also small apartments and studios.

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Standish Arms
167-171 Columbia Heights
Near Pierrepont St., Brooklyn.
OVERLOOKING HARBOR
"Homelike and Comfortable"
ONE TO EIGHT ROOMS
Furnished or Unfurnished
To Wall Street as quickly as from 59th Street; location as exclusive as West 72d Street; economy of its rentals cannot be equalled below 156th Street.
Restaurant a la Carte, Club Breakfasts. Moderate Prices.
Same Management as HOTEL TOURAINE, 23 Clinton Street. Arthur H. Myers Proprietor

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199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave., 3 minutes to Botanical Gardens. N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED.
4-5-6 Rooms..$27-$34-$42

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4-5-6-7 Rooms.
High Class Corner.
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Forty cents an agate line.

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Magnificent $450,000 residence, 45 feet 5th Av. block; tremendous sacrifice; immediate. Owner, D 27 Times Downtown.

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ONE-FAMILY HOUSES, detached, garage, 9 rooms, bath, showers, electric lights, vacum cleaners, steam, parquetry; $5,650; $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. BUILDERS, 1,430 77th St. Take West End subway, Municipal Building, to 77th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$1,500 full price for my little home of 4 rooms and cultivated ground; berries, fruit, trees, vegetables, grapes, chicken house, &c.; 1 block from trolley; $50 down and $10 monthly. For appointment to see write to "Bargain Home." Box 133 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale, Close Estate—Ivy-covered brick mansion, excellent repair, 50x50; Colonial architecture, 15 large rooms, high ceilings; view commanding hill; parklike grounds, 216x200; superior residential surroundings; near train and trolley; 35 minutes New York. M. T. M., Springfield Road, Mountainside, N. J.

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NEW WATERFRONT DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE of 12 rooms and 3 baths, on Long Island Sound; garden, trees, and garage for 2 cars, man's room and bath, heated by main house system; luxurious owner's suite; 3 open fireplaces; intensified hot water heat; most modern equipment throughout. W. D. Gregory, 51 E. 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 5433.

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OPPORTUNITY.
Going to Europe; must sell valuable lots, Crestwood, Yonkers, 100x100; excellent location; for cash or part mortgage; cheap. 2,188 B'way. Vlachos. Telephone Schuyler 9414.

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FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

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COZY 5-ROOM BUNGALOW, with a fine view of country and convenient to water for boating, bathing, and fishing; beautiful cleared ground for gardening, etc.; large porch, open fireplace, nice, airy bedrooms, and connecting bath; 3 minutes from station; owner will sell reasonable to quick buyer for $150 down and $17 monthly. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

For $12 monthly and $100 cash will sell my small farm to good family; not far out, with a big plot of ground for truck farming and chickens; good, roomy house; near depot and trolley. B. Brand, Box 186 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—Attractive modern 11-room house; fine location; 45x100; garage. Owner, 442 Greenwood Av., Richmond Hill, L. I.

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If you are looking for a small house with large porch and a large shady plot near station and trolley, complete for $1,275, on terms of $75 down and $8 monthly, answer at once. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

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Bargain, $6,000; easy terms; beautiful country home, plot 50x130 feet; high in healthy Orange Mts; 8 rooms, bath, sleeping porch, sun parlor, return veranda; 38 min. on Lackawanna. Owner, Room 304, 41 Park Row, N. Y. Tele. 8214 Cort.

In Haworth.—Thoroughly modern 7-room house, 4 bedrooms, open fireplace, gas and coal kitchen, steam heat, laundry in basement, electric light; beautiful location; 8 minutes to station; moderate rent. Owner, C. Bambach, Haworth, or phone 280 John.

$40 per month buys new 7-room house 3 mins. Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R. Pays taxes, int. and ins.; 40 mins. N. Y.; lot 64x125; every convenience. W. S. Macintosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

PALISADE MORSEMERE
LEONIA BOGOTA TEANECK
Our homes are wonders. Perfect appointments. Rent or sale. Photos and particulars Geo. B. Hitchcock, Bogota, N. J. Tel. Hackensack 2.

MONTCLAIR.—House, 9 rooms, 3 baths, garage; rent, $1,200 per annum.
F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
Real Estate Brokers. Montclair, N. J.

Beautiful and much-advertised mountain lakes; owner will sell new all-year home, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch; near station; opportunity. Box 83, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

PALISADE, N. J.—Let us show you an exceptionally fine home; every improvement. Building sites far below actual values; easy terms. Call and see us. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Tel. 850 Cliffside.

Bu-dal Homes, Maplewood, N. J.
Houses, $6,000 to $12,000; easy terms.
6 rooms and bath to 9 rooms and bath.
Large plots, all improvements; $1,000-$3,500.
BU-DAL REALTY COMPANY, Maplewood.

For Sale.—Beautiful country house at Lakewood, N. J.; great sacrifice. Further information address Mrs. Howard Applegate, Lakewood, N. J.

So. Orange.—Beautiful new Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths; every imp't; large plot. $9,850. Terms. T. Orben, 786 Broad, Newark.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

We Specialize in Bergen County Titles. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Homes in East Orange, N. J. Address Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

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Gentleman's $450,000 Connecticut Estate, 300 acres; unencumbered; fifty miles. Owner, D 28 Times Downtown.

Mortgage Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST.
MORTGAGE LOANS.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS
Forty cents an agate line.

Desirable ground-floor store, 32 East 22d St.; best business location, Broadway, 4th Av.; also first floor showroom, office, and loft; very low rent if taken by Oct. 1; inquire premises, 12 to 2 daily, or your own broker. Address Jos. W. Stern & Co., 102 West 38th.

Desirable extra large basement for business; near "L" station; also top floor; very low rent if taken by Oct. 1; inquire premises, 645 6th Av., or owners near by. JOS. W. STERN & CO., 102 West 38th.

Corner loft, 100x100, with sprinklers; suitable for heavy and light manufacturing. 102 West 101st St., corner Columbus Av. Apply H. Markowitz, 99 Madison Av.; phone Madison 6890. Full commission to brokers.

Broadway store to let; gents' furnishing, restaurant, other business except liquors. Martin, 1,947 Broadway.

Large studio wanted, to be rented by the month. Write, giving dimensions and rental, to D 110 Times.

Sublet for unexpired term, beautiful suite of corner offices, perfectly located, 1,261 Broadway; all outside, bright rooms; bargain. Apply Suite 1,004.

Attractive private office in public stenographer's suite, 24th floor, Liberty Tower, overlooking Hudson; $25 monthly. Room 2,410, 55 Liberty St.

OFFICES, deskrooms, $5 up monthly; modern facilities. 529 8th av.; two blocks Penna.

Offices, desk room, lofts; all parts city. Realty Subleasing Co., 220 Broadway.

Attractive Shop.—Working space with high-class dressmaker. 131 West 58th St.

To Let.—Desk room, lower Wall St.; $10. C 342 Times Downtown.

Desirable store, large front rooms, music studios; daily, weekly. 11 East 43d.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET
Forty cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; extra large 3-room corner apt., $21 weekly; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., and Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; 3-room apartments, $12.50 to $21; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St., and Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Exceptional apartments of two rooms, bath, kitchenette; desirable neighborhoods; furnished excellent taste; $85-$100; lease. Bryant 6294. D 107 Times.

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Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4-ROOM APARTMENTS, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.
4 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $15 to $35 weekly, $60 to $125 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

For gentlemen desirous comfort, service, and exclusiveness of richly furnished private home, one and two room and bath apartments; breakfast; exclusive neighborhood. 23 West 86th.

Sublet fine apartment, furnished, 7 rooms, including 3 master bedrooms; all light; superior location; immediate possession to Oct. 1, 1917; rental, $2,400. Apply Superintendent, 270 Riverside Drive.

Opportunities.—Furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases, $125 upward. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

THE LUDINGTON, 205 West 101st, Near Broadway.—Beautifully furnished six and seven large rooms; shower baths; $100 to $130 per month; $25 to $35 weekly.

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN, 25, would like partner for bachelor apartment; college man preferred. C 152 Times.

483 West End.—Four rooms, kitchenette, bath; modern, new. Apply Superintendent, premises.

Attractive, fully furnished, sunny seven-room elevator housekeeping apartment. 82 West Washington Place.

119th, 435 West.—Two-room, kitchenette; front, south; opposite Columbia. Apartment 8F.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1459.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

Unfurnished—East Side.

158 MADISON AV., bet. 32d and 33d Sts.—5-room housekeeping apartment; rental, $1,800; elevator, steam heat, electric light. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

41st, 11 East.—Bachelor apartment; spacious single rooms, with bath; also two or more rooms en suite or two whole floors; breakfast if desired.

116 EAST 58TH STREET.
8 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rent $2,500.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.,
414 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 5600.

120 EAST 34TH ST.,
Eight large rooms; elevator; modern;
$1,200-$1,400.
AMES, 26 West 31st, or Superintendent.

Unfurnished—West Side.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator; all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Superintendent.

47th, 14 West.—Two rooms and bath, all improvements; kitchenette; $45 and $50 month, yearly.

Audubon Av., 219, northeast corner 170th St.—Beautiful five and six room apartments; finest on the avenue; $44-$48.

Broadway, 3,604, near 148th.—6 large, light rooms, $45; 7 rooms, $50.

Unfurnished—West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
19 West 54th Street.
Yearly Rentals, $1,200 to $1,500.
Apply on Premises, or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street.
Telephone 5700 John.

BEAUMONT, Riverside Drive, N. E. Corner 150th St.—Beautiful 6 to 8 room apartments of the highest type; fireproof and soundproof building; must be seen to be appreciated; $1,200 to $1,800.

Swampscott, 660 West 180th, southeast corner Broadway; high-class elevator house, spacious apartments, extra large; 4 rooms, $35; 5 rooms, $45; 6 rooms, $55 to $60; 7 rooms, $60 to $65.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof building; standard service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,600-$1,800.

COURTWOOD,
Southwest corner 169th St. and Broadway.
Modern elevator apartment,
7 rooms and 2 baths, $1,000.
5-6 rooms and bath, $660-$750.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
One Corner Apartment on first floor of eleven rooms,
And one of ten rooms.

The Chestershire, 570 West 183d St., 1½ blocks from 181st St. Subway Station; 7-room doctor's apartment, $55; also 7 and 6 room apartments. Superintendent on premises.

20th St., 424 West.—Overlooking Episcopal Seminary grounds; 5 rooms, bath, steam, $37-$42; a very select class of tenants; no small children.

150th St., 515 West.—Upper part of two-family house, 8 rooms and bath, heat and hot water. W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

124th St., 527-529 West, near Broadway and Columbia College.—Exceptionally fine apartments, 4 and 5 rooms; well kept house; bath, steam, elevator, telephone; $35 up month.

Sublet, Euclid Hall, Broadway and 86th; eight rooms, 2 baths. Apartment 12. Schuyler 6030.

84th St., 15 West.—7 large, light rooms & bath; newly decorated; immediate possession; $45 to $60.

Apartments Wanted
Forty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

A young couple, child 1½ years, require two or three large, sunny rooms, private bath, furnished or unfurnished, in high-class private home, apartment, or hotel, where board is available; prefer location near Central Park or Riverside Drive; give full particulars and price; references exchanged. K 396 Times Downtown.

Wanted, for couple, small, clean, semi-furnished housekeeping apartment; electricity, gas, telephone; between 34th and 72d; must be moderate rent; no attention paid unless all details given. D 155 Times.

Desire furnished apartment for six months, beginning Oct. 1, ten rooms and two baths, between 72d and 80th Sts. N 239 Times Downtown.

Light four rooms, housekeeping, two bedrooms, overlooking or near Central Park, Morningside. Apply Mr. Cortij, 18 Broadway, Room 517.

Want small house, well furnished, Central Park, east or west side, or between Broadway and Drive; will pay $5,000 per season. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

Three rooms and bath until November; refined surroundings; references exchanged. Myles Wood, Room 520, 18 Broadway.

Wanted, 5 or 6 room apartment, below 150th St.; about $90. L 211 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

Wanted by a young married couple, an unfurnished housekeeping apartment of four or five rooms; desire to lease for six months from Oct. 1; references furnished if desired; give full particulars with reply. Address X 202 Times Annex.

Property is often lost because of carelessness. Telephone your loss immediately to 1000 Bryant. A small advertisement in The New York Times may lead to recovery.

FURNISHED ROOMS
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Large south room, steam heat, 'phone; private house; gentleman.

17TH, 110 EAST.—Furnished rooms, with large closets; steam heat.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity; all conveniences; $4; another $2.50; telephone.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentleman, tired of hotel or club life, may find suitable accommodation and comforts of well-regulated home; breakfast optional; references.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's rooms in private residence of Oriental art collector; references especially required; furnishings unusual.

76TH ST, 125 EAST.—Exceptional suite of rooms; private family; convenient to "L" station, also bus. Wilson.

85TH, 118 EAST.—Attractive room; modern conveniences; private family; reasonable. D. C.

ELEGANTLY furnished room or floor; private house; in the 60's; conveniences. 8800—Plaza.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautiful furnished rooms, with, without private bath; single, double, or suite; gentlemen.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; bath, phone, elevator; music allowed.

TWO rooms, bath, beautifully furnished, $55 monthly; non-housekeeping; immediate possession. Particulars. 9058—Plaza.

West Side.

10TH ST., 44 WEST.—Large room; hot, cold water; small room; telephone; quiet house.

11TH, 118 WEST.—Large and small rooms, $3.50 to $7; lawn and balconies; convenient residential neighborhood.

11TH, 124 WEST.—Large and small rooms, quiet house; moderate rent.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Double, single rooms; new improvements; excellent board; table guests.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small room, adjoining bath; electricity; high class; references; bachelors.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

55TH, 45 WEST.—One and two rooms; private bath; handsomely furnished; steam heat, electricity, gas; instantaneous hot water supplied; references required.

51ST ST., 62 WEST.—Magnificent, furnished, large and small rooms; also beautiful suites; baths, electricity, kitchenettes; refined; $12, $25; gentlemen or couple.

51ST, 17 WEST—47 WEST 52D ST.
Comfortable double, single rooms; private baths, kitchenettes, $8-$10; front basement $6.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms; refined surroundings; elevator, electricity, telephone; gentlemen; references. Tappan.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all modern improvements; electricity, steam heat, telephone.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, furnished, unfurnished; private bath; every convenience; references.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone, electricity; refined home; gentlemen.

63D, 105 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, with bath; private family; references necessary.

66TH, (65 Central Park West.)—Near subway; elevator; telephone, reasonable. Bartlett.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private family; perfectly appointed house; moderate; references.

69TH STREET, 118 WEST.
WEST HALL.
Attractive room with private bath; also hall room; sanitary furnishings; superior service.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.
THE IDAMARKS. Now booking for Fall; rooms, single or en suite; Austro-Hungarian chef. Phone 235 Far Rockaway.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exceptional suite of rooms; all modern improvements, with private family; will divide for permanent gentlemen.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with, without board; convenient to all cars.

71ST ST., 221 WEST.—Rooms for business people; suite, separately; continuous hot water; subway express.

72D, WEST, Near Park, Subway, "L."—Private family; attractive room or suite; shower, electricity; gentleman; reasonable. Phone Columbus 3588.

73D ST., 121 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; large closets, washroom; electricity; private house; near express subway and "L."

73D, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished, cool room, adjoining bath, running water, telephone; references.

73D, 269 WEST.—Bachelors, quiet home, large front room, medium, bath; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private bath; also one with bath adjoining.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Large, small; electricity; hardwood floor; bath.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; electricity; exceptionally well-kept house; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large room, second floor, small, kitchenette; also single room.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large, medium rooms, with bath; newly decorated throughout; private house.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive large room, twin beds; also small room; gentlemen.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Private house; home atmosphere; large room; shower bath; reference.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite with bath; private home; electricity, phone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room, private bath, opposite subway; reasonable; references.

80TH, 147 WEST.—New house, just opened; beautiful large, small rooms; two-room suite; private bath; new furnishings; reference.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome front room, private bath, electricity, telephone; references.

80TH, 305 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, in apartment for bachelor.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, bath adjoining; hot water; breakfast privilege; reasonable.

West Side.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent two attractive, sunny rooms, newly furnished; phone; references.

86TH ST., 23 WEST.—Gentlemen, accustomed comfort, exclusiveness, appointments of private home, large, sunny room, with bath; breakfast.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; also single room; running water; references.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms; private bath; select house; reference.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room, all conveniences; reasonable; references exchanged.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, $7-$9; private bath, shower, $12; electricity, telephone.

94TH, 319 WEST.—Attractive single room; modern apartment; private family. Apartment 29.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Large and small rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; reference. Owner.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished outside room, adjoining bath; references. Linz.

95TH, 34 WEST.—American family will rent room, running water; also small front room; private house; gentlemen.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Room, running water, elevator, telephone; breakfast if desired. Apt. 4W.

96TH, 36 WEST.—Sunny room; bath, closet; hot water; near park; references.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone; gentlemen.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Exceptional Winter opportunity; handsomely furnished home, suite, one large room, bath; refined gentlemen; references. Apt. 7.

101ST, 205 WEST, (Hotel Ladington, 3 doors from Broadway); also 351 West 71st, near Riverside.—All night elevator and maid service; newly furnished single and large rooms; use of kitchen if desired; $3 to $6 weekly; strictly high class. Telephone 9575 Riverside.

102D, 305 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Private house; exceptionally furnished large rooms; bath; gentlemen; references given, required; board optional; telephone.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive outside room; telephone, elevator; gentleman; references. Clark.

113TH, 622 WEST, (Apartment 21.)—Two beautiful, well-furnished adjoining rooms, between Broadway and Riverside. Morningside 5377.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful large room, 3 windows; also large, cool, single room, bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

119TH, 420 WEST.—South; large closets; elevator, telephone; near Columbia; ladies. Bosworth.

121ST, 501 AND 519 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Delightful all-the-year-round location; opposite Columbia University; near tennis courts and Riverside and Morningside Parks; attractively furnished front rooms with southern sun, single or double, one to five windows, $7 to $12 week; with running water, $7, $8; three windows, view of campus, $8, $9; single, $4, $5; side rooms, morning sun, single or double, 5, $6, $7; rear rooms, $4, $5, $6. Reception room and parlor for callers; room reserved for dancing; no private baths, no kitchenette; meals entirely optional at cost in co-operative dining room; elevator, steam, electricity, hot water, shower, telephones; Broadway subway. Chaperons; at 501, Mrs. Young, telephone Morningside 4887; at 519, Miss Williams, telephone Morningside 8790.

121ST, 104 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; hot, cold water, electricity, telephone; references.

122D, 221 WEST.—Attractive rooms; hot, cold water in each room; baths; electricity, telephone; reasonable; suitable doctor or dentist.

122D, (130 Claremont Av.)—Light, airy rooms, suits overlooking Hudson; conveniences; references. Wells.

136TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive, newly renovated; all conveniences, reasonable; with small family; near Riverside, subway, buses; references; gentleman. Pusey.

141ST, 529 WEST.—Second-floor front; also medium-size room; steam, electricity.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room; exclusive use of kitchen. Apartment 27.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large room overlooking Hudson; $7; elevator, convenient location. 4B.

158TH.—Large, beautiful rooms; shower, elevator, convenient, $5, $6, $7. Apt. 34, 3,800 Broadway.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—An unusually large room; well furnished; very desirable; references. Telephone 8903 Morningside. Apartment 8.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (corner 112th St.)—Attractive, large, airy room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; reference; gentlemen. Apt. 1E.

CLAREMONT AV., 189.—Desirable large room; shower, electricity; board optional. Apt. 28.

CONVENT AV., 415.—Large room, private bath, in private house. Owner.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224, (94th St.)—Attractive single room, facing Drive; gentlemen. Tel. 7140 River.

RIVERSIDE, 587.—137th subway; neatly furnished front rooms reasonable; home cooking. (4D.)

SITTING, two bedrooms, bath; block 91st; subway. Phone 642 Riverside, 6-7 P. M.

TWO ROOMS; river view; business woman, student; private home; telephone Audubon 8359.

WEST END AV., 916.—Fine home, just opened; every convenience; large parlor, dining room same floor; excellent cooking; moderate.

WEST END AV., 611, near 89th.—New, elegantly furnished rooms; single or en suite; every modern convenience; private residence.

Brooklyn.

ST. JOHN'S PLACE, 107.—FRONT ROOM WITH ALCOVE; PRIVATE HOUSE; NEAR SUBWAY.

172½ Lee Av.—Large furnished rooms to let; also connecting hall bedroom.

Rooms Wanted
Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

FURNISHED rooms wanted near Washington Square. Write particulars, New York University School of Commerce, 32 Waverley Place.

Two rooms and private bath; home of refined surrounding; vicinity 88th, 100th St., on west side. Apt. 7D, 600 West 113th.

HOUSES TO LET
Forty cents an agate line.

City—Unfurnished.

Owner desires to rent to a desirable party a large and very attractive residence adjoining his estate in the Hill section of Jamaica, Borough of Queens, New York City, 16 rooms, 4 baths, heat, hardwood floors; with every modern appointment; $1,600 per annum. John I. Doherty, attorney, 42d St. Building, Manhattan.

70 West 82d St.—4-story and basement, private, 14 rooms and 3 baths; established location for rooming and boarding; ready for occupancy Sept. 15; electric lights, parquet floors, &c.; rent low. S. Harris, 100 5th Av., N. Y. 'Phone Chelsea 5280.

New Colonial brick house, just completed; nine rooms, four baths; Forest Hill Gardens, fifteen minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Rent, $150 month; exclusive. D 100 Times.

162d, 550 West, (near Broadway.)—10 rooms, 2 baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

Bronx.

A detached one-family house, ten rooms and two bathrooms; large plot; five minutes' walk east from 225th St. Broadway subway station. 199 West Kingsbridge Road. Rent $50 or $55.

Out of Town.

A well-located country place for rent, in a residential park, within walking distance of station; 25 minutes to Pennsylvania or Flatbush Avenue depots; 12 rooms and 2 baths; steam heat, electric lighting, open plumbing; large porches; acre of grounds, with old, full-grown trees; $100 per month, including garage to be built. H. C. McNULTY, 30 East 42d St., N. Y. C. Phone Murray Hill 7505.

For rent, furnished, at Garden City, L. I., eleven-room house, two bathrooms; garage; near station. The Garden City Company, Garden City.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted, rental $450; 7-room cottage; small garage or suitable space; Greater New York preferred; what conveniences, transportation fares, restrictions? Teacher, 320 East 20th.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of CARLO ROBIOLIO, INC., Bankrupt.—The undersigned receiver will sell at auction subject to confirmation on Friday, September 8, 1916, at 2 P. M., at 369 Clinton Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J., the stock of rice, coffee, nuts, macaroni, spices, and other merchandise, two delivery wagons, harness, furniture, fixtures, good-will, right, title, and interest of bankrupt in leases for premises.
ISAAC GROSS, Receiver,
15 Exchange Pl., Jersey City, N. J.
BILDER & BILDER, Attorneys of Receiver, 790 Broad St., Newark, N. J., and Romaine Bldg., Paterson, N. J.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted to rent, 6 or 7 rooms, unfurnished house with all modern improvements, within short commuting distance (by Lackawanna R. R.) of Newark; house must be located in neighborhood of station. Write particulars and terms, P. O. Box 725, Bradley Beach, N. J.

Wanted.—To sublet for a month or two, beginning Oct. 1, an eight-room house, with fireplaces and conveniences, in good section of Westchester, north shore of Long Island, or Staten Island; best of care and references. Box C 170 Times.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SPACESAVING APPLIANCE COMPANY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, Alfred H. Appell, Receiver in Bankruptcy of Spacesaving Appliance Company, offers for sale the property, assets and effects of the said bankrupt.

The property to be sold consists of combination tubs, drain bords and sinks, with various appliances and appurtenances necessary to be used in the "spacesaving fixture" manufactured and sold by the bankrupt, together with a typewriting machine and desk, a roll-top and a flat-top desk, a filing cabinet and certain patents owned by the bankrupt covering a method of assembling sinks, tubs and drainboards making a spacesaving combination; together with the good-will of the business and unexpired term of lease.

The above described property may be inspected on the premises, No. 30 Sullivan Street, New York City, from September 5 to September 7, 1916, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Bids for the above described property, assets and effects as an entirety may be submitted to the receiver at his office, No. 111 Broadway, City of New York, on or before 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon of September 8, 1916, at which time and place the bids will be opened by him, and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least 10 per cent. (10%) of the amount of the bid. The receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event the said property will be sold at public auction on the premises, No. 30 Sullivan Street, New York City, by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on September 14, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated, New York City, August 31, 1916.
ALFRED H. APPELL, Receiver,
Office and Post Office address No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.
EMANUEL M. KAISER, Attorney for Receiver, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The centre of the western disturbance that was over the Mississippi Valley Wednesday night is passing eastward along the northern border, and Thursday night its centre was over the lower lakes. During the last twenty-four hours this disturbance caused showers and thunder storms in the region of the Great Lakes, the Upper Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and over the Plains States. Widely scattered showers have also fallen on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts.

Temperature is considerably lower in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Middle Plains States, while warmer weather is reported from New England, New York, and the Northwest.

In the Middle Atlantic States and New England local thunder storms Friday will be followed by fair and cooler weather Friday night and fair weather on Saturday. Fair weather will in all probability continue in these districts over Sunday. In the lake region the weather will be fair and cooler Friday and fair Saturday. In the Ohio Valley and Tennessee thunder showers and cooler weather Friday will be followed by fair Saturday. In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States there will be scattered thunder showers Friday and Saturday, with somewhat lower temperature Saturday in the East Gulf States.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh south, shifting to west, with squalls and showers, followed by fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable; local thunder showers.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Showers, followed by fair and cooler Friday; Saturday fair.

New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Thunder shower Friday; Saturday fair and cooler.

Western New York—Fair and cooler Friday; Saturday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	69	72	4 P. M.	74	80
6 A. M.	69	70	6 P. M.	72	75
9 A. M.	70	72	9 P. M.	69	69
12 M.	74	78	11 P. M.	69	69

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 73; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 69.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 84 degrees at 1:55 P. M.; minimum, 69 degrees at 6:10 A. M. Humidity, 92 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 99 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.99 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.88 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:15—106 W. 43d St.; Horn & Hardart	Slight
2:05—4,370 Martha Av.; Gilbert Vandermissen	Slight
4:35—87 So. B'vard; Lewis Rica	Slight
5:55—3,332 Barker Av.; F. McGorry	$100
9:10—166 W. 122 St.; Dr. S. J. Essenson	Slight
11:50—547 1 Av.; Frank Teroni	Slight
11:55—237 W. 27 St.; David Hein	Slight
P. M.	
12:30—55 2d Av.; Sam Levine	Slight
3:20—369 W. 51 St.; Leo Wagner	Slight
4:45—24 Sullivan St.; Nedding Co.	Slight
7:00—401 E. 81 St.; Ludwig Reisenberg	Slight
7:15—1,574 Lexington Av.; Oscar Bike	Slight
7:25—439 W. 18 St.; Consolidated Gas Co.	Slight
8:10—409 W. 145 St.; Julius Brooks	Slight
11:25—C. Park W. & 59 St. (taxi;) Town Taxi Co.	Slight
11:25—3 Av. & 149 St.; not given	Slight
11:50—272 Broome St.; A. Appleberg	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—These promotions of officers of infantry arm are announced:

To be Colonels—Lt. Cols. J. M. Arrasmith, 8th Inf.; W. H. Johnston, Gen. Staff Corps, and B. W. Atkinson, 2d Inf.

To be Lieut. Colonels—Majors C. H. Martin, 18th Inf.; W. W. Weigel, 2d Inf.; T. G. Hanson, Q. M. C.; H. Hall, unassigned; M. D. Cronin, unassigned, and C. S. Farnsworth, 16th Inf.

To be Majors—Captains H. A. Smith, 3d Inf.; H. B. Nelson, unassigned; M. E. Saville, Q. M. C.; F. E. Bamford, 28th Inf.; [illegible]

[illegible]

Cal., and upon arrival there report by telegraph to Commanding General, Western Dept., for duty.

These 1st Lts. of Ord. Dept. are detailed as Captains in that department: J. S. Hatcher, R. W. Pinger, G. M. Barnes, E. J. W. Ragsdale, C. A. Walker, Jr., F. Bradley, and R. S. Oberly.

2d Lt. J. H. Woodberry, 15th Cav., is detailed as 1st Lt. in Ord. Dept.

2d Lt. S. H. MacGregor, C. A. C., is detailed as 1st Lt. in Ord. Dept.

These 2d Lts. are detailed as 1st Lts. in Ord. Dept., effective Sept. 7: C. A. C., H. G. Stanton, J. S. Wood, and O. J. Gatchell; 2d F. A., J. C. Beatty and C. J. Browne.

Name of Maj. J. G. Harbord, Cav., to detached, and name of Maj. E. Lindsley, Cav., removed. Maj. E. Lindsley is detailed for service in the Q. M. C.

1st Lt. W. E. Mould, retired, is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at West Texas Military Acad., San Antonio, Tex.

Leave: Capt. J. A. Lockwood, retired, 20 days.

The Navy.

Junior Grade Lts. J. C. Clark, the Marietta, to the Columbia; H. V. McCabe, the Marietta, home wait orders.

Ens. A. W. King, the Hannibal to the Delaware, and S. A. Wilson, to Las Animas Naval Hospital, Colorado, sick.

Surgn. J. L. Neilson, to Mare Island Yard.

P. A. Surgns. R. I. Longabaugh, Mare Island Yard, to the Cheyenne; H. L. Kelley, the Cheyenne, home and wait orders, and H. L. Dollard, Bu. of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Dept., to Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C.

Asst. Surg. L. D. Arbuckle, M. R. C., Boston Naval Hospital, to Portsmouth, N. H., Naval Hospital.

Chief Carps. A. R. Hughes, to the Kansas, and C. S. Kendall, the Kansas, Sept. 23, to Portsmouth, N. H., Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Aileen, at Providence; Bushnell, L-1, and L-3, at Boston; D-1, at Block Island; Dixie, at San Domingo City; Dorothea, at Cleveland; Essex, at Toledo; Hawk, at Buffalo; Maine and Warrington, at Gravesend Bay; Neptune, at Guantanamo; North Carolina, at Eastport; Reid, at Washington; Tucker, at Southern Drill Ground, and the West Virginia, at Bremerton.

SAILED—Caesar, Funchal, for Newport, and the Nanshan, Bremerton, for Mare Island.

The Paul Jones, Whipple, Preble, and Stewart have been ordered placed in reserve.

Coast Guard.

Capts. R. O. Crisp, from duty as Assistant Inspector on Sept. 15, to command the Apache, and 60 days' leave en route, and A. J. Henderson, from Headquarters, to command the Yamacraw, and 60 days' leave en route.

2d Lts. N. B. Hall and C. E. Sugden of Engrs., appointed student aviators, and W. A. Benham, the Onondaga, to temp. duty on the Tampa.

3d Lt. E. F. Stone, appointed student aviator.

Surfman G. B. Hall, Sta. No. 13, retired on account of having reached the age of 64.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The commission has ordered these examinations: Nurse, temporary service; automobile engineman, temporary service; medical inspector, temporary service; stationary engineer, assistant electrical engineer, chemist, (food and drugs;) stenographer and typist, female. For further details apply to the commission, Municipal Building, city.

There are approximately 1,000 candidates for examination in the competition for Institutional Inspector, and the examiners of the commission are doing their utmost to expedite the rating of the candidates, hoping to be able to complete the work in about three weeks. The medical examination probably will be held late this month and the written test between Oct. 1 and 15.

United States.

The commission announces an open examination for highway bridge engineer, men only, on Oct. 4. From the list of eligibles vacancies in this position in the office of public roads and engineering, Department of Agriculture, will be filled at salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,100 a year, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. The duties of this position will involve the making of surveys of bridge sites, superintending the construction and inspection of highway bridges, and the design and preparation of plans for highway bridges. Competitors will be examined in practical questions in highway bridge engineering, highway bridge drafting, education and preliminary training, and responsible experience in bridge engineering. Applicants for the examination must show that they have had not less than four years of preliminary engineering experience or that they are graduates in civil engineering from a recognized college, and that they had at least three years' experience in bridge engineering, of which at least one year must have been in practical highway bridge engineering. They must not have reached their fortieth birthday [illegible]

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

[illegible]

EDUCATION NOTES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

[illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD

[illegible]

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST, 47 EAST.—Handsomely furnished double room; suite; excellent table; table guests; reasonable.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Very large rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; 'phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, suite, private bath.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th.)—Teacher's residence; board $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9763.

MADISON AV., 1,069, (81st St.)—Elegant parlor floor, running water, suitable for physician or small family; other large rooms; no ordinary house.

MADISON AV., 210.—Rooms with board; private baths; appointments first class; references.

MADISON AV., 228.—Small rooms; running water, electric light, shower baths; elegant table.

213 MADISON AV.
Attractive rooms, bath; excellent table; references.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, 123d.—Unusual opportunity secure airy rooms; board, steam. Phone.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Double, single rooms; all new; improvement; excellent board; table guests.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Nicely furnished rooms; table the best.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private bath, electric light; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; table guests; references; Summer rates.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable couple; gentlemen; smaller rooms. Col. 10033.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; exceptional house; excellent cuisine.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large and small rooms; desirable house; near "L," surfaces; references.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Attractive; newly renovated; private bath; also suite; fine table.

73D, 161 WEST.—Desirable double; single vacancies; facing Sherman Square; American family.

73D, 302 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms, private bath; first-class table.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, with private and dressing rooms; also small rooms; steam heated, running water.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable rooms; homelike parlor; dining table guests; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—ROOMS; TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

77TH, 301 WEST, (344 West End Av.)—Modern suites, double, single rooms; baths, steam, electricity; best home table.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

79TH, 121 WEST, (The Putnam.)—Rooms with board; high grade.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live"; all new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike surroundings; electricity; newly decorated; hot water; suites or single; private baths; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 124 WEST.—New and modern; special rate to permanent; good home cooking.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths, electricity, phone; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished double room; dressing room; excellent table; electricity; modern.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms, also studio, clean, refined; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms; gentlemen, couples appreciating superior accommodations. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 341, (near Riverside Drive.)—Best neighborhood in city; one, two large rooms, private bath; first floor, suitable physician, single room. Schuyler 7264.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Owner's home; very attractive large room; quiet, refined home; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Small, select house; superior in every detail. Schuyler 7563.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive, large rooms; private bath, electricity; excellent cuisine; references.

89TH ST., 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few gentlemen or couples.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house; select, quiet neighborhood; exceptional table; electricity, telephone; modern; clean and attractive; references. Riverside 3034.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; "L," Park; excellent table.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private bath, electricity; table guests; reference.

97TH, 230 WEST, (Broadway.)—Refined, homelike accommodations for two couples; reasonable. Chaurant.

100TH, 258 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, private bath, electricity; scrupulously kept; private home; very best table; $12.00, $35.00.

104TH ST., 61 WEST, and 77th St., 112 West. Accommodations for parties desiring refined surroundings; thorough cleanliness; efficient service; connecting rooms; private bath suite; exceptional table; American household; references exchanged.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive. Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy, three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

122D, 150 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; well appointed house; steam heat, telephone; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms with, without private bath; excellent table board.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; singly, en suite; excellent table board.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Cheerful, furnished, large, small rooms; private baths; showers; sleeping porch; telephone; electricity; excellent table.

156TH ST., 553 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.)—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY; RATES REASONABLE.

112 WEST 73D.—TABLE BOARD.
Desirable rooms; near subway, "L"; references.

BROADWAY, (245 West 104th St.)—Comfortable, homelike accommodations for four bachelors; meals. Jantze.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Beautiful suite; also room, bath; exclusive house; superior in every detail; references. Telephone 9957 Schuyler. Stein.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
Grand location, 20 minutes Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef.
Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th subway.)—Rooms, board; suite with private bath; Winter reservations.

WEST END AV., 871.—A real home; refined Jewish family; excellent accommodations.

WEST END AV., 676, (93d.)—Large room for two gentlemen; table guest.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Large rooms; subway, buses; conveniences; table guests.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

TWO GENTLEMEN desire large, comfortable room and bath, with or without board, on west side between 66th and 96th Sts.; state price. N 213 Times Downtown.

IN PRIVATE, refined family, by young man, small room, running water, shower, plain, substantial food, price reasonable; references. D 234 Times Annex.

SPANISH young man wants refined home thirty minutes from New York, where only English is spoken. Apply Reyes, 5 West 63d St.

Wanted.—Board and room on or near Washington Square, by two young men; give full particulars and price. M. L. Cady, 80 [illegible]

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ABLE AND WILLING YOUNG AMERICAN, AGED 18, RESIDING AT HOME, DESIRES OFFICE POSITION; A1 REFERENCE. N 225 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 55 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7058.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5.00 monthly upward; books opened, closed, [illegible]

[illegible]

ENGINEERING GRADUATE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADDRESSERS.—100 COMMERCIAL PENMEN; EASY ADDRESSES; GOOD PAY; PIECE WORK. APPLY AFTER 8:30 A. M., BOYD'S, 19 BEEKMAN ST.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR can make desirable connection; new agency; commission. N 242 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, charity program, commission basis. Suite 1,319, 132 Nassau St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young man wanted by importing house; must be familiar with foreign moneys; state age, experience, references, and salary desired. N 235 Times Downtown.

BLANK BOOK FINISHER, experienced, in gold lettering on blank books, &c.; steady position. Apply Boorum & Pease Co., Hudson Av. and Front St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPERS.
Young men, American born, high school education, thoroughly conversant with principles of accounting; knowledge of Spanish desirable, but not essential; opportunity for advancement; state full particulars. L 203 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; well recommended. Apply to Partola Co., 207 East 10th St.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk; state age, salary expected, and references. D 153 Times.

BOYS wanted, (office boys); must be 16 years old and grammar school graduates; splendid chance for advancement; salary, $6 to start. Write a letter in your own handwriting to Mr. Ferns, Rogers Peet Company, 13th St. and Broadway.

BOYS WANTED TO LEARN WHOLESALE GROCERY; 16 to 20 YEARS; Hours, 8 A. M. TO 5:45 P. M. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY. FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & CO., 27TH ST. AND 13TH AV., NEW YORK CITY.

BOY.—If you are a smart, energetic boy, about 15 years old, with plenty of ambition and not afraid of work, there is an unusual opening for you in the office of a big publishing house. Apply Z 360 Times Annex.

BOY, about 16 years, high school education, wanted by large mercantile house; good opportunity for advancement; must be quick to learn and ambitious. Address, stating full particulars, D 107 Times.

BOY.—Manufacturing company has opening for bright boy of 17 in mailing department, where work will count; must have 2 years' high school training; $30 and advancement. X 201 Times Annex.

BOY, life insurance office; chance for advancement; must reside with parents. Address in own handwriting, Equitable, 18 East 42d St.

BOYS.—Wanted, several bright American boys by wholesale house, to learn business; good chance for advancement. Address Ribbons, K 399 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by importing house, with good credentials, familiar office work. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, salary expected. N 236 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 17 years, bright and clean-cut, for office work in sponge house; excellent opportunity for advancement. Call, 9 A. M., 162 William St.

BOY wanted, about 17, as messenger, by downtown banking house; neat appearing and good penman. N 238 Times Downtown.

BOY to care for animals and do cleaning. Apply Saturday afternoon, Dr. Wiggers, Cornell College, 477 1st Av.

CANVASSERS wanted, male or female, to solicit contributions for a popular institution, on commission basis; only experienced need apply. Address 84 Cook St., Brooklyn, N. Y. From 10-12 A. M. and from 2-4 P. M.

COLORER AND FINISHER.—Wanted, a high-grade man acquainted with all kinds of plate finishes, capable of producing all colors and oxides and combinations on metal plate. S 141 Times.

DOCTOR wanted, registered in New Jersey; elderly man preferred; good steady position for right man. D 148 Times.

DRAFTSMAN wanted for period of one month; position may develop to be permanent; knowledge of ignition system, gas engines, and electrical calculations required; apply afternoon with samples of work. De Mant Tool and Machine Co., 79 East 130th St.

DRAFTSMAN.—Good pay for competent tracer; mechanical work; located in Long Island City. Z 331 Times Annex.

DRUGGIST.—Licensed; capable of handling high-class trade; excellent chance for right party, with a good salary to start. Apply in person, after 1:30 A. M. until 12:30 P. M., MacRae, 2,600 Broadway.

ESTIMATOR.—Young man for excellent out-[illegible]

[illegible]

MAN of good personality and business education wanted to travel, calling on bankers, attorneys, and credit men; right man can make $6,000 yearly; salary and commission; must be good dresser; give full particulars and references. C 167 Times.

MANAGER wanted; live manager for first-class concert singer, American and European training; percentage basis. Answer care Z 853 Times Annex.

MAN Wanted.—A strong man on shipping floor; must be able to crate machinery and be handy with tools. Call 9 A. M., Lucy Mfg. Corp., 85 West St.

MILLINERY BUYER.
We have an immediate opening in one of the best stores in the Middle West for both buyer and assistant. Applicants must state in full their retail experience, their past connections, salary, age, the volume of business handled, &c. Do not reply unless you state all of these details in full.
Address F. Z. L., Hotel Biltmore.

OFFICE BOY and messenger wanted in export office; one not afraid of hard work and long hours; good experience and opportunity for ambitious boy. D. S., Box N 230 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, about 16, residing with parents in city; must be neat and accurate in his work; apply in own handwriting. D 115 Times.

OPTOMETRIST.
OPTOMETRIST registered in New Jersey; must be good refractionist and adjuster; shop experience required. Apply by letter or in person to Superintendent, seventh floor, before 10 A. M.
L. Bamberger & Co.,
Newark, N. J.

PACKER, experienced, wanted in wholesale fancy goods house. N 238 Times Downtown.

PORTER.—Good strong man, about 25, white, for porter work and helper on van; must be of neat appearance; first-class references required. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M. 720 5th Av., side entrance.

PORTER and ELEVATOR, middle-aged man; letter only, giving reference. H 628 Fifth Av.

SALES MANAGER.
We need a man who can sell and who can qualify to handle sales force; must have exceptional ability, force, and energy, and be able to get out of other men the best that is in them; to this man, whose character must equal his ability, we offer an unusual opportunity; commission, with drawing account.
D 208 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—The Encyclopaedia Britannica Co. wants a few first-class salesmen; experience in selling books not as essential as ability to sell; we want men who will put every ounce of energy and brains they possess into this work; to those who make good we promise extremely rapid promotion to positions that will pay them far more than the average salesman; commission, with drawing account. Call, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN FOR NEW YORK CITY, CAPABLE OF SELLING THE SIG-NO-GRAPH, AN ELECTRICAL ADVERTISING WINDOW DEVICE, TO LARGE AND NATIONAL ADVERTISERS; KELLOGG, HORLICK, KIRK, AND OTHERS NOW USING; LARGE INCOME ASSURED TO MAN WHO CAN SELL HIGH-CLASS ADVERTISING; COMMISSION BASIS. CALL ON R. J. M. McDONNELL, HOTEL McALPIN, AFTERNOONS.

SALESMEN.—Specialty men and women wanted to sell new adding machine; hustlers make $10 to $15 daily; commission; big market; retails $5; small, simple, convenient, and accurate; unlimited scope for addition; sells on first demonstration; don't overlook this live one. 1,702 Candler Building, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMAN.—Man, between 25 and 30, preferably with successful selling record, to call on high-class trade; consideration shown those who give experience and references in detail. This is a real opportunity to advance with a growing concern. Salary. Apply by mail only. American X-Ray Equipment Co., 401 East 34th St.

SALESMEN.—A prominent bond house de-[illegible]

[illegible]

SECOND MAN WANTED.

[illegible]

SEVERAL alert, ambitious, healthy young men wanted to learn telephone switchboard installation work with one of the largest electrical manufacturing corporations in the country; 21 and 25 cents an hour to start; 8-hour day, equivalent to $10 and $12 per week straight time; time and one-half for overtime; accepted applicants will be started in New York City, but later in all probability transferred to some other point in the New England, Central, or Southern States; unless you are ready to meet this requirement do not apply for the job; this is an opportunity for a young man to connect with a concern where he may grow; chances for advancement are good to those who have an affinity for hard work; only those who are looking for a steady job which calls for study, application, and an appreciable leaning toward a high-grade mechanical and electrical line of work need apply. Applicants must be single and between the ages of 19 and 23, and have a high school education or its equivalent. Write a letter telling all about yourself and state what public school and high school you attended. Address Electrical, 90 8th Av., New York City.

SOLICITOR.—Dry Goods Press, New York corporation, enjoying large following in richest trade, offers rare position to practical solicitor who can estimate orders; commission. Apply Room 1608, 120 West 32d St. Dry Goods Publishing Co.

SUPERVISOR of boys wanted at the Jewish Orphan Asylum, in Cleveland, O.; position will be open Oct. 1; salary $60 and maintenance. Apply to P. O. Box 197, Station C., Cleveland, O.

TEACHER.—Resident, to teach first year high school subject in boy's boarding school, near city, monthly salary $80 and home; state all qualifications. C 172 Times.

TRACING CLERK.—Energetic young man, not under 24; must be thoroughly experienced of production or tracing clerk in metal-working factory. Plant about 26 miles from New York; salary $15 to $18; state age, nationality, and experience. Z 356 Times Annex.

VALET.—Wanted, experienced valet, who can also act as housekeeper and manage bachelor's apartment; excellent opportunity for the right man; first-class reference required; state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 352 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 20 to 25, wanted in a manufacturing concern employing more than 1,300 hands; must be qualified to make records and reports on machine operation and production; experience with a manufacturing organization will be helpful, but is not necessary for the man with right character, ambition, and willing and able to work hard. This is a wonderful opening; only written applications will be considered. Address 314 Kinney Building, Newark, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, about 16-18, for stock work in New York selling office of large silk goods manufacturing concern; unusual opportunity for advancement. Address in own handwriting, stating age, salary expected. K. P. O. Box 197.

YOUNG MAN, 18-20, for general office work; some knowledge bookkeeping; salary $8-10; good opportunity for advancement; reply, giving age, previous experience and salary desired. N 241 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, 21 years of age or over, required as drivers or helpers on express wagons. Apply 8:30 A. M. to noon. Adams Express Company, Wagon Service Dept., 80 Trinity Place, N. Y. C.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
30 Church Street.

SALES ENGINEER.—Several conveying belting salesmen familiar with Eastern territory, who have an exceptional record and are accustomed to earning $5,000 a year.

WORKS SUPERINTENDENT, sheet metal factory; age 35-45; practical tool and die maker, with ten years' experience as executive in stamped sheet metal line; must understand electro-plating; $3,000-$5,000.

PLANT ENGINEER, charge of machine shop, carpenter shop, forge shop, maintenance of equipment, &c.; Yale graduate preferred; New England States; $2,000-$3,000.

DRAFTSMEN.—Tools, jigs and fixtures designers; shop experience; quick workers; $1,300. Electrical automobile chassis layout, $1,300. Structural steel details, mill building construction, $1,200. Power plant steam piping, boiler setting, engine foundation drawings, &c., $1,040-$1,300. Small, delicate instruments, micrometers, tools, &c., $1,300. Furnace work, gas producers, stokers, &c., $1,300. Few Tracers, $300-$1,000.

Apply only in person between 9 and 2.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, $12-$15; cancellation clerk, $12, (insurance;) Elliott Fisher operator, $10; office boys, $5-$6. Hazlitt Mercantile Agency, 7 East 42d St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$12; boys, $12-$10-$8; permanent. Lang Agency, 120 Broad-[illegible]

[illegible]

Instruction.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND

Fifty cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Store, Broadway, or subway, Times Square to 56th St., silk card case, containing diamond ring, note signed M. Halle, small change; liberal reward. Return 39 Bible House, Astor Place.

LOST—On Wednesday, Sept. 6, a pearl bow-knot pin, possibly on Sandy Hook boat or 42d St. crosstown car. Finder kindly communicate with H. W. Knox, 115 Broadway. Phone Rector 4512.

LOST—Square, black dressing case, Tuesday; initials B. A. T.; canvas cover; containing silver hair brushes, tortoise shell combs, letter; all initialed; liberal reward, no questions asked. Cashier, Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST.—On Brighton Beach or 3d Av. "L," leather case, containing package of letters; reward. J. C. Olsen, Cooper Union, New York City.

LOST—In the Pennsylvania Station, Sept. 7, lady's umbrella of dark blue silk with dark stone handle and silver band. Liberal reward upon return to 19 East 92d St.

LOST.—Wednesday, 6:30 P. M., lady's purse, brown leather, containing currency, gold pin, McCreery receipt, &c. Kindly return to M. Wiggin, 57 East 78th St. Reward.

LOST—Lady's Tiffany open-face watch; initials A. L. B. on back; reward. 53 West 90th St.

LOST — Suitcase, on road into Riverhead; liberal reward. Return to C. L. Behrer, 278 Pearl St., New York City.

LOST — Diamond pendant brooch, Tuesday; liberal reward. 56 West 95th St.

$200 REWARD
for platinum chain necklace set with 18 small diamonds, lost September 5.
TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Business Opportunities

Fifty cents an agate line.

We will finance the manufacturing end and carry the accounts receivable for any meritorious article in which our factory equipment, comprising light machine shop, woodworking and tin shop tools can be used; business must be developed and selling end provided for. Address L. W. C., Box 217, Bradford, Penn.

SALESMAN.
Fourteen years in present position, (salary and commission,) selling high-grade commodity of universal use wishes to change; would utilize own automobile for business; no income less than $5,000 considered. Sterling, N 217 Times Downtown.

Pacific Coast representation; do you want it? advertiser, capable business man, leaves for coast Oct. 1 and will open own office; would like to represent one or two manufacturers; printing or allied trades preferred; any high class line acceptable. D 153 Times.

Manufacturers or Importers of Specialties.
As selling agent we can build your sales if product is right.
Unless you have adequate facilities for making deliveries we are not interested.
Superior Specialty Co., Inc., 1,123 Broadway.

Patents secured, trade-marks registered. Protect your ideas. Ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted. Advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7394.

SNAP FASTENERS.
$1,000 capital required by firm making dress fasteners; good chance for party seeking investment; machines built and orders on hand. Address Fasteners, 147 Times.

A business paying $100 monthly; can be increased; will sell for $1,000 cash; suitable for stenographer, or can be operated in connection with other business. D 164 Times.

$5,000 buys an absolutely good paying business building built especially for our business; cause for sale, partners disagreeing. Henry Schwartz, 330 Roebling St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A good restaurant manager or firm to contract for restaurant privilege in first-class club. Write Box 55, 1,364 B'way.

SACRIFICE, staple business, old-established SLATE QUARRY; details on request. J. Sterling Drake, 29 Broadway, New York.

Prosperous manufacturing business desires Treasurer; Dun's, Bradstreet's references; investment required. Z 337 Times Annex.

For Sale—Entire equipped plant of 38 machines, adapted for dress or suit manufacturing. Simon, 138 West 17th.

Business Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

WOULD like to represent good business house on Pacific Coast. Gibbs & Co., Brokers and Shipping, 330 Pacific Bldg., San Fran-[illegible]

For Sale, Miscellaneous

[illegible]

Purchase and Exchange

[illegible]

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

[illegible]

PARALYSIS UP AGAIN; DUE TO HOT WEATHER

Eight More New Cases Than on Wednesday Fail to Worry Physicians.

EXPECT END IN A FORTNIGHT

Mrs. Averill Harriman Gives $1,250 to Employ Henry Street Settlement Nurse.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths Wednesday	Deaths Yesterday	New Cases Wednesday	New Cases Yesterday
Manhattan	9	7	25	30
Brooklyn	8	13	10	10
Bronx	3	4	10	14
Queens	2	3	5	7
Richmond	0	1	2	0
Totals	22	28	53	61
Total deaths to date				2,074
Total cases to date				8,385

Although Health Department officials were disappointed that there were eight more new cases of infantile paralysis yesterday than on the day before, they were not discouraged and repeated their prediction that the epidemic would be over in two weeks. So confident was Deputy Health Commissioner John S. Billings that the disease would soon be stamped out that he notified Police Commissioner Woods that considerations of public health required no restrictions upon the Coney Island Mardi Gras, which will attract crowds of children all next week.

"We do not consider the slight increase in the figures today serious," said Dr. Billings, "and shall permit the Coney Island festivities."

Mrs. Averill Harriman, daughter-in-law of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, has contributed $1,250 to the Henry Street Settlement for a year's employment of a nurse for the follow-up work undertaken by the settlement, it was announced yesterday. Recent gifts from Henry Kaufmann and Miss Florence Pond have made it possible for the settlement to add two other nurses to its staff, but still two more will be needed before Sept. 15, an official of the institution said. It will be the duty of these nurses to watch infantile paralysis convalescents and see that those not under the care of a private physician receive proper treatment at orthopedic dispensaries.

The settlement nurses have reported that, despite the directions for after care issued by the Department of Health, many parents are bewildered when their children return home from hospitals, and do not know how to reach dispensaries for proper treatment. Some of the paralyzed children are so heavy that mothers cannot carry them to dispensaries, so the transportation problem has become serious.

This has been to a large extent reduced by the gift of a small motor car by Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff. Another is maintained for the benefit of settlement nurses in the Bronx by J. W. Johnson of Spuyten Duyvil.

Dr. Abraham Zingher of the Willard Parker Hospital, at the foot of East Sixteenth Street, announced yesterday that he had a fund out of which he would reimburse persons who used taxicabs from the Fourteenth Street stations of the subway and elevated lines to the hospital to give blood from which serum might be made. He said that his treatment of patients with serum had continued to be so encouraging that he intended making every effort to obtain as much serum as possible.

Beginning next Monday, no more infantile paralysis patients will be sent to private hospitals, the institutions under the city's management being able to care for all patients removed from their homes. Dr. Billings has praised the co-operation of the private hospitals when they were needed.

Replying to critics who said that many cases of ptomaine poisoning were diagnosed as poliomyelitis, Health Commissioner Emerson yesterday issued a statement in which he said the errors of diagnosis in poliomyelitis cases had been comparatively few.

The first case of infantile paralysis to be reported in Hastings-on-Hudson was announced on Wednesday night, and yesterday six more cases were discovered. The residents of the village, therefore, became alarmed, as all the cases were in a thickly-populated quarter.

The New Jersey Board of Health yesterday reported forty-eight new cases in the State. They were in these places: Westhampton township, Camden, East Orange, Montclair, Orange, and the town of Union, three each; Woodbine, Bloomfield, Livingston township, Jersey City, Kearny, New Brunswick and Fort Lee, two each; Billingsboro township, Ocean City, Stow Creek township, Glen Ridge, Newark, Nutley, Pitman, Hoboken, West Hoboken, Middlesex Borough, Perth Amboy, Neptune township, Paterson, Pompton township, and Summit City, one each.

Preliminary football practice of Rutgers College in New Brunswick may be held at the camp at Eatontown, N. J., as the opening of the college has been postponed until Oct. 5 and the authorities do not want students gathering there before that date.

The Committee for the Control of Infantile Paralysis on the Rockaway Peninsula yesterday issued a circular telling of work done and asking for further contributions.

The opening of Amherst College will be postponed two weeks, owing to the infantile paralysis situation, it was announced yesterday. Entrance examinations will begin Sept. 27 and recitations will start Oct. 5.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Frank Imbertini, 124 Mott St.
John Moloney, 146 W. 10th St.
F. Moloney, 146 W. 10th St.
D. Rinise, 210 Bleecker St.
Ida Deschuree, 351 E. 11th St.
Caroline Johnson, 136 W. 15th St.
Mary Brunig, 206 8th Av.
Joseph Broley, 430 E. 71st St.
Mary Bolte, 429 E. 81st St.
Mary Sheridan, 310 E. 74th St.
Vincent Sgarabren, 151 E. 81st St.
Viola Cumlakey, 448 E. 74th St.
Nancy Guallelman, 318 E. 44th St.
Mary Scarbets, 484 E. 74th St.
Teresa Hughes, 301 E. 63d St.
D. Dorsho, 323 E. 85th St.
H. Foley, 110 W. 61st St.
Julia Larkin, 495 W. 130th St.
Mary Loghler, 484 Amsterdam Av.
Jennie Bennett, 427 Amsterdam Av.
George Silco, 456 W. 125th St.
Elizabeth Hannon, 510 W. 152d St.
Florence Jones, 225 W. 61st St.
E. Litesey, 405 W. 118th St.
Margaret Zonalnis, 508 W. 134th St.
Madeline Boyle, 2,658 8th Av.
Rose Ingster, 1,717 Lexington Av.
Rudolph Santos, 160 E. 122d St.
John Ohlagren, 2,362 1st Av.
Lillie Wierder, 308 E. 119th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Sam Bittlar, 348 E. 13th St.
Julius Pampinsky, 152 Ridge St.
Thomas Moher, 158 E. 63d St.
Philip Cannion, 339 E. 41st St.
Andrew Elliqut, 306 E. 24th St.
Helen Gordon, 944 Columbus Av.
Harry Olson, 657 11th Av.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Ada Brewster, house boat, Clason Point.
Gertrude Kattle, 744 Fox St.
Mary Martin, 506 Concord St.
Philip McCarthy, 234 Willis Av.
William Drickhard, 635 E. 135th St.
Cassie Milman, 2,303 Havemeyer Av.
Charles Wolfe, 856 Caldwell Av.
Rosemary Courtney, 401 E. 140th St.
William Maynard, 756 Hewitt Place.
Baby Arnold, 585 East Chester Av.
Harry Alderman, 802 E. 168th St.
Walter Henning, 180 Cross St., City Island.
Nathan Schautler, 847 E. 173d St.
Herbert Abrams, 1,201 Gilbert Place.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Edw. Dantes, 1,280 Hoe Av.
Philip McCarthy, 234 Willis Av.
Royal Taylor, 23 Lawrence St.
Florence Schlaerle, 463 E. 136th St.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

John McGuiness, Naval Hospital.
Arlein Bolton, 167 Gravesend Av.
John Jaworski, 275 Front St.
Howard Kline, 114 E. 3d St.
Jennie Strongwater, 1,851 Sterling Place.
Louise Henning, 1,222 Putnam Av.
Annie Musselman, 170 Stuyvesant Av.
James Lahey, 447 Rodney St.
Harold Haan, 60 Newell St.
Alice Page, 52 Lynch St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Anna Meltzer, 705 Alabama Av.
Robert Grant, 36 Apollo St.
Thomas Stader, 273 20th St.
Beija Weinthrop, 1,626 Fulton St.
James Williams, 249 Navy St.
Sylvia Moskowitz, 1,509 E. Parkway.
Mary Luggiero, 419 Sheepshead Bay Rd.
Jennie Callahan, 421 Prospect Pl.
George Clark, 748 39th St.
Raffaele Iside, 341 36th St.
George Wolfe, 1,864 71st St.
Mariano Martoni, 419 Sheepshead Bay Rd.
John Gilmartin, 621 Washington Av.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Riva Geary, e. side Hall St., s. of Flushing Rd., N. Beach.
Albert Bauman, 284 Cooper St., Ridgewood.
Wm. Hickey, 104 Lowell Av., Jamaica.
Fred Shore, 3,080 Beaufort St., Woodhaven.
Nellie Pelusa, 22 Rockaway Boul., W'haven.
Jean Fisher, 21A Colonial Court, Seaside.
George Flannigan, Rungen and Leland Avs., Far Rockaway.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Florence Mooney, 1,869 Myrtle Av., Ridgewood.
Eugene Gorgani, 33 49th St., Corona.
Beatrice Fallich, 71 South Division Av., Rockaway Beach.

DEATH—RICHMOND.

Mary O'Donnell, 37 Madison Av., Richmond Valley. (Swinburne Island.)

Sixteen patients under treatment in hospitals and ninety-five under treatment in their homes were discharged yesterday as recovered from acute poliomyelitis.

BRACE FUND NOW $30,608.89.

Guests at Summer Resorts Send Money Through The Times.

The Department of Health received yesterday contributions for its brace fund amounting to $1,637.73, making the total so far raised $30,608.89. The list of contributors given by the department is as follows:

Through THE NEW YORK TIMES, $1,286.23; Mrs. John T. Terry and A. C. Palmer, $100 each; Alfred F. Lichtenstein, $25; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Nathan, $20; "In Memory of Mayhew," $12; Louis N. Shour, Julia Levy, Mrs. N. W. Williams, and Max Reichenbach, $10 each; the Sunday School Class of the Greenpoint Presbyterian Church, $6; "Five Children," $6; Sugar Hill, N. H., A. J. B., Anna M. Upjohn, Leonie Fuller Adams, and Mattie C. Burden, $5 each; Mrs. C. W. and Mr. A. W. Birdsall, $5; Fanny F. Welch, $4; through The New York Sun, $2.50; Grace Marie, $1.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt yesterday of contributions amounting to $127.26 for the brace fund and for toys for children in hospitals. The contributions were:

Guests of the Mountain Lake House, Bridgeville, N. J., $35.31; collection taken up at the Laurel Inn, Pocono Lake, Penn., by Esther Lewis, 9 years old, Edward Lewis, 5 years old, and Harold Biochert, 4 years old, $33.45; girls of the Belle Ayre Camp, Fleischman Station, N. Y., $21; the Brandt and Moser children, $10; Margaret L. Lackey, $10; C. S. K., $5; Robert Rosenberg, from selling pin wheels, $5; Edna Hollander, $2.50; Anonymous, $2; Milton and Ethel, Palmer Lake, Colo., $2; Eddie Kahn, $1.

In addition to these contributions THE TIMES received a check for $5 from "Eleanor and Mildred" made payable to Health Commissioner Emerson, a check for $5 from "Martha, Isabel, and Caroline," made payable to the Department of Health, and a check for $20.50 also made payable to the Department of Health. The last mentioned check represented the proceeds of an entertainment held at the Mailman House, East Gloucester, Mass., by "Gwendolen, Helen, Lois, Rosamond, Nancy, and Sherley."

James Thorne Harper Left $4,000.

James Thorne Harper, for some years a member of the publishing firm of Harper & Brothers, who was the son of a former Mayor of New York and belonged to many clubs, left an estate estimated at $4,000 in the petition accompanying his will, which was filed yesterday. In explaining why he left his entire estate to his wife and made no provision for his daughters, Ethel and Florence Harper, the testator said: "Feeling that the welfare of my daughters will be my wife's chief concern, and they being in a measure provided for by trusts created under the wills of my father and mother and my aunt, Augusta M. Harper, I give, devise, and bequeath all my estate to my wife, Katherine Clark Harper."

RECALLED TROOPS TO BE DEMOBILIZED

Returning 15,000 Guardsmen, Except 14th New York, Are Affected by New Order.

GENERAL WITHDRAWAL SOON

Secretary Baker's Statement Is Believed to Foreshadow Recall of Pershing's Force.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The first step toward demobilization of the 100,000-odd National Guardsmen called into Federal service for duty along the Mexican border was taken today, when orders were given by Secretary of War Baker for mustering out the 15,000 guardsmen recently ordered to home stations.

These orders affect the Second and Seventy-first Infantry Regiments from New York, now en route from the border; the First and Fourth New Jersey Infantry Regiments, one Maryland regiment, two Illinois regiments, two Missouri regiments, and one regiment each from Oregon, Louisiana, Washington, and California. The orders make an exception in the case of the Fourteenth New York Regiment, which is to be held at Camp Whitman on returning from the border, solely on account of the prevalence of paratyphoid in the organization. It was explained, however, that as soon as it can be safely done from a health standpoint, the Fourteenth will also be mustered out.

The War Department's plan was disclosed in this official announcement by Secretary Baker:

> The Secretary of War directs that all the organizations of the National Guard in the Federal service recently ordered from the border to their respective State mobilization camps be mustered out of the Federal service, and as soon as practicable return to the normal status of National Guard troops, except in the case of the Fourteenth New York Regiment, which is to be held in service at its mobilization camp pending the prevalence in that camp of paratyphoid. As soon as it can be safely done, this regiment also will be mustered out. Similar precautions should be taken with any other organization returning from the border, suffering from any infection, or which is under suspicion of being infected.

There are about 102,000 National Guardsmen on the border, exclusive of the 15,000 now about to be mustered out, and it is understood to be the intention of the War Department in a few days to issue orders for the return of more guardsmen and to send to the border militia organizations which have been in State camps and have not seen active service under the President's call. The War Department is steadily shaping its plans in the direction of the withdrawal of most of the guardsmen and for the withdrawal of General Pershing's expedition from Mexico. This latter action will follow the prospective agreement of the American-Mexican International Commission.

Among high army officers here the opinion is expressed that General Pershing's expedition will be withdrawn from Mexico by Oct. 15, and that by that time most of the guardsmen will have been ordered back from the border.

The Yale Battery, mobilized at Tobyhanna, Penn., was ordered to Niantic, Conn., where it will be mustered out.

Reorganization Now Necessary.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 7.—Organization of the National Guardsmen on the border into provisional divisions will have to be started on a new basis, it was said at Southern Department Headquarters here today, on receipt of news from Washington that the 15,000 guardsmen returning to their State camps would be taken from the Federal service. The Ohio and Kentucky guardsmen, who have just arrived in El Paso, can be used at points west in the new plan of organization, but at other stations along the Texas border fresh formations will have to be devised.

FOURTEENTH READY TO DEPART TODAY

Brooklyn Soldiers' Fever Peril Is Past, and They Are Expected Here Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

M'ALLEN, Texas, Sept. 7.—With the near-epidemic of paratyphoid in its ranks under control, the Fourteenth Infantry Regiment of Brooklyn today struck camp at Mission and prepared to entrain for Camp Whitman. It was not expected tonight that its trains would leave here before morning. This would put the soldiers into the New York mobilization camp next Tuesday.

While less than ten cases of undetermined fever were sent to the camp hospital today, only five cases of paratyphoid were reported from the base hospital at Fort Sam Houston, where more than 100 fever cases have been under observation. Four were from the Fourteenth and one from the Sixty-ninth.

Few cases have appeared in the Sixty-ninth and Second Regiments in their temporary camp at Monte Cristo, and it is planned to give these two units combat exercises near the artillery range at La Gloria if no other fever patients are reported. When the medical staff is sure paratyphoid has been checked these regiments will be brought to McAllen and Pharr to take the camp sites of the Seventy-first and Third.

After making what Major Gen. O'Ryan thinks is the best hike record of any of the nine infantry regiments, the Twelfth Infantry, under Colonel Gordon Johnston, will "fight its way through" to McAllen from Edinburg tomorrow on the last peg of its march. The Seventh Regiment and the First Cavalry will march out the Edinburg road and try to prevent the Twelfth and Squadron A from taking divisional headquarters. Inspectors detailed from the United States Army will umpire the "battle."

What Texans say is the best-looking consignment of horses that ever came off the range arrived yesterday for the artillery and cavalry regiments in the New York division. There were more than 300 animals in a nine-car special train. Five cars were cavalry mounts and four were artillery animals, averaging 1,850 pounds each. The horses are described as "half-Arabians," and were bought from the famous O-Bar-O ranch in Eastern Montana.

CONFEREES EXAMINE DATA ON MEXICO

American Commissioners Question State Department Envoys, Who Confirm Statements of Reform.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 7.—The American conferees to the American-Mexican Commission which is considering the situation at the border met in an all-day session today to discuss the view of conditions, as advanced by the Mexican members at yesterday's session. They spent several hours in studying data on conditions along the international line and in Mexico provided by the State and War Departments, and questioned Special Agent James Linn Rodgers, brought north from Mexico City for that purpose, and Stephen H. Bonsal, also attached to the State Department, as to their personal knowledge of affairs beyond the border.

At the close of the session Secretary Lane said that the American members had gone over the situation State by State, and that the result was the indorsement of the view of the Mexican delegates as to improvement during the last year in the crop conditions and the railway situation. He said that the question of the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico might be brought up at tomorrow's session.

Among the papers examined today were two that bear directly on the withdrawal proposition. One was a report made by General Pershing about a month ago, saying that the object of his expedition had been accomplished, so far as it has been possible to complete it under the conditions which surround the movement. The other paper was the formal recommendation of General Funston that the Pershing expedition would be recalled.

Secretary Lane said that no information had been received by the commission regarding the reported activity of Francisco Villa, with the possibility that General Pershing might be forced to assume an aggressive attitude. Some anxiety is being expressed here regarding this new feature, as it is thought that it might hinder the negotiations.

The Secretary refused to answer questions tonight as to negotiations with American bankers regarding the possibility of a Mexican loan.

Luis Cabrera, head of the Mexican Commission, returned from Boston, where he was called yesterday on personal business, necessitating today's adjournment.

Ignacio Bonillas and Alberto Pani, the Mexican Commissioners who remained here during the day, devoted themselves to preparing for tomorrow's conference. They remained in their rooms virtually all day going over the official papers brought from Mexico City.

For the entertainment of the delegates the cadets of a naval training school near here held a mock battle on the hotel lawn this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—President Wilson today sent to the joint American and Mexican commissioners, in reply to their message sending him "most cordial greetings," the following telegram:

"May I not express to the American and Mexican joint commission my very warm appreciation of the telegram just received my profound interest in the tasks of friendship and accommodation to which it is addressing itself and my confident hope and expectation that its deliberations will be crowned with a success which will long cement the friendship between the two nations?"

AGUILAR LEAVES CAPITAL.

May Govern Yucatan—Wilson Is Urged to Withdraw Troops.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 7.—The departure of Foreign Minister Candido Aguilar for Orizaba on a mission for General Carranza was announced tonight. It is thought he may continue to Vera Cruz, and possibly to Yucatan. It has been rumored for some time he might relieve General Alvarado as Governor of Yucatan.

In outlining the policy of El Pueblo, one of the leading newspapers of Mexico, under its new management, Heriberto Barron has made an appeal to the press of the United States and Cuba for co-operation in efforts to foster friendly relations among those countries. Asserting he has no doubt of the good faith of President Wilson in regard to Mexico, he appeals to the President to withdraw the American punitive expedition so that the Mexican members of the joint commission now meeting in New London will not be in the disadvantageous position of having to attempt a settlement of the differences between the United States and Mexico, "with pistols at their breasts."

OIL COMPANIES TO PROTEST.

Representatives of Foreign Concerns Will Ask Annulment of Late Decree.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 7.—The representatives of the largest American and British oil companies operating in Mexico are assembling here to hold a conference, at which a memorandum will be prepared for the de facto Government, requesting the annulment of the law issued recently providing for foreigners holding stock in such companies to renounce their nationality.

It is authoritatively learned that the Government will not accede to the request, but will declare that the companies organized before the law was issued would not be affected, and that it refers only to new enterprises.

INSPECTED BORDER HOSPITALS

Mrs. Seth Barton French Calls Mobilization a Wonderful Lesson.

Mrs. Seth Barton French returned to New York yesterday from the Mexican border, where she had passed six weeks examining the facilities for hospital relief work. Mrs. French obtained a commission from the Secretary of War, and she will go to Washington tomorrow to report to Secretary Baker of conditions as she found them.

Mrs. French had been aiding the Serbian Red Cross in France and this country up to the time the National Guard was sent to the Mexican border, when she applied to the French authorities for temporary relief from this work to give aid to her own country. Mrs. French spoke in terms of great praise of the medical branch of the regular army service in this country. She has prepared a plan for the establishment of her own ambulance service along the border in case of war.

The mobilization, she says, has been a wonderful lesson from the medical standpoint, for it presented a splendid opportunity of measuring our standards in the service and brought us in a position to discover where our defects lie.

BROOKLYN GIRL DROWNED.

Dorothy Langhaar Loses Her Life While Bathing in Berkshire Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 7.—Dorothy Langhaar, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Langhaar of Brooklyn, was drowned in Lake Garfield this morning.

H. L. Langhaar, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, living at 241 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, was notified yesterday of the drowning of his daughter Dorothy, the youngest of three children. The young woman went on a picnic with her mother and sister and a small party of friends, and was bathing when the accident occurred. The body was recovered.

It has been the custom of Mrs. Langhaar and her daughters every year to spend the Summer at New Marlboro, near Great Barrington, Mass.

Miss Langhaar was one of the best-known young women in the Hill section of Brooklyn. She was graduated from Adelphi College three years ago, and then continued her studies at Vassar. For the last two years she had been a Sunday school teacher in the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, Clermont and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, and had taught in the kindergarten of the Deaconess Home, 238 President Street. She also had engaged in settlement work in Manhattan.

Mack's Estate Only $1,600.

James F. Mack, a Deputy under Police Commissioner Bingham, who died on Aug. 22 last, left an estate estimated at $1,600 in papers filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday. The decedent's will left his entire estate in trust to his daughter, Ruth, now under 14 years of age. The widow, Mrs. Leah B. Mack, received nothing, but she asked for the probate of the will.

2 DIE IN PISTOL FIGHT IN BROOKLYN STREET

Italians Shot Down as They Draw Weapons to Defend Themselves.

RESULT OF AN OLD FEUD

Police Believe Victims Were Slain Out of Revenge Following a Murder in Harlem.

Nicholas Morello of 350 East 116th Street and Charles Ubriaco of 431 East 114th Street, both said to be prominent in the uptown Italian colony here, were killed in a pistol fight late yesterday afternoon on Johnson Street, between Fleet Place and Hudson Avenue, in Brooklyn. There was a fusillade of shots, which threw that densely populated neighborhood into an uproar, and for a time it was reported that a race riot was in progress.

Policeman Coon of the Adams Street Station heard the shots, and when he started down Johnson Street saw a large crowd shouting and pushing to and fro. He called the reserves from the Adams Street Station, who arrived in automobiles that had been commandeered, patrol wagons, and on foot. Under Captain Coleman they threw a line across the street and in a few minutes had it cleared.

Morello was lying in the gutter with six bullet wounds, and Ubriaco was about fifty feet away in the street, with one wound through the heart. Dr. Rickey of the Brooklyn Hospital said that both had died almost instantly. There were bullet holes in several doors and windows, and for a time it was thought that others had been shot.

Detectives Frank Tierney, Michael Mealli, Joseph Bucciano, William Roady, and several others, all from the Sixth Branch Bureau, were sent out on the case and about an hour later brought three colored men to the Adams Street Station. These admitted that they had seen the shooting. They said that the men who were later killed were walking along Johnson Street arm in arm, when two other men, evidently Italians, walked up to them. Without a word the two strangers opened fire. Morello fell dead in the act of drawing a revolver from his pocket. Ubriaco drew his revolver and blazed away, backing down the street as he shot. Both strangers fired at him and he fell as he fired the last shot from his revolver. The other men then fled, throwing their empty revolvers into the street, where they were found by the police.

Later in the afternoon Detective Mealli brought Rocco Volenti, 21 years old, of 313 Hudson Avenue, into the station. He found him in a billiard hall near the scene of the killing. Volenti denied any knowledge of the affair, but a loaded revolver was found in his room and he was held for a hearing today.

Morello was identified by letters and a bank book showing that he had deposited $550 yesterday, and had in all $1,355 to his credit. Ubriaco was identified by Morris Eckler, the Brooklyn Bertillon expert, by his finger prints. He was arrested during June, 1915, for carrying a revolver, and was out on bail for that offense when killed.

The detectives last night advanced the theory that the men were lured to Brooklyn and killed by the relatives of a man and his son who were murdered in Harlem about two years ago. Following their deaths their relatives moved to Brooklyn.

Late last night Cerro Peranova identified Morello as his brother. He told the police that they both used the name of Peranova as well as Morello, owing to their mother having married twice, her last husband bearing that name. He admitted that a stepbrother, Joseph, was serving twenty-five years in the Atlanta Penitentiary for counterfeiting, and that another brother-in-law, Ignazio Lupo, is serving thirty years for the same offense. Lupo was known to the police here as "Lupo, the Wolf."

KERENS' WILL IS FILED.

Former Ambassador to Austria Left Large Estate to Relatives.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—Trust funds of $50,000 each are bequeathed to five grandchildren of Richard Kerens, former Ambassador to Austria, by the terms of the will filed here today. Richard Kerens, Jr., a son, inherits a trust fund of $200,000 in stocks and bonds and $500 a month as long as he lives.

Nearly all the rest of the estate goes to Vincent Kerens, a son; Mrs. Madeline Kerens Kenna, and Mrs. Gladys Kerens Colket, daughters. Mrs. Colket receives property in Montgomery County, Penn.

The five grandchildren who receive funds are George Hamilton, Anthony Wayne Colket, Francis Kerens McKenna, whose mother is dead; Mary Dudley Kenna, Kathryn Kenna, and John Kerens Kenna.

Kathryn Kerens, daughter of Vincent Kerens, receives a house in Washington, D. C., subject to the rights of her parents.

The will states that, as Mr. Kerens made gifts to charities and churches while living, no philanthropic bequests were made in the will.

By the terms of the will Captain Frank McKenna, son of Justice McKenna of the United States Supreme Court, and son-in-law of Kerens, is released from a debt of $8,000. The will directed that the mortgage securing the debt be cancelled. Captain McKenna married Kathryn Kerens, now dead.

INDICT 16 MEMBERS OF MOB.

Lima Grand Jury Returns a Bill Against Would-Be Lynchers.

LIMA, Ohio, Sept. 7.—The Allen County Grand Jury today returned indictments against sixteen alleged members of the mob which stormed the jail here last week. The list includes several business men. Thirteen of the sixteen have been arrested, and are in the county jail under guard of 100 policemen and Deputy Sheriffs. Further indictments are expected.

Charles Daniels, the negro who caused all the trouble, was brought last night from the Henry County Jail at Napoleon to this city, handcuffed to two other negro prisoners, and taken to the Lima City Hospital, where he was identified by Mrs. Baber, whom he is accused of attacking. It was announced that Daniels was not taken back to Henry County, but is secreted in some other jail. Daniels has been bound over by a Justice of the Peace to the Grand Jury, on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

25-STORY HOTEL AT RESORT

Way Cleared for Addition to the Traymore at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 7.—An addition to the Hotel Traymore planned, it is said, to be twenty-five stories in height will be started within the next six months as the result of removal by the city today of the last obstacle in the way of the enterprise. It is to cover the old Hotel Windsor site on the opposite side of the street. In point of capacity it will be one of the largest hotels in the world.

The commission introduced an ordinance permitting underground passageways with a definite understanding with the hotel company, the proposed enactment eliminating the last contention in the negotiations and ending two years of effort to reach a settlement. By the new agreement the Traymore will elevate the street to meet the present boardwalk and undertake the plans.

HENRY FORD FILES $1,000,000 LIBEL SUIT

Resents Chicago Tribune's Charge of Anarchy in Connection with Enlistment of His Employes.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Suit for $1,000,000 was filed by Henry Ford, the Detroit manufacturer, against The Chicago Tribune in the United States District Court here today. Mr. Ford asks for personal damages as compensation for an editorial printed in The Tribune on June 23, which, it is charged, called Ford an anarchist.

The bill charges that The Tribune "sought to bring the plaintiff into public hatred, contempt, ridicule, and financial injury," by publishing the editorial.

The editorial was based on the report that Mr. Ford's employes would lose their places if they went to the border as members of the National Guard.

The bill quotes the editorial as saying: "Ford is an anarchist. Inquiry at the Henry Ford offices in Detroit discloses the fact that employes of Ford who are members of, or recruits in, the National Guard will lose their places. No provision will be made for any one dependent upon them. Their wages will stop, their families may get along in any fashion possible, their positions will be filled, and if they come back safely and apply for their jobs again they will be on the same footing as any other applicants. This is the rule of the Ford employes everywhere.

"Information was refused as to the number of American soldiers unfortunate enough to have Henry Ford as an employer at this time, but at the Detroit recruiting office it was said that about seventy-five men will pay this price for their services to their country."

The editorial continues: "Mr. Ford thus proves that he does not believe in service to the nation in the fashion a soldier must serve it. If his factory were on the southern and not on the northern border we presume he would feel the same way. We do not know precisely what he would do if a Villa band decided that the Ford strong boxes were worth opening and that it would be pleasant to see the Ford factories burn. It is evident that it is possible for millionaires just south of the Canadian border to be indifferent to what happens just north of the Mexican border.

"If Ford allows this rule of his shops to stand he will reveal himself not as merely an ignorant idealist but as an anarchistic enemy of the nation which protects him in his wealth."

1776 CLAIM REVIVED.

Heirs of Hyam Solomon Want $660,000 He Gave to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 7.—The heirs of Hyam Solomon of Philadelphia, a Jewish patriot, who gave George Washington $660,000 to help finance the American revolution, will petition Congress to restore the money to them. Many years after Solomon died, Congress ordered the money refunded to his son Hyam. The papers reached him on the Jewish Sabbath, and he declined to sign them until Monday. The next day he dropped dead.

During President Taft's administration patriotic Jews started a movement to have the Government establish a university as a memorial to Solomon, to be maintained by the interest on the Solomon debt. The movement failed. Now the heirs seek their respective shares in the actual fund without interest.

The heirs are Mrs. Isaac Coale of Baltimore, a great-great-granddaughter of Solomon and a daughter of the late Eugene Jackson, New York; Mrs. W. A. Lottimer, matron of the General Memorial Hospital of New York, who is a half sister of Mrs. Coale; also her two sisters, Mrs. A. B. Johnson of Boston, and Mrs. D. G. Long of Virginia; Mrs. Clarence Isaacs, 100 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York; Mrs. W. W. Jones, whose husband has offices at 60 Broadway, New York, and Mrs. H. B. Culver, 27 Cedar Street, New York. Solomon's wife was Rachel Frank, sister of Colonel Jacob Frank of the Revolutionary Army.

STANDARD HITS AT OIL DUTY

Declares Rate Collected on Importation Is Prohibitive.

The Standard Oil Company of New York appeared yesterday as a protestant before the Board of United States General Appraisers in a suit to review the action of the Collector of Customs at Ogdensburg, N. Y., in assessing what was said to be a prohibitive duty on lubricating oil.

The hearing before Judges McClelland, Sullivan, and Brown developed that the oil was a distillate of Peruvian crude oil, refined at the Standard's plant in Vancouver, B. C., and shipped here as a new product for the American market. It was brought out that the shipment in question was in the nature of a test of the tariff law, since it would not be profitable to bring the lubricant into this country should a customs tax be held to apply to the oil.

ROCKEFELLER'S WATERJOKE

Cold Drink His Barber Waited For Came from the Spring.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 7.—A friend who plays golf with John D. Rockefeller, reading of Mr. Rockefeller's having a pure water supply in Tarrytown, this morning told of a joke that the oil man played on his barber.

After the barber had shaved Mr. Rockefeller one warm afternoon, the oil man invited him to take an automobile ride. They went to Mamaroneck and Mr. Rockefeller asked the barber if he would like a drink. The barber assured Mr. Rockefeller that he would be delighted.

"Well, you wait till we get back to the house. I've got a fine cold drink back there for you."

All the way home the barber had visions of a cold bottle and Mr. Rockefeller encouraged his imagination by remarking that he would be glad when he got back home so he could treat. When the car stopped in front of the Rockefeller home, Mr. Rockefeller called one of his servants, saying:

"John get a pitcher and go up to the spring and get us a glass of that pure cold water."

The barber, who was a German, nearly collapsed. Of course he drank the water and no one enjoyed the joke more than Mr. Rockefeller. It was one of his pet stories on the golf links after that.

GREETINGS FROM HANOTAUX

Declares Unalterable Friendship of France and America.

A cable message from Gabriel Hanotaux, former French Minister of Foreign Affairs, member of the Academy of France, and President of the Comité France-Amerique in Paris, the sister organization of the France-America Society in New York, arrived too late to be read with the cables of the President of the French Republic and of Prime Minister Briand at the Lafayette Day dinner of the France-America Society, on Wednesday night. Here is the message:

Cunliffe-Owen, Chairman, France-America Society, New York:

The friends of America in Paris are deeply grateful for the untiring generosity of the people of the United States toward the victims of the war in France, and are touched by the constant sympathy of our sister Republic when France is fighting, as in days of lod, for the liberty of the nations, and for the preservation of civilization. We acclaim under the eternally fraternal auspices of Lafayette and Washington the unalterable friendship between France and the United States.

GABRIEL HANOTAUX,
President France-America Committee, Paris.

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MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

The Mid-Week Pictorial issue, Sept. 7th, is on sale all news stands, 10 cents a copy.

24 Pages of incomparable rotogravures—over 60 illustrations.

Elaborately illustrated article on Rumania, also superb Relief Map of the Somme Battlefield.

The Prison money used in German Camps.

A wonderful picture of Saloniki. The French-African troops. Thrilling picture of a Russian charge.

24 PAGES—60 PICTURES.
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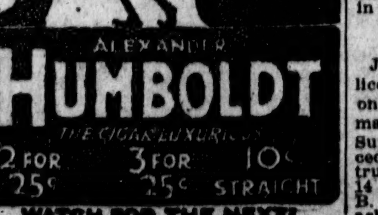
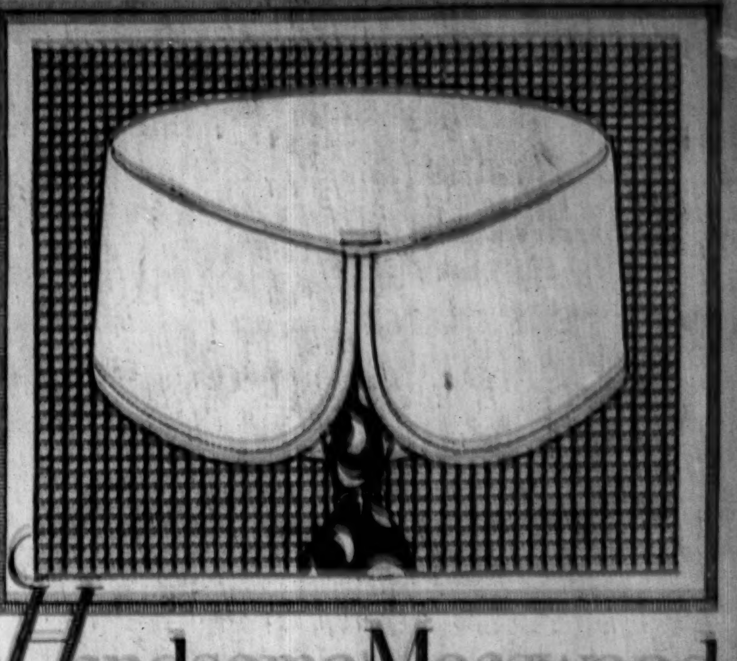
The Odorless Disinfectant

Sold everywhere in Two Sizes, Quarts and Pints.



ALEXANDER HUMBOLDT
THE CIGAR LUXURIOUS
2 FOR 25c 3 FOR 25c 10c STRAIGHT
WATCH FOR THE NEXT!



Handsome Mosswood

It bids fair to be *your* best style

Mosswood will not turn you into a walking collar advertisement. It simply marks you as one of the very well dressed.

For Mosswood is one of those rare collars which attracts favorable attention through its very lack of obtrusiveness.

Any man whose favorite height is a 2¼ inch collar will find Mosswood becoming. In large numbers, men of normal or longish faces are finding Mosswood their *best* style.

Doubtless you will wish to see Mosswood at your dealer's.

E&W
EARL & WILSON
15 cent Collars

The best Style is *your* Style

Special—Fibre Silk Sox 25c

Friday and Saturday Only.

Regular Wallach 35c hose, Lisle-lined to make them wear better. Double soles, reinforced heels and toes; heels extra high spliced. In all the best-liked colors.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

New Fall Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits are Here

Young men, particularly, will want to see the new Fall Varsity Fifty Fives. Come and look at them to-day—the wonderful variety of smart fabrics; the new style ideas. Suits $20 to $50.

Great Values still in Our Clearance Sale

If you act quickly, you have yet a chance to get a Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suit reduced to $16.50, $19.50, $22.50, $26.50. Many are medium weight—heavy enough to wear right on through Fall.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

Ashby-2⅜in. Lexicon-2⅜in.
ARROW COLLARS
GO WELL WITH BOW OR FOUR-IN-HAND 15 cts. each, 6 for 90 cts.
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. INC. MAKERS

WET CELLARS MADE DRY FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

Do you know the American Spectacle Co., 47 West 34th St., Marbridge Building, replaces all broken lenses in spectacles purchased from them for one year without charge?

ADVERTISEMENT.

GIANTS to-day with PHILADELPHIA. 2 games. 1:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

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